ALLEGATIONS AGAINST BHARATPUR

1925—1927

AND

OTHER RELEVANT MATTERS

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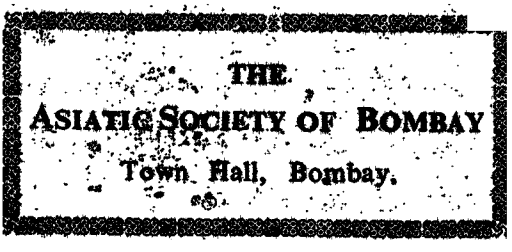

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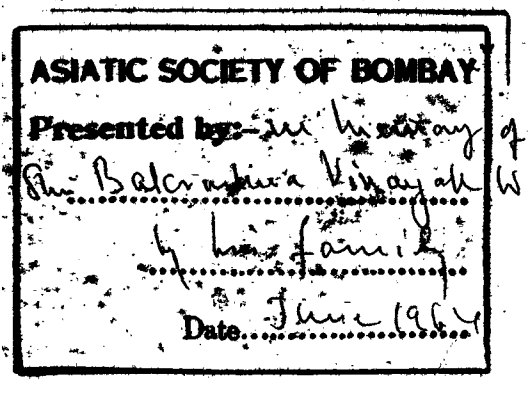

ASIATIC SOCIETY OF BOMBAY
Presented by:- in memory of —
Shri Balcrishna Vinayak Wassoodev
by his family
Date June 1964

ALLEGATIONS AGAINST BHARATPUR

1925–1927

AND

OTHER RELEVANT MATTERS

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FOREWORD.

The affairs of the Bharatpur State have been receiving a great deal of public attention, both in Indian States and British India, for a few months past, and much speculation has been rife. It is but natural that grave misapprehensions have been created in the minds—both of my personal friends, and the friends of my State. In this book, I have put together all the official records, bearing upon the present situation.

Our troubles are not of a recent birth. They had started even before my assuming powers of Administration. Soon after the completion of my training in administration, the machinations of local intriguers and mischief-makers resulted in my being sent away to Agra. The reason given was that if I stayed at Bharatpur, the daily chorus of loyal greetings, offered to me by my people, according to time-honoured traditions, would make me swollen-headed. This was done in the absence on leave of Col. Bannerman, who was the real friend of my State, and who understood me thoroughly. When he returned, things again became normal.

Again only a few months after my investiture, I was told that I would be deposed, if I enquired into the defalcations of a Superintendent of Stables. I could hardly believe this, and immediately went up to Simla, and put the matter before H. E. Lord Chelmsford, who kindly put everything right for me.

I mention these instances to show that strong prejudices were formed against me, from the very start of my career as a Ruler. I am highly indebted to Lord Chelmsford, who did not allow these prejudices to prevent him from coming in personal contact with me and my affairs.

In 1924, when H. E. Lord Reading was Viceroy, we had the misfortune of having devastating floods in the State, resulting in very considerable losses. The sufferings and sacrifices of my subjects and the State were tremendous. Yet, in official quarters, they were considered as vastly exaggerated. In this instance again, I owe gratitude to H. E. Lord Reading, who very kindly, and against the advice of the Political Department, came to Bharatpur, and saw with his own eyes the damage, caused by the floods. His Excellency whole-heartedly sympathised with me and my people, in our greatest calamity. I cannot sufficiently thank Lord Reading for trying to know me and my affairs first-hand.

For nearly two years now, a variety of reports and rumours have been assiduously spread, regarding the administrative and financial affairs of my State. During this period, the tide of official misunderstanding and distrust began to swell again. In my earlier interviews with H. E. Lord Irwin, he told me that the affairs of Bharatpur were causing him considerable anxiety. So I promised to give him the fullest information on any point or matter, he desired. The Political Agent, therefore, prepared a long list of allegations against me and my State. I prepared a full statement of facts, regarding each and every allegation made, and submitted it to His Excellency for his information.

In May, 1927, Raja Hari Kishen Kaul came as my Dewan. He left in September. Immediately after his departure, I requested the Government of India to let me have a trustworthy British Officer, as my Dewan. But the Government of India offered me a Commission to enquire into the alleged financial and administrative chaos of my State. I accepted it. But soon after this, I had the honour of an interview with H. E. the Viceroy. He took the keenest interest in my affairs, and was pleased to extend to me his personal advice and guidance, which I, of course, gratefully accepted. Thus the question of a Commission dropped automatically. I cherish the strongest hope that with the personal intervention of H. E. Lord Irwin, a fresh era of harmony and goodwill has dawned, and that I shall soon reap the benefit of his wise and valued advice. Just as in the past, so also in the present, I owe it to His Excellency the Viceroy, that I shall be receiving sympathetic and helpful advice, conducive to the progress of my people and my State. I need hardly add that I am most highly indebted to Lord Irwin.

As far as I am aware, my chief fault has been straightforwardness, and lack of diplomatic dealings. I have always tried to introduce the element of real friendship in my official relations. These records bespeak my failure. I have made mistakes, but have also learnt a great deal from them. It was the sound and sagacious upbringing of me by my wonderful mother, which fostered in me, in my earliest days, feelings of great admiration for the principles of British Justice. This convinced me that my troubles were the result merely of prevailing political practices. I thank God for having granted me sufficient strength to remain unshaken in upholding the proud record of our traditional loyalty and devotion to the Crown, and attachment to the person of His Majesty the King Emperor, during this my severest test and trial.

I wish to save my children, who cannot have the blessings of the personal teachings of my late mother—the best of mothers—from falling in the predicament, through which I have passed. With this object in view, I have compiled these records, which, I hope, may also be of use to those young Princes, who have yet much to learn in political experience and wisdom.

In conclusion, I wish to place on record my deepest gratitude to all my friends, who have shared with me and my people, our worries and our anxieties. After all, adversity tests friends, just as prosperity makes them.

BOOK I

ALLEGATIONS AGAINST BHARATPUR

1925–1927

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PART I.

ALLEGATIONS.

CHAPTER I.

HOW THE ALLEGATIONS BEGAN.

26th May 1926—7th July 1926.

D.O. letter No. 39(13)-P, dated the 26th May 1926, from the Political Secretary to the Government of India, Simla, to His Highness Shri Maharaja Sahib Bahadur of Bharatpur.

I understand that at Your Highness' interview with His Excellency the Viceroy last Saturday you asked His Excellency whether I could let you have a note regarding any particular points on which the Political Department would be glad of further information regarding the financial position of Bharatpur. The matter was also mentioned by Colonel Ghamandi Singh on Monday to Mr. Fitze, who was given to understand that Your Highness would be glad of an opportunity for personal discussion with me at Petersfield, a memorandum on the points for discussion being supplied to you beforehand.

I now enclose a memorandum and should be glad to come to Petersfield to take tea with Your Highness at 4-30 on Sunday next if that would be convenient to you. Will you kindly let me know if you will be free at that hour?

MEMORANDUM.

The Government of India would be glad to be informed:—

(a) How much money has actually been spent on reconstruction work since January 1926?

(b) How much of the Gwalior loan has been expended in this way?

(c) If the amount so expended is less than 15 lakhs, is the balance still in hand?

(d) If it is not in hand, what is the explanation of the apparent breach of the undertaking that the Gwalior loan would be solely devoted to reconstruction work?

(e) If, as appears to be the case, the Darbar were of opinion in September 1925 that a loan of 20 lakhs would meet their requirements, what are the factors which have led them, within less than a year from that date, to contemplate a loan of 50 lakhs in addition to 15 already received from Gwalior?

(f) If, as appears to be the case, the present position of the State is extremely serious, what explanation can be given in regard to the allegations of recent extravagant expenditure in Bombay?

(g) What exactly are the liabilities of the Darbar? Are they prepared to lay the full facts before Government and make a real effort to save the situation by rigid economy and control of future expenditure?

D.O. Letter No. Nil, dated the 31st May 1926, from His Highness Shri Maharaja of Bharatpur, to the Political Secretary to the Government of India.

I have just received your letter, enclosing your second memorandum, and a copy of your letter to Crosthwaite, for which many thanks. I find that in this memorandum there are certain statements which are not quite correct, and therefore wish to see you without delay, to have them put right, for otherwise there is a danger of further misunderstanding.

I will be indeed obliged if you would very kindly let me know what time tomorrow morning will suit you to see me. As far as I am concerned, any time between 11 and 1 would be most convenient to me, when I can see you at the Office if necessary. In the afternoon, I have Lady Irwin coming to tea, and so am engaged.

D.O. letter dated 31st May, 1926, from Sir J. P. Thompson, Political Secretary to the Government of India, to His Highness Shri Maharaja Sahib Bahadur of Bharatpur.

I send you a copy of a memorandum which I have sent to Colonel Patterson and Colonel Crosthwaite, about our conversation of yesterday afternoon. I also send a copy, as I promised, of the letter I have sent to Colonel Crosthwaite.

MEMORANDUM.

I went to see His Highness the Maharaja of Bharatpur at Petersfield yesterday afternoon, and we had a talk about the financial position in his State.

I made it clear at the outset that the only desire of the Government of India was to help the Maharaja in his difficulties. His Highness did not go into great detail with me but promised to give His Excellency full information on every point on which information was desired.

He did however give me certain definite pieces of information. With regard to the story of his extravagance in Bombay he admitted having spent about 2¼ lakhs there mainly on Steam Rollers and other material for P.W.D. and Kothi Khas. He had purchased about ten saddles at the Army and Navy Stores. I gather that he deals largely with the Army and Navy Stores for ordinary household goods and the bills are always sent in in his name, as he is the only person in his State who is a member of the Stores.

He stated that the total liabilities of the State at the present moment were 31 lakhs and no more.

The lack of a Chief Engineer had made it impossible for certain larger reconstruction schemes to be taken in hand and the money of the Gwalior loan had been drawn on to meet the current expenses owing to the fact (if I understood the Maharaja aright) that there had been certain unforeseen expenditure (excess due to rise in prices 1½ lakhs, expenditure on Jammu Investiture Rs. 40,000) and certain unforeseen shortages in receipts (remissions of land revenue 9 lakhs and shortage in customs collections 2½ lakhs).

His Highness gave me an explanation of the story about the 50 lakhs loan. The money he explained was not required to meet the ordinary expenditure, but ever since 1908 the Bharatpur Darbar had had before their minds the necessity of developing the State by means of Railways, the working of quarries, etc. His Highness recently consulted Mr. Dinshaw (the Gwalior Financial Adviser) about the financing of these schemes and while he was in Bombay he was put in touch (not by Mr. Dinshaw) with Mr. Michael or Mitchell. He saw this gentleman, explained the schemes to him and stated he was prepared to consider proposals. The proposals when submitted were for an advance of 65 lakhs in all, which was to be secured on the whole revenues of the State. The Maharaja at once made it clear that negotiations could proceed no further

on this basis and there the matter rested and ended. The reports that were made to the Political Agent in regard to this loan were, the Maharaja states, made by certain interested persons who had failed to get what they expected as a result of Michael's introduction to the Maharaja. The Maharaja stated that he would be glad if the Political Agent could let him have on the 4th of June a written statement showing every case of complaint or criticism which exists against the Maharaja, and I said I would arrange for such a statement to be supplied to him, if possible by the date mentioned. He has already been given the memorandum enclosed and will presumably give the Political Agent a detailed reply to each point therein mentioned. The Political Agent should add anything that he thinks necessary to make the memorandum complete and give details as far as possible.

The Maharaja was specially anxious in regard to the statement, which he understood, has been made, to the effect that some of his advisers exercise an evil influence over him.

I gave him the names of the three people who had been particularly mentioned in this connection. I said that so far as Rao Bahadur Lal Chand was concerned, the only complaint that I was aware of is that he did not exercise a restraining influence on His Highness in the matter of expenditure. I also referred to Damodar Lal and J. S. Kishen. I said that the latter had been reported as exercising an influence over the Maharaja which was not for his good. P. A. will give details.

He explained (with reference apparently to the statements that have been made out which I did not mention yesterday to the fact that this man was a hanger-on of a humble origin) that he really belonged to one of the senior four Kotris of the State. In fact I gathered the two of the senior Kotris had disappeared and that J. S. Kishen is a member of what is now one of the senior Kotris. The Maharaja said that it is the invariable custom in the State that men even of good family have to serve in the ranks, and J. S. Kishen had, I understood, served for some four years before he was promoted.

The Maharaja said that he had no reason to believe that people were leaving the State and wrote P. A. to let him know what evidence he had on the subject.

(Sd.) J. P. THOMPSON.

31st May, 1926.

Letter dated Simla, the 31st May, 1926, from Sir J. P. Thompson, Political Secretary to the Government of India, to Lt.-Col. C. C. Crosthwaite, C.B.E., Political Agent, Bharatpur.

I send a copy direct of a Memorandum of an interview I had yesterday with His Highness the Maharaja of Bharatpur, and also a copy of the Memorandum which was supplied to the Maharaja, containing the points on which the Government of India desire to have information.

I believe the Maharaja has wired to you about meeting him at Bharatpur on the 4th, but I have passed on the message to the Agent to the Governor-General by telegram to-day.

The Maharaja is particularly desirous that you should let him have a complete statement of all cases of complaint or criticism that we have against his administration so that he may be able to deal with the whole case at once. He has promised to give us all the information that is available.

D.O. letter No. 2842-46, dated the 31st May 1926, from Lt.-Col. C. C. Crosthwaite, Political Agent to His Highness Shri Maharaja Sahib Bahadur of Bharatpur.

I write to inform Your Highness that I am proceeding to Gwalior to take over charge of Resident at Gwalior from Mr. Crump who is going on leave for a period of four months.

I will hold that appointment in addition to that of the Political Agent, Eastern Rajputana States. I need hardly assure Your Highness that my interest in the affairs of Your Highness' State will continue undiminished.

I remain with much consideration Your Highness' sincere friend.

Telegram from His Highness the Maharaja of Bharatpur to Lt.-Col. C. C. Crosthwaite, Gwalior.

Your telegram and letter of 30th. Better take over on third but even if you take over on fourth, you could motor in after tea arriving for dinner and so attend Birthday Parade 6 a.m. on fifth, discuss during day and could go back sixth.

Non-attendance at Parade of P.A. will be unprecedented and so consider your presence necessary; also details you are to give me are urgent and important, and this is the only reason why I am suggesting your making an attempt to being Bharatpur fourth evening even at personal discomfort.

My sojourn Bharatpur will depend on my finishing my work but owing heat I hope to get back as early as possible. Please wire.

D.O. letter dated the 5th June 1926, from Lt.-Col. C. C. Crosthwaite, Political Agent to His Highness Shri Maharaja Sahib Bahadur of Bharatpur.

In accordance with instructions received by me from the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General, I enclose for Your Highness' information a statement of points on which the finances and administration of Bharatpur State have, so far as I am aware, been criticised.

Statement regarding the points on which the Finances and Administration of the Bharatpur State have been criticised.

(1) That the State is heavily in debt. It is surmised the State owes a sum between 50 and 60 lakhs of rupees as given below :—

It is difficult to ascertain the actual details of this debt, but the following appraisement may not be very wide of the mark.

Bills passed by the Accountant-General for payment but payment withheld owing to paucity of funds (of 1925-26 financial year)	12	lakhs.
(These bills include P.W.D. Contractors' accounts, Tradesmen's bills, Travelling allowance claims of State officials, etc.)		
P.W.D. Contractors' bills probably amount to about	6	
Bills passed by the Accountant-General during the present financial year (April-May 1926) and still remaining unpaid	2	
Various sums of money belonging to Mosques, Hindu Temples, Endowed Wells, Cow Hospitals, Chanda Fund of the disbanded Ram Rissala due		

to discharged sowars. These deposits advanced to His Highness and due for repayment ...	5	lakhs.
Gwalior Loan and Interest	15	
Due to Rai Bahadur Seth Tikam Chand on account of loan	7·1	,,
Due to ditto for advance to the Grain Agency (N.B.—Bond is said to bear His Highness' State seal)	5·1	,,
Miscellaneous debts to ditto	1·8	,,
Advances from Deodhi Fund (Ladies of the Ruling House Privy Purse)	3·75	,,
Due to shareholders in Flood Emergency Loan ...	5·5	,,
	55·9	lakhs.

It is alleged that this debt is largely due to—

(a) Expenditure on the part of the State on an unnecessarily numerous and expensively uniformed Body Guard: Shikar Department (including troops used chiefly for Shikar purposes and elephants): Public Works Department: Bharatpur Mechanical Transport (including all State motor cars) which are maintained at an expenditure beyond the true normal requirements and resources of the State.

(b) Palace Expenses.

(2) The following administrative measures would appear to have been instituted as a result of the alleged financial embarrassments, and are most unpopular, and have led to serious adverse criticism:—

(a) The Grain Agency.

(b) The Flood Emergency Loan, regarding the collection of which there are many complaints.

(3) Utilisation of the loan of 15 lakhs of rupees received from the Gwalior Darbar for flood reconstruction work on other purposes. The alleged non-provision of funds to repair the damage done by the flood to important irrigation systems, and failure to employ an experienced State Engineer.

(4) The very considerable exodus of cultivators from the Bharatpur State into the neighbouring British district of Agra and neighbouring Indian States.

The following causes for this exodus are surmised:—

(a) An alleged recently imposed grazing tax on all animals from horses down to village pigs which was not sanctioned in the Revenue Settlement now in force. This tax is said not to pass through the State Accounts but goes to Raja Kishen direct.

(b) The Grain Agency.

(c) Lack of irrigation facilities due to silting up through neglect of canals and distributaries.

(d) The taking of Land Revenue **in kind** when the harvest is good, and in cash when there has been a bad crop.

(5) Salaries of State employees are sometimes paid very much in arrears, though at the present moment the payments are practically up to date.

(6) It is necessary to mention, owing to the amount of talk to which they give rise, the personalities of Raja Kishen and Damodar Das.

Raja Kishen is said to lead His Highness into extravagance and to be of not, too, a moral character. Personally I do not consider that he is in any way responsible for extravagances nor do I consider that His Highness is under his influence. Raja Kishen has recently been the recipient of expensive presents which have doubtless cost His Highness and the State a great deal of money, but I do not think Raja Kishen can be held blameworthy. As regards his morals he may have a partiality for dancing girls and it may be for this reason the State have recently employed such. I do not however think Bharatpur State has more such persons than are normally to be found in an Indian State.

Damodar Das is entirely a different character. I consider that he makes ridiculous promises to His Highness that he will produce money, and he most assuredly leads His Highness to believe that money will be forthcoming when he knows well that this will not be the case. He is the Manager of the notorious Grain Agency, and I believe has given His Highness reason to believe that it is beneficial to the cultivators. I believe he quotes the analogy of the present system to that ordered during the War when the export of grain was forbidden in order that each State and British Province should be self-supporting, and to stop speculation. So far as I can gather, the present Grain Agency simply robs the cultivator of 8 annas per maund, as he is paid market prices less the Agency fee for his grain; or alternately if revenue is taken **in kind,** the commutation rate at which the State take

the grain is at less than market rates. The wretched cultivator also has to bring his grain to Bharatpur, a distance of many many miles. To avoid this, he either smuggles his grain out of the State or else sells it to some grain merchant in his village at a rupee or more below market rates. I have no hesitation in recording that I consider that Damodar Das is largely responsible for the financial difficulties now being experienced by the State.

(Sd.) C. G. CROSTHWAITE, Lt.-Col.,
Political Agent, Eastern Rajputana States.

5th June, 1926.

D.O. letter dated 5th June, 1926, from H. H. the Maharaja of Bharatpur to Lt.-Col. C. G. Crosthwaite, Political Agent, Eastern Rajputana States.

As promised, I am herewith sending you, with Colonel Ghamandi Singh, a Memo of the points on which I would like to have further details regarding your Statement of points on which the Government of Bharatpur is criticised. I have attempted to be as explicit as possible, but if there be any point which may not be clear, I am sure my Foreign and Political Secretary will be able to help you.

Memorandum of points on which further details are required to complete the Statement furnished by the Political Agent on 5th June 1926.

[Numbers in margin correspond to numbering in Statement. Memorandum supplied with D.O. 39 (13)-P, referred as Memo 1. Memorandum supplied on the 31st of May, referred as Memo 2.]

1. How or from whom has Political Agent got these details?—Have they been obtained from any responsible State Official, or from any reliable person other than the Ajmer Seth, or are they based on rumour? If on mere rumour, how were they taken for granted and reported up as authentic?

2. Regarding the amount shown as due to Ajmer Seth on account of loan 7·1 lakhs, I would like to have details as to the evidence, if any, on which this is based.

(a) Shikar Department does not include any troops or elephants, therefore fuller details are re-

quired of the words within brackets. Also details of the report regarding the ' importation of lions and other wild animals '. (vide Political Department Note).

(b) Full details should be given—mention by both Viceroy and Political Secretary has been made of expenditure at Bombay in general, and on saddlery in particular, regarding which as well as of ' motor cars and Arab horses' (Political Department Note) a statement should be furnished, in detail, showing the evidence on which this report was based, as this is one of the important points (Memo. 1) on which the Viceroy was promised an explanation.

2. From what year are the ' financial embarrassments ' alleged to have started?

Would like full details of evidence, if any, that (a) and (b) are unpopular and particulars of adverse criticism.

These should be given separately for each.

(b) Is it not a fact that when Political Agent mentioned of this to me on the 7th May casually, I at once invited him to attend privately, unofficially, or in any other way he liked, a meeting on the 8th May, regarding this matter with the Representatives of the Public, and thus obtain for himself first-hand knowledge of the facts, but this was refused, on considerations that his presence even in another room from where he could hear the discussions, might imply that Government knew and was helping the loan.

3. Details of the ' other purposes ' on which the loan money is said to be spent may be given. Also full particulars and if possible a copy of the undertaking (Memo. 1.d) said to have been given by the Darbar that this money would be solely devoted to reconstructional works may be supplied. Also details of the evidence on which the conclusion of non-provision of funds for repair of demage is based,

4. Vide Memo. 2. Political Secretary said Political Agent would let me have the evidence he has on this subject —therefore I would like full details of the evidence, giving numbers, etc., of people who are said to have left this State, and the names of the villages from which they have left, and if possible details of where they have gone to, with dates.

5. The names of Lal Chand and others have been mentioned to me (vide Memo. 2) in addition to those of Raja Kishen and Seth Damodar—please give full details of what is reported against Lal Chand and others. Regarding Raja Kishen, it was mentioned that he was of a humble origin, as he was once a Bugler in the Ranks of the I.S. Infantry. Political Secretary said Political Agent would give details and so those details may be furnished in full, along with a full and detailed statement of what evidence they are based upon. I would further like full details of the 'expensive presents' of which Raja Kishen has been the recipient.

No details have been given by Political Agent regarding the alleged loan from Michael. As this is one of the important points (Memo. 1, and Memo. 2) regarding which a detailed explanation has to be put before the Viceroy, I would like to be furnished with full details of the evidence which led the Political Agent to put this matter before the Government of India.

In Memo. 2, and confidential letter of the Political Secretary, dated the 31st May 1926, it is promised that the Political Agent would let me have a statement showing **every** case of complaint or criticism, that there might be up to date—and therefore if there be any other matters big or small, they should be added; otherwise a definite note made to the effect that there are no other points on which a report has been made to the Government of India, whatsoever.

D.O. letter dated 11th June 1927, from His Highness the Maharaja Sahib of Bharatpur to Lt.-Col. C. C. Crosthwaite.

With reference to my letter of the 5th June sending a Memorandum of points on which further detailed information was re-

quired to complete your Statement: Colonel Ghamandi Singh informed me, after he had seen you, that you had promised to let me have details by the 10th. I write to request you to very kindly let me know, by when I might now expect them. I am very sorry to thus continually hurry you, but, as I explained to you before, my promise to Lord Irwin, to let him have details by the 10th or middle of this month (now rendered impracticable), prompted me up to now—and the fact that further delay means prolonging my stay here, in this terrible heat, is my excuse now, for asking you to forgive, and overlook this trouble.

D.O. letter dated the 11th June 1926, from Lt.-Col. C.C. Crosthwaite, Political Agent, Eastern Rajputana States, Bharatpur, to His Highness Shri Maharaja Sahib Bahadur of Bharatpur.

I have just received Your Highness' letter of to-day's date, and will telegraph at once to the Secretary to the Agent to the Governor-General to ascertain when I may expect to be in a position to comply with Your Highness' list of questions.

D.O. letter dated 12th June 1926, from Foreign and Political Secretary to His Highness the Maharaja of Bharatpur, to Sir Geoffrey-de-Montmorency, K.C.V.O., C.I.E., C.B.E., I.C.S., Private Secretary to His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General of India, Simla.

As promised, I am writing to let you know of the progress, in the preparation of the full and frank statement, which His Highness had promised to lay before His Excellency. It has not yet been possible to take up this work, as the necessary data and details, which we were told would be furnished by the Political Agent, have not so far been received. On the 5th Col. Crosthwaite sent a statement, and promised to furnish details by the 10th. In reply to a letter of His Highness dated the 11th he has intimated that, he would wire and find out from the Agent to the Governor-General when he could expect to be in a position to comply with our questions. This, as you will see, is not very definite, and so under the circumstances, we are not in a position to say as to when we will get the necessary data, and be able to take up the preparation of the statement, which will take about 8 or 10 days.

His Highness is very worried, for he had promised to put things before His Excellency by the middle of this month—not having anticipated this; and wishes me to request you to kindly explain this unavoidable though regrettable delay to His Excellency.

It is terribly hot here—114°, and I am greatly worried over this delay, because it means His Highness staying down here for so long, which is bound to affect his health, but we can't help it. So far by the grace of God, His Highness is bearing the heat well, and keeping perfectly well, but we are all anxious to finish this matter, and return to Simla, as soon as possible.

With kindest regards.

D.O. letter dated 17th June 1926, from His Highness the Maharaja of Bharatpur to the Private Secretary to His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General of India.

I have up to this moment not received the promised details from my Political Agent, nor can I get any definite answer as to when I may expect them. I asked Ghamandi Singh to write and ask you to kindly explain to Lord Irwin the reason which had prevented my being able to put the whole matter in detail before him on the 10th of June, as I had promised to do.

I am naturally very worried over this delay as I have been from the very beginning wishing to clear up this matter as quickly as feasible by laying it before His Excellency.

I am really very puzzled and cannot understand this delay, and as I do not wish His Excellency to think I am in any way responsible for it, I am herewith sending up Lal Chand (Ghamandi Singh being unwell) to explain in detail how the matter stands, and I hope you will, with your usual kindness to me, kindly bring this to the notice of the Viceroy, and also extend to me your most valuable advice.

D.O. letter No. C.M.18, dated 19th June 1926, from Lt.-Col. C. C. Crosthwaite to His Highness the Maharaja of Bharatpur.

I enclose a Note giving further details as desired by Your Highness' letter of the 5th June 1926.

Certain points included in the Note have not been specifically answered as it would appear that such information can best be given personally, and I should be grateful if Your Highness would accord me an interview for this purpose. I find that I added the

total estimated State debts at 55·9 lakhs in my Note of the 5th June, and would request Your Highness to have the total altered to 57·25 lakhs. I also omitted some Rs. 40,000 which is the interest on the Gwalior Loan.

I am desired by Mr. Thompson to inform Your Highness that if you should wish to send one copy of your reply direct to His Excellency the Viceroy in addition to the copy to be sent through me, Your Highness is at liberty to do so.

NOTE.

1. I enclose for Your Highness' information a copy of an extract from a letter from Rai Bahadur Seth Tikam Chand to my address which is relevant to his claim of 7·1 lakhs.

2. Unpopularity of (a) Grain Agency;
(b) Flood Emergency Loan.

) I understand that no grain (wheat and gram) is allowed to be exported from Bharatpur territory except through the Grain Agency or under an export license granted by the Grain Agency. The Grain Agency take an Agency fee of 8 annas on every maund of grain, whether exported by the Agency or under license.

The State have latterly taken the Rabi harvest revenue demand **in kind** instead of following the cash demand fixed by the last settlement. This leads to the abuses that decided the British Government to do away with this form of revenue demand.

The Zamindars thus get 8 annas per maund less for their grain than the market rate, e.g., the amount of the Agency fee. As the Zamindars number 3,31,778 out of a population of 4,96,437, the possible benefit of a reduction in the price of grain to the minority is not compensated by the loss of the majority.

The Collector, Agra, writes in this connection:—"The Grain Agency is a matter of frequent comment, the blame for malpractices being laid on the Agent (Damodar) rather than on His Highness." It is also said that the whole of the Grain Agency profits do not go through the State Accounts.

(b) Too much pressure is alleged to have been brought on the people to subscribe. The Indian officers who

came for their pensions complained to me that they are being assessed on their pensions. I informed Your Highness about this on the 6th May 1926. In this connection I attach a copy of a petition, which I showed to the Foreign and Political Secretary (Bharatpur) and then filed.

I also attach copies of Press criticism. (Copies of the Tarun Rajasthan, dated 9th, 16th and 23rd May 1926.)

3. I attach a copy of the Foreign and Political Secretary's (Bharatpur) letter No. 280-F, dated the 9th December 1925, in which the undertaking is assumed. I understand the loan of 15 lakhs was deposited in Your Highness' name in the Imperial Bank of India, Agra, except Rs. 50,000 which was brought in G.C. Notes by Lt.-Colonel Ghamandi Singh from Gwalior and handed to Your Highness for urgent expenditure. The Imperial Bank of Agra will doubtless be able to give information as to how the money was spent. As regards non-provision of funds, the Secretary (P.W.D.), Rajputana, has recently been to Bharatpur and his report will show what work has been done on reconstruction after the flood.

4. I have not been able to get the details* asked for by Your Highness and when received they will be submitted. The Collector of Agra however informs me that the Tehsildar of Khairgarh told him that 400 people had come from the vicinity of Paharpur and Baretha to Basi Jagner (Agra District). The Collector himself has settled one or two families on Court of Wards Estates.

*Since received and enclosed.

5. Michael came from Calcutta and not from Bombay. He was brought to Bharatpur by one Phul Chand, a senior employee of Rai Bahadur Seth Tikam Chand, in order that a loan be negotiated so that Tikam Chand might be repaid the 14 lakhs he claims from the State. Rai Bahadur Seth Tikam Chand's sole and only object in bringing Michael to Bharatpur was to recover these 14 lakhs, and a loan was the only means of arriving at that object.

It is possible, concessions for Railways, quarries, etc., were also discussed.

(Sd.) C. G. CROSTHWAITE, Lt.-Col.,
Political Agent, Eastern Rajputana States.

Bharatpur.
19th June, 1926.

Extract from a letter dated the 7th June 1926, from Rai Bahadur Seth Tikam Chand, Ajmer, to the Political Agent, Eastern Rajputana States, Bharatpur.

Under a bond dated the 11th October 1924, signed and sealed by His Highness the Maharaja Sahib Bahadur of Bharatpur, a sum of Rs. 8,00,000 bearing interest at 9 p.c. per annum was advanced by us. The loan which is described to have been taken for the relief of distress caused by the heavy flood of 1924 is agreed to be repayable with interest within three years by six-monthly instalments of Rs. 1,50,000 each, exclusive of interest which also is agreed to be paid six-monthly along with the instalments due. The first instalment which fell due on the 31st May 1925 was paid together with interest by the 19th June following. The amount received was Rs. 1,50,000 principal and Rs. 44,000 on account of interest. The next two instalments and interest which fell due on the 30th November, 1925 and 31st May, 1926 have not yet been paid, that is to say, Rs. 3,00,000 on account of instalments in arrears and Rs. 60,343-3-0 interest in arrears. The sum of Rs. 7,10,343-3-0 shown by my Munim at Bharatpur as due to me up to 31st May, 1926 is thus made up:—

Instalments and interest in arrears which ought to have been received by me on the 31st May 1926	3,60,343-3-0
Balance of Principal outstanding due on the date aforesaid	3,50,000-0-0
	7,10,343-3-0

Petition dated 26th March 1926, from Sri Krishna Lal, Hindaun State, Jaipur, to the Private Secretary to His Excellency the Viceroy.

Most humbly and respectfully I beg to submit my most loyal and worshipful respects to their Excellencies while bidding farewell to India.

Their rule has been most bright and jubilant in the annals of British Rule in India and the humanity of India shall ever remain in debt to him for his untiring hard work and keen interest shown by him for the good government of the people.

These days a loan is being raised in the Bharatpur State. It has brought many people flying to my place. They allege that savage means are being adopted by the State officials to get this

loan subscribed. The officials are earning large bribes in these unsettled days there.

I hope His Excellency's heart will be moved on learning the accounts from me and will most magnanimously ask the Agent to the Governor-General and the Resident to take steps and put stop to such practices and shall my ever-grateful prayer and that of Indian humanity be for him for his generous regard of India and their welfare.

With my most loyal respects.

Letter No. 280-F, dated 9th December, 1925, from Mr. Amar Nath, Foreign and Political Secretary Bharatpur, to the Political Agent, Eastern Rajputana States.

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your confidential letter No. 109-P, dated the 5th December, 1925, together with draft agreement for a loan of 15 lakhs from the Gwalior Darbar and in reply am directed to say that the terms of the draft agreement as put up by the Gwalior Darbar are approved and accepted by the Bharatpur Darbar. In this connection I shall be glad to know as to how and when the Gwalior Darbar propose to get the agreement executed for which the Bharatpur Darbar are ready to depute and authorise in this behalf their Financial Member, Lt.-Col. Ghamandi Singh, K.H.M. The Bharatpur Darbar will be obliged if you will kindly arrange to make the loan available before the 1st January, 1926 at the latest in order to enable the Darbar to carry on the work of reconstruction and restoration.

2. With regard to paragraph 3 of your letter under reply I am directed to say that as already explained by His Highness the Maharaja Sahib Bahadur in his note dated the 17th September, 1925, the money is required for flood reconstructional and replacement works, and I am further authorised to confirm that the Bharatpur Darbar would earmark this amount to be devoted to such works only.

3. In connection with the last paragraph of your letter regarding the salt compensation instalment due on the 1st April, 1926, I am directed to say that it is noted that this particular instalment will not be available towards the re-payment of the loan.

4. In conclusion I am directed to request you to kindly convey the Bharatpur Darbar's sincere thanks to the Government of India and to the Gwalior Darbar for the offer so kindly made by them.

No. 1.

Dated the 18th of June, 1926.

(Vide P.A.'s letter No. C.M.-32, dated 22nd June, 1926.)

Report of a Government Official, Agra District.

I beg to state that I had been to Tantpur and to the villages where people from Bharatpur State have immigrated and had a talk with them. Nearly 232 Chamars, 47 Kachies, 4 carpenters, 4 Rangrez, 7 Gujars and 3 Jats (together with women and children) have come from Khali ki Basai, Jhirka, Parrarwa, Birpura, Nodha Ailan, Mahalpura, Singrauli and Rupbas in Bharatpur State and have taken their abode in Basai Jagnera, Nagla Kirki, Musalpur, Mazra Gogamad, Singrauli, Singaich and Rasolpur in this Tehsil.

The Chamars have run away from the State owing to the Baigar which was imposed on them and they had to work for months and months together without any payment. The other people say that Puchhi or tail tax was levied on them—Rs. 2-4 per buffalo and Rs. 1-4 per cow, As. 9 per young one of buffalo and As. 4-6 per calf or young one of cow. These persons have got cattle and had paid the tail tax but they left their homes when Rs. 5 per Chappar were demanded from them. This tax was not confined to Rs. 5, but it was a tax on the circumstances of the man. If anybody per chance had a good pucca house, he had to pay Rs. 500 or Rs. 1,000. One man a Maiv by caste is said to have protested against the imposition of tax and he was beaten to death. I had a talk with Thakur Khair Sahai, Thakur Chedu Singh, Lala Jamna Das and Thakur Mahipal Singh of Tantpur and Lakhmi Chand, son of Naval Singh of Bamner. They say that Rs. 20,00,000 have been decided to raise from the State to pay off the debts. A Committee has been formed for this purpose, the head of which is Seth Damodar, the same man who controls the grain agency system of the State. They say that the people

were forcibly ejected from the areas of 12 villages which were wanted for making hunting preserves. The elephants were made to dismantle the walls of their houses and wild animals were left free on them. Lakhmi Chand, son of Naval Singh of Bamner, has got a village Alan in Bharatpur State. He says that thousands of people have gone to Dholpur and other places from the State. Lakhmi Chand also told me that Rs. 6,000 and Rs. 2,000 were demanded from Ratan Singh and Nandan Singh respectively. These persons are the residents of Maroli in Bharatpur State and are the relatives of Lakhmi Chand. It is also said that grain is taken instead of cash rents from the tenants at easy rates, mostly at double rates prevailing in the Bazar. As hundreds of people are daily running away from the State, the Maharaja, it is said, had taken precautions and deputed Sowars not to let the people go out of the State.

No. 2.

Dated 18th June 1926.

(Vide P. A.'s letter No. C.M.32 of 22nd June 1926.)

Report of a Government Official, Agra District.

I have made a very confidential enquiry as ordered and beg to lay the following information for your kind perusal.

The information so far gathered shows that immigration has undoubtedly taken place from the Bharatpur State, the area covering about 10 or 12 villages has been converted into preserves for hunting purposes and the inhabitants of all those villages were forcibly ejected. The villages were mostly inhabited by Gujars, some of whom resisted the forcible ejectment but to no effect, and had to yield to pressure at last.

The present information does not enable me to form a fairly accurate estimate of the numbers as the immigration still continues. Some of the Brahmans, Jats and Chamars have migrated and more are to follow for the following reasons :—

About rupees 20 lakhs or so are being raised by the Darbar from the people of the State by way of subscription or loan. The State people call it **Chanda.** Nearly all the Police and Revenue staff of the State is at present engaged on this work and the work

is being pushed on with all the vigour. A Committee is said to have been formed for the purpose, some of the members of the so-called Committee assisted by Police and Revenue staff go around each village, fix the amount that each one has to contribute and realise it by all means. I am told that one or two persons have recently died as a result of the forced collections. This is the chief topic in the State at present and is forcing many to migrate to other places.

Some 4 or 5 years ago the system of taking Grain rents was enforced. The reason is said to be that the Body Guard force was allowed free rations. Damodar Das Bania was in sole charge of the Grain Agency system. The cultivators had to pay grain to the value of their cash rents and they had to accept rates fixed by the State people. Damodar Das is said to have made a good deal out of it as he was allowed a free hand in the matter. The system is said to have been changed this year and instead of grain rents, cash rents are to be realised. The free rations to the Body Guard force has recently been discontinued and they have been allowed some increase in pay instead of free rations. The change is attributed to the above cause and the bad harvest this year.

No tax on cattle is in force at present except that Rs. 2 per cattle are charged for the cattle sent outside the territory for sale. In the same way export duty on grain is charged and this means practically no profit to the cultivator who takes grain for sale outside, and owing to the Grain Agency system it had to be sold to the agency in the first instance.

I have come to know that owing to financial difficulties all construction work is stopped at present and will continue to be so for some time, and the Darbar has been unable to repair the canals, etc., damaged by the floods.

Some thousand houses were destroyed by floods in Bharatpur itself, but the sufferers received no help from the Darbar to rebuild their houses, and being unable to construct them themselves most of them left Bharatpur and have settled themselves in other villages of the State or even out of it.

Owing to the very confidential nature of the enquiry and short time available I have only been able to gather the above information at present. I may add that owing to financial difficulties a large number of State servants have been unable to draw their salaries every month and further the State servants have also to contribute some part of their salary to Chanda Fund.

D.O. letter No. V.S.7, dated 19th June 1926, from His Highness the Maharaja of Bharatpur, to Lt.-Col. C. C. Crosthwaite, C.B.E., I.A., Political Agent, Eastern Rajputana States.

I write to acknowledge your letter No. D.O.C.M.18, enclosing a Note of further details. I am indeed disappointed, that even after this lapse of time, certain points (incidentally those most important) included in my note have not been specifically answered. However I am most thankful to you, for consenting to give me that information personally. As ill-luck would have it, tomorrow is Sunday, and I hear that Monday is also a holiday, but, as already we have wasted considerable time in waiting for enlightenment on matters which were not definite and clear to me in the different Memoranda and Statements, and in which I was told, I could get your help—I am sure, you will forgive me if I seem impatient, and so ask you to come and see me on Monday. I will telephone the exact time when I shall be able to see you, which will be in the afternoon, as there are certain religious ceremonies and fasts to be done that day. I am surprised at the gist of the concluding paragraph of your letter, in face of the corrections made, with a view to avoid any misunderstanding, by Mr. Thompson in his Memorandum.

D.O. letter No. 28 V, dated 22nd June 1926, from His Highness the Maharaja of Bharatpur to Lt.-Col. C. C. Crosthwaite, C.B.E., I.A., Political Agent, E. R. S., Bharatpur.

I send you a copy of a memorandum about our conversation of yesterday afternoon.

I wish also to thank you for sending me the dates of the Reports of the Agra Officials.

MEMORANDUM.

Colonel Crosthwaite came to see me to-day, to give, personally, information on certain points included in my note, which had not been specifically answered, vide his letter No. C.M.18. I explained that the best plan to follow would be to take each point, in my note of the 5th June, in the order they came. Accordingly I read out item 1 in my note; to which Colonel Crosthwaite replied, "I respectfully decline to give any reply."

As regards para. 2 of item 1, Colonel Crosthwaite remarked that he had been handed over 14 lakhs, as due to the Seth by Gibson on the 3rd March. On being further asked about this, he said that the Seth had called on him in Bombay and had mentioned his claim of 14 lakhs to him. Adding, "I will not give any further details, I am not a Prosecuting Counsel." I then read out as follows from a letter of the Political Secretary, "The Maharaja is particularly desirous that you should let him have a complete statement of all cases of complaint or criticism that we have against his administration" and explained that there was no question of prosecution, and that I was only requiring these details, to be in a position to fulfil my promise to the Viceroy, of putting the whole case, frankly and fully before him. We then proceeded with the work.

Item 1 (a). Colonel Crosthwaite remarked that in his statement of the 5th June, "erase the brackets, and put AND instead of 'including,' this will make my meaning clear." On being asked, what troops are used chiefly for Shikar, he said, "I have seen troops used for Shikar—I have seen them used with my own eyes, to catch that blessed tigress—I am not lying, I have been told to put up this." I asked for details, and also how this was objectionable, and Colonel Crosthwaite said, "I am willing to give details, but I submit that Your Highness knows as well as I do that the troops are used in Bareta. The only matter is to get the State funds in proper order." How did this affect the use of troops for Shikar, and P. A. said, "I would do away with the troops altogether, until the State got better." Adding that the Jaswant Household Infantry and Body Guard, which were "as fine a body of men as one could desire" would be all that was necessary to keep. I understand Colonel Crosthwaite to mean by the above that he thought the 3rd Bareta Infantry, and the 2nd R. S. O. Infantry to be unnecessary. Colonel Crosthwaite also mentioned that after seeing the troops on the 5th of June, he had considerably modified his views regarding these infantries. I then took up para. 2 of the 1 (a), regarding which he said "I have not seen the note, in any case the lions were imported." I asked what harm or objection there was in this, he said "Nothing, I have not mentioned anything about lions—I think it is an extremely minor point."

Item 1 (b). P. A. said, "yes I can tell Your Highness if you want to know it. On your own special train, there arrived 1 motor launch, 12 horses, 2 motor cars, 2 wagons of furniture and a motor trailer—the records have it as a trailer, may or may

not be a motor. 2 or 3 days later arrived 18 or 19 cases of electric appliances, and one more wagon of something else such as a trailer. On April 4th one consignment of 2 motor cars came, followed by another of 3 cars. 5 came to Bharatpur, and 2 to Bareta. 7 cars, details of these are: one was presented to Balbir Singh, one to Kishen, and one to Balwant, no Bhagwat Singh, and payment did not go through State Accounts." He added, "I have not had the advantage of looking into State Accounts." I then enquired if he had ever expressed such a wish, and also offered to show him any State Accounts he wished to see, on which P. A. said, "I have never been prevented from seeing any accounts, but I never expressed any such wish. I am afraid I am no accountant, and would not understand anything I saw." I then asked him details regarding the Saddlery purchases reported to have been made in Bombay, regarding which H. E. the Viceroy had mentioned to me. Col. Crosthwaite said, "In regard to the saddles I can tell you—I went to the Army and Navy Stores, and they had very few saddles left—I asked and was told that 'H. H. Bharatpur had bought up all our saddles'; so I had to buy at Bunnet's. I was also told Your Highness had spent ½ a lakh." Adding "This is nothing, and I agree with your Highness that it is part of your duties as Ruler to make purchases for the State." Reverting to the State Accounts; I pointed out to him that our system of Accounts was modelled on, as far as I knew, the system in vogue in Government, but admitted not being too certain on this point, as the Accounts Circular was passed during the Minority Administration, and so I had not had it before me to study in minute detail. P. A. said he thinks the accounts are bad, as "Budgets are not published." On being asked what was meant by 'Published,' he said "not published in the Administration Reports; I mention this only in parenthesis of the State Accounts."

Item 2. P. A. said, "please alter it to, as regards Grain agency, 'with an object to raising more funds' and as regards the loan 'from the time of the floods.'"

Item 2 (a). Unpopularity of Grain Agency. P. A. said, "the 2 reports by the Officials of Agra are fairly damning I think." On being asked to supply the dates of these reports, which it was noted did not bear any dates, he said, "I got them the same day as I sent the Note (19th June)—I will let you have the dates of these reports, after looking them up." Adding "I do not know what more substantial evidence Your Highness wants—I would also say that if you expelled Damodar, you would probably learn the truth. Again the Grain Agency money is not passed through

the State Accounts,' which is a matter of comment." I asked what was meant by ' passing through the state account ' and after first saying accounts kept by Accountant General in his own hand, and then the State Treasurer, he made it clear by saying " I mean by ' passing through the State Account ' that the profit from the Agency does not follow the procedure of other normal receipts of Revenue. In other words people ask where has the money gone? " On being asked what people, he made it clear by saying " I mean by people, the world generally."

Item 2 (b). Loan. The P. A. mentioning to me on the 7th May casually about the unpopularity of the Loan, and being asked by me immediately to attend a meeting between me and the representatives of the public, that was going to be held on the 8th of May, and so obtain for himself first-hand knowledge of facts: regarding this Colonel Crosthwaite said, " Yes this is a fact, except I do not remember being asked to sit in another room, which I would have more emphatically declined." He added, " You know that the loan is execrated." He also said, " Your Highness will of course note the reports (by Agra Officials) of 2 deaths of people in consequence of the loan collections." I remarked that it was difficult without details to make any successful enquiry, and to locate and punish the offenders if any. P. A. in reply said, " I hear that one man while being beaten by loan collectors broke away and committed suicide by throwing himself in a well or pond. I heard this 2 or 3 weeks ago. Recently, comparatively recently I heard, a woman seeing her husband or near relative being beaten, committed suicide in a similar manner, with two young infants in her arms." Adding, " This is only hearsay." Continuing, P. A. said, " I am not now in a position to collect any material, as nobody comes near me, as they are afraid of Your Highness, but this again is presumption pure and simple." I told the P. A. that we in Bharatpur had not been accustomed to any such matters being kept hidden from us by our Political Agents, and therefore I strongly resent Colonel Crosthwaite not having brought it to my notice, when he heard of it, and in that case immediate enquiries could have been made. I also said that if the P. A. thought or implied that our Police was not capable or trustworthy enough to make full enquiries into such matters, I was prepared to get on loan Government Police, to make such enquiries; to this P. A. said, " I have nothing against the Police, in fact I heard that the Police actually reported this case and the papers were done away with or sat upon, as nothing further is to be heard of them. At least by me." I asked

how would he hear anything of this without having mentioned anything about it to the Darbar; to this P. A. said, "Oh! a little bird comes and whispers to me" and added "what I had heard is more or less corroborated by my Agra Reports."

Item 3. Evidence on which the non-provision of funds for repair of damage is based. P. A. said, "Mr. Cruickshank's reasons for resignation will probably throw light on this subject." I then picked up the File concerned, and read out Mr. Cruickshank's Resignation, as follows:—"I regret very much to inform Your Highness that, after much consideration, I have come to the conclusion that it is impossible for me to carry on work satisfactorily. I therefore write to say that, this being the case, in accordance with the terms of the agreement made with Your Highness, I feel that I must tender herewith 3 months' notice of the termination of the agreement. I am sorry to have to do this at the present juncture, but I think that from every point of view, having come to this conclusion, it is best to convey it to Your Highness without delay," and remarked that from this nothing could be inferred *re* non-provision of funds. On the other hand I mentioned that as far as I could remember off-hand, considerable amounts were advanced to Cruickshank, and it was his resenting the demand by the accounts office to give detailed accounts of these, in reference to which Mr. Cruickshank had complained to me that I did not trust him, that he had resigned. I do not think there was any question of paucity of funds, as far as I can remember. To this P. A. said, "I think I have a confidential letter from Cruickshank on my file, I can look up the letter, but it is confidential as against, please correct this to vis-a-vis, the State." I asked him to let me know what are those reasons, and he said "I will ask Col. Patterson—I may ask Col. Patterson, I will see if there is anything in it, which I can let Your Highness have" and added that I look upon this as a side-line, as paper provision can easily be made—the question is what works have actually been done."

Item 4. Exodus of cultivators. I asked P. A. of the reports of the Agra men; Colonel Crosthwaite said, "The reports by the Government Official of Agra are in my opinion well-considered reports, and Your Highness can take them to be sufficiently authentic to be worth while enquiring about. I believe it's true that thousands of people have gone, I believe so," and added, "All I can say is that Your Highness does not know what is going on in your State, it's all been hidden from you." I asked him about the mention of the deputation of guards in the Agra reports, and he said, "I heard about the deputation of Sepoys

as patrols to stop people running away with their cattle—I heard this some time ago, long before I went to Abu."

Item 6. Asked to give me details of complaints against Lalchand, P. A. said, " about Lalchand I know that he came to you 2 years ago, and was made President about 2 months ago. I have nothing against him except that he has failed to put the finances in order or showed any signs of doing so. Regarding Raja Kishen, Colonel Crosthwaite said, " as regards his being a bugler Your Highness can call up the muster rolls, and regarding his being of humble origin, I find on making enquiries that I think his father paid 15 or 30 rupees revenue on about 15 to 30 bighas of land. Personally what I have seen of Kishen I like him. Since recently when I got an advertisement of a book or pamphlet about Kishen and his love affairs, I have modified my views. I don't want Your Highness to ask these questions, as I like the boy, he is a straightforward boy, he may not be a saint but none of us are at his age—but he may be worse in morals than I originally thought. Some people think he has led you into extravagances—he says buy 100 cars and so on, but I think Your Highness is the stronger character and would not be led by him." P. A. mentioned that the advertisement was received only the other day by him, and as these had also been received in our Offices, I was able to show him one of these, but being in Urdu, I was not able to read it out to him. I briefly told him that this was the work of blackmailers, backed by interested persons. I had deputed Lalchand and Balbir Singh to find out about these and they had been definitely approached by two of the gang with offers of compromise at 15 and 4 thousand each. Reports in detail from our C. I. D. on this were clear, that this was merely blackmail, and as such I had dropped the matter, of course relying on the Government of India Princes Protection Act to stop anything that might be bad. I also offered to send some of our C. I. D. reports regarding this if P. A. wanted them. Proceeding P. A. said, " the details of expensive presents are: expensive head ornaments from Garrard, 1 of the cars, or probably 2 or 3 for all I know. I believe he is building another in the country. I consider this most unimportant and so I have not made detailed enquiries." I said how was this unimportant, when if these are all presents from the State, they are expenditure items; to this P. A. said, " I am not prosecuting counsel—if I am wrong, that he has not been given anything, I may be wrong. It is not the duty of a Political Agent to meddle in such affairs. Well that is all I can tell Your Highness," and added on my referring to the Political Secretary's letter, and

Memorandum regarding supplying full details on every point that may be against us, " As far as I am concerned I have given every case on which I have any complaint or criticism, but I have been only 3½ months and cannot know if there be any others that Government of India may have." I then asked P. A. to inform me to what purpose he had enclosed the copies of the Vernacular paper, Tarun Rajasthan; he said, " these are criticisms about the loan." I then explained how very difficult it was for me to take these papers as being the criticism of the Government of India, knowing how very irresponsible the press of India was, and also this paper; to this P. A. said, " I consider in view of the other points which I have brought before you, the press comments in these papers enclosed by me, as regards the loan, is worthy of attention," adding " also the para. Your Highness has read out to me and marked and signed just now." I then told Colonel Crosthwaite, that in view of the fact that the vernacular press was most irresponsible, citing the report that had been put in similar papers about his shooting a cow, and the editor of these papers being now in jail, etc., he said, " I think I know who did that regarding the cow." I told him of the File in which enquiries regarding that rumour had been made and eventually it had been refuted by our press bureau, and asked him if he would let me have the details of his enquiries, for I had gathered from the discussion that Colonel Crosthwaite thought I or some one very closely connected with me had instigated that report; but P. A. refused to do this, as he said nothing would be gained from this, and he had already brought this matter to the notice of the A. G. G. Proceeding with the matter of the copies of news enclosed by the P. A., I definitely told him that unless he signed these comments or gave them to me properly, I would not be able to deal with them, and also told him that I had been promised details from my Political Agent, and not from the irresponsible vernacular press, and he said, " I will supply for Your Highness' information, in English, the criticisms against the loan, from the Tarun Rajasthan, which I consider worthy of your Highness' notice."

(Sd.) KISHEN SINGH.

21st June 1926.

Letter No. 6171-C.M., dated 19th June, 1926, from the Private Secretary to His Excellency the Viceroy to His Highness the Maharaja of Bharatpur.

Many thanks for Your Highness' letter which Lalchand handed to me. I sent Ghamandi Singh's previous letter to Mr. Thompson

and asked him to correspond with Col. Crosthwaite about supplying information to Your Highness; and this I notice he has done. I have advised Lalchand to go and see Mr. Thompson; and Mr. Thompson will tell him what information is being supplied. Possibly by the time this reaches Your Highness, you will have heard from Colonel Crosthwaite.

I have informed His Excellency that there has been delay in collecting material and that Your Highness will not be able to show him a statement of the case as early as you had hoped. His Excellency quite understands the position and is anxious that you should not unduly hurry. The important thing is to get a full appreciation of the situation so that the best means can be devised for getting the finances into good order and saving Your Highness from anxiety and trouble about them in future. I trust Your Highness is keeping well in spite of the excessive heat.

Kindest regards.

D.O. letter No. C.M.-25, dated 24th June, 1926, from Lt.-Col. C. C. Crosthwaite to His Highness the Maharaja of Bharatpur.

Will Your Highness please refer to your confidential demi-official letter No. 28-V, dated the 22nd June, and to the concluding portion of the Memorandum enclosed, in which it is recorded that I engaged to supply Your Highness with an English translation of the criticisms which appeared in the Tarun Rajasthan regarding the Loan?

I have no other copies of the newspaper than those submitted, and would request that the same be sent me to have the extract or extracts translated. If Your Highness thinks this unnecessary, may I suggest that the required translations be made in the State offices? Your Highness also mentions one other paragraph, that which stated that Kishen was once a bugler, which paragraph, I understand, Your Highness initialled. The same request applies also to that paragraph.

D.O. letter No. 29-V., dated 24th June 1926, from His Highness the Maharaja of Bharatpur to Lt.-Col. C. C. Crosthwaite.

I write to acknowledge your letter No. C.M.-25, dated the 24th June, and as requested, I enclose the copies of the newspaper 'Tarun Rajasthan' submitted by you. I am glad to be able to accept your suggestion of having the required translations made

in my office in respect to the paragraph initialled by me, regarding Kishen. As regards the others, I am afraid, I will have to trouble you, as it is impossible for my people to sort out according to your estimation, on their own initiative, the important from the frivolous, for translation; or to invest such criticism with the authenticity which your sending them would naturally ensure.

2. If you would refer to pages 5 and 6 of my Memorandum, you will see that regarding the matter, pertaining to a confidential letter from Mr. Cruickshank, you had very kindly given me to understand, that you would see if there was anything in it, with a view to the possibility of letting me have the reasons, which are mentioned as forming the basis for your statements regarding the non-provision of funds for reconstructional works, as also having prompted Mr. Cruickshank's resignation. I am in the dark about these, and as they refer to one of the most important of the questions involved, viz., reconstruction, I would not be able to proceed with the work before me. I will therefore be obliged if you will very kindly let me have these at your earliest convenience, otherwise this would mean delay, a thing which I wish to avoid.

3. The only other matter in the Memorandum, regarding which I await your decision, is whether or not, you would like me to send you the reports, etc., and other details, which I offered to send, pertaining to the activities of certain blackmailers, against me and my State, in Delhi, the outcome of which it seems was that poster or advertisement, which you mentioned, and I showed (page 7).

D.O. letter No. 27, dated 25th June 1926, from Lt.-Col. C. C. Crosthwaite, to His Highness the Maharaja of Bharatpur.

I enclose the translations of the criticism of the Flood Emergency Loan given in the Tarun Rajasthan as desired by Your Highness.

As regards the non-provision of funds for flood reconstruction work, the only reference I can find dealing directly with this question in the papers of Mr. Cruickshank's resignation is a remark on his part that as the new financial year (1925-26) approached, it was difficult to get funds.

I at present see no reason to avail myself of Your Highness' offer to send the reports, etc., regarding the alleged activities of certain blackmailers.

Extract (Translation) from Tarun Rajasthan of the 16th May 1926 (page 10).

* * * * *

7. On the other hand 10—15 lakhs of Flood Bonds have been ordered to be sold through the Tahsil and the Police. It is said that this is being done to improve the financial condition of the State.

Extract (Translation) from Tarun Rajasthan, dated the 23rd May, 1926 (page 4).

* * * * * *

And to meet the daily needs money is being forcibly recovered from the people in the name of Flood Bonds.

C. G. CROSTHWAITE,
Political Agent, Eastern Rajputana States.

25th June 1927.

Telegram from His Highness the Maharaja of Bharatpur to "Rajputana."

In connection with the details required by me I have come to the conclusion that to avoid further delay it is necessary you and I meet to clear things as Colonel Crosthwaite evidently finds difficulty in helping me. I wonder therefore considering the importance of this if you could very kindly arrange to come down to Bharatpur for a few days. I suggest this as I think here we could get at records on the spot and so facilitate matters but if you find it difficult to get down Crosthwaite and I could come up to Abu in which case I would encroach upon Memsahib's kindness and ask for a room for myself and a Sardar for a night as I don't think I could manage to stay longer. Please wire your decision to Bharatpur.

Post copy forwarded to the Secretary to the Hon'ble Agent to the Governor-General in Rajputana.

Foreign and Political Secretary, Bharatpur.

Camp Agra,
26th June 1926.

Copy of a telegram from "Rajputana" to H. H. the Maharaja of Bharatpur, dated 27th June.

Am sorry I find it impossible to visit Bharatpur owing to engagements. Shall be very glad to put up Your Highness, Crosthwaite and Sardar in Mount Abu. I suggest that you arrive on 30th June. Exptd. Crosthwaite.

Memorandum of interview between His Highness the Maharaja of Bharatpur and the Hon'ble Lt.-Colonel S. B. A. Patterson, Agent to the Governor-General in Rajputana, at the Residency, Mount Abu, between 10-30 a.m. and 12-30 p.m. on 30th June 1926.

Rao Bahadur Chaudhuri Lalchand, President of the State Council, Bharatpur, and Mr. R. Wingate, I.C.S., Secretary to the Agent to the Governor-General in Rajputana, were also present.

At the outset the Agent to the Governor-General emphasised very strongly that the attitude of the Government of India towards His Highness was one of help, and not of condemnation. That recent correspondence between His Highness and Colonel Crosthwaite gave the impression that His Highness assumed that the Government of India had adopted the latter point of view. Nothing was further from their minds. All they wished was to be fully acquainted with the facts so as to be in a position to offer advice to and to help His Highness in his present financial predicament.

The Agent to the Governor-General then took up the question of the recent correspondence between His Highness and Colonel Crosthwaite on the subject of the alleged report that His Highness was contemplating selling his water rights on the Ruparel to the Alwar Darbar. The Agent to the Governor-General read to His Highness his confidential letter of 21st May which showed that he (the Agent to the Governor-General) had himself reported the matter to Government, that he had agreed entirely with the attitude so far adopted by His Highness, but in view of the contrary advice given by Sir Robert Holland, was anxious for the views of the Government of India. Colonel Crosthwaite had had nothing to do with the matter, which, as far as the Government of India and everyone interested was concerned, was now closed.

The Agent to the Governor-General then read out a portion of his letter of 12th May to Government in which he showed that his sole idea was to help His Highness in his own interest, and that he had suggested the appointment by His Highness, after

consultation with the Government of India, of an officer of proved financial and administrative ability to advise on the finances of the State and to devise measures for their rehabilitation.

His Highness then stated that he had received so many memoranda conveying criticisms of his administration, etc., that he found some difficulty in deciding as to what points were really important. All he wished to do was to have this cleared, and to give a frank statement which would set the minds of His Excellency and of the Government of India at rest. His request for details had been misunderstood by Colonel Crosthwaite.

The Agent to the Governor-General again emphasised that he only desired to help His Highness, and was prepared to be perfectly frank and open with him. He then read out to His Highness a summary of His Highness' debts which he had prepared, and handed over to His Highness for perusal a copy of the alleged budget of the Bharatpur State for the year 1st November, 1924 to 31st October, 1925. He pointed out that he could not of course vouch for the accuracy either of the so-called budget or for the summary of the debts, but that he had reason to believe that the former was not far off the mark as this had been supplied with a view to save the situation, by a responsible high official of the State who did not wish his name to be mentioned, and that the latter simply represented the conclusions he had drawn from such information as was in his possession. A copy of the so-called budget and of the Agent to the Governor-General's summary would be supplied to His Highness.

The Agent to the Governor-General further pointed out that the important points on which His Excellency and the Government of India wanted information were:—

(1) The extent of the indebtedness;

(2) The alleged misapplication of the Gwalior loan;

(3) The emigration from the State;

(4) The loan negotiations with Michael;

(5) The working of the grain agency; and

(6) The unpopularity of the flood emergency loan; and that the other points raised in Colonel Crosthwaite's and His Highness' memoranda were immaterial to the issue. They might have contributed in some minor way to the present situation, but they were insignificant compared to the 6 points mentioned above.

His Highness took up the 6 points seriatim.

As regards (1) and (2), the extent of the indebtedness of the State, and the alleged misapplication of the Gwalior loan, His Highness would supply His Excellency with complete details which would prove satisfactory. Later in the interview His Highness stated that the total liabilities of the State were not more than 31 lakhs of rupees, and that the financial position of the State was sounder than it was in 1924.

(3) *Emigration from the State.* His Highness was preparing a statement showing the figures of emigration and immigration over 10 years.

(4) *Loan negotiations with Michael.* His Highness explained that when he went to Bombay recently, he had discussed the question of a railway scheme for the State with Seth Tikam Chand's agent there. The latter had taken a copy of the scheme and brought up Michael to Bharatpur and introduced him to His Highness as a man who might be able to finance the scheme. His Highness ordered his Home Member to enter into negotiations with Michael, who then put up a draft stating that the State wished to borrow 65 lakhs of which 45 were for Railway construction and 20 for State utility. The loan was to be financed by hypothecating all the revenues of the State. His Highness refused to consider the plan and Michael left.

His Highness here remarked that Colonel Crosthwaite seemed to be inclined to make reports to the Agent to the Governor-General without due investigation. The Agent to the Governor-General pointed out that Colonel Crosthwaite only did his duty and was one of His Highness' best friends.

(5) *Grain Agency.* The Agent to the Governor-General read out to His Highness the Finance Department unofficial criticism and pointed out that the system was notorious, and in general opinion was associated with Seth Damodar who bore an unenviable reputation.

His Highness stated that he was preparing a statement fully explaining the system, and that he would be only too glad if Government would depute an officer to investigate it.

(6) *Unpopularity of the flood loan.* His Highness stated that he did not know whether it was unpopular or not, but was instituting inquiries.

His Highness then referred to the specific question of reconstruction after the floods and said he was having a complete statement prepared showing—

(1) The total reconstruction done since the flood.

(2) The reconstruction done since January, 1926 when the Gwalior loan was taken.

In this connection the question of Mr. Cruickshank's resignation came up. The Agent to the Governor-General stated that he would give His Highness a brief summary of the general reasons which led to this.

His Highness then raised the question of the criticisms levelled against Seth Damodar, Kishen and Chaudhri Lalchand. The Agent to the Governor-General again emphasised that it was little good discussing these minor points when the whole situation depended on the 6 points mentioned above.

D.O. letter No. 26-P., dated 2nd July, 1926, from His Highness the Maharaja of Bharatpur, to the Agent to the Governor-General in Rajputana.

I have just been able to go through the Memorandum of our interview at Abu. There are two places where I consider slight alterations and additions necessary.

(1) In para. 1, in the last line the word " admitted " might perhaps be misunderstood to mean that I had admitted a more serious financial situation than a liability of about 31 lakhs; and therefore it would be better if the word " alleged " was put in its place.

(2) You will remember that while talking about the alleged Budget of 1924-25, you mentioned that this had been supplied by a responsible high official of the State, with a view to save the situation, who did not wish his name to be mentioned; I would suggest, with your permission, that this may be inserted in para. 5 on page 2, after the words " not far off the mark."

With kindest regards.

Letter No. 435-P., dated 7th July, 1926, from the Agent to the Governor-General in Rajputana, to His Highness the Maharaja of Bharatpur.

Please refer to your confidential demi-official letter No. 26-P., dated the 2nd July, 1926.

The portions of the Memorandum referred to by Your Highness appear to me to express adequately what was said and I do not see any reason to make either of the alterations suggested by Your Highness. Your Highness will possibly take an opportunity of giving any further details, supplementing the interview, to His Excellency, if Your Highness thinks it necessary.

CHAPTER II.

FURTHER MISUNDERSTANDINGS CREATED BY THE LOCAL POLITICAL OFFICERS AGAINST H. H. IN REGARD TO THE RUPAREL CASE INCLUDING A SHORT HISTORY OF THE CASE.

D.O. letter No. 18-R., dated the 24th June, 1926, from His Highness the Maharaja of Bharatpur to the Hon'ble Mr. J. P. Thompson, C.S.I., I.C.S., Political Secretary, Simla.

You will, no doubt, remember, referring to the alleged negotiations about the sale of our Ruparel Waters, regarding which I off-hand told you that we know nothing about it. I am glad to find that my statement was correct, and am enclosing for your information, a copy of a letter, sent by me on the subject, and will be glad, if you would kindly reassure His Excellency, on my behalf, regarding this.

With kindest regards.

No. 17.R-Kharita, dated the 23rd June, 1926, from His Highness the Maharaja of Bharatpur to Lieut.-Colonel C. G. Crosthwaite, C.B.E., I.A., Political Agent, Eastern Rajputana States, Bharatpur.

On the 1st of June, 1926, I was surprised to learn from the Hon'ble Mr. Thompson, that a report had gone up from the Hon'ble Agent to the Governor-General, representing me, as endeavouring to sell our Ruparel Waters to Alwar. I was given to understand that the A.G.G. had most emphatically disapproved of this and that the Viceroy had also agreed with him, that it would be wrong to negotiate such a sale.

The report was at once contradicted by me, as the same was not only untrue but was directly opposed to our policy, so definitely and repeatedly put before the Government of India, both officially and un-officially, and consequently the Political Secretary made a note to this effect on the file.

I was all the time under the impression, that the report was made by the Hon'ble Agent to the Governor-General, on some misrepresentation by interested persons, or on some false rumours, under the bona fide belief that the same was true. I know, Colonel Patterson has, from the very beginning, agreed with me, and has never favoured any such idea about the Ruparel, and regards the same as highly prejudicial to the best interests of my State and people. I had intended taking up this matter with the A.G.G., but on Monday, the 21st June, it was another surprise to me to learn from you, in the course of our conversation, that the said report originated from you, and had only been passed on to the Government of India, by Colonel Patterson, probably believing that you had fully satisfied yourself, as to its authenticity. I highly appreciate your frankly telling me that you were led into this belief, at Alwar, and you passed the information on to the A.G.G. without asking us. I, personally, am satisfied with your explanation, but considering the magnitude and importance of the Ruparel Case, I feel, I must clear this matter officially, so as to prevent the possibility of this unfortunate misrepresentation prejudicing our case in the future.

You will, I am sure, admit that much of this trouble to you, and to the Government of India, and worry to His Excellency, would have been saved, if you had but referred to the Records of the case, in general, and to my Foreign and Political Secretary's letters No. 1897-F, dated the 30th August 1925, and No. 435-F, dated 4th January, 1926, to the Political Agent, Eastern Rajputana States, in particular, or ascertained our views on the subject, before taking any action.

I would here repeat that I am, as ever, only too pleased to help you in arriving at correct conclusions, in all such matters, and thus avoiding the danger of reports being sent up on mere surmises.

As I explained to you on Monday, I and my people are anxiously waiting for the appointment of the Apportioning Officer by the Government of India, and I hope, while clearing the misunderstanding, that may have been caused by this baseless report, you will kindly press for an early appointment of this Officer, as the amount of loss suffered by us in the past, by delays, and which we are suffering daily now, is very heavy.

I am sending a copy of this letter to the Hon'ble Mr. Thompson, for the information of His Excellency, Lord Irwin, who I understand was considerably perturbed over this matter.

D.O. letter No. 4309-B.-Irrigation, dated 26th June, 1926, from Lieut.-Colonel C. C. Crosthwaite, Political Agent, Eastern Rajputana States, to His Highness the Maharaja of Bharatpur.

I have received Your Highness' Kharita No. 17-R., dated the 23rd June, 1926, on the subject of the Ruparel river.

Your Highness states that you are anxiously waiting for the appointment by the Government of India of the Apportioning Officer.

The Alwar Darbar have informed me that His Highness the Maharaja of Alwar has addressed a letter to Your Highness regarding the question of a "mutual amicable settlement," and state that they will send me an answer regarding the Apportioning Officer on receipt of a reply from Your Highness. The Alwar Darbar also point out that His Highness the Maharaja of Alwar is in Europe and ask that the Government of India be good enough to defer the appointment of the Apportioning Officer until after His Highness' return.

A copy of this communication from the Political Secretary, Alwar, has been submitted to the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General in Rajputana.

APPENDIX V.

Extract from the Memorandum of Interview between His Highness the Maharaja Sahib of Bharatpur and the Hon'ble Lt.-Col. S.B.A. Patterson, Agent to the Governor-General in Rajputana, held at the Residency at Mount Abu, dated the 30th June, 1926.

* * * * * *

The Agent to the Governor-General then took up the question of the recent correspondence between His Highness and Col. Crosthwaite on the subject of the alleged report that His Highness was contemplating selling his water rights on the Ruparel to the Alwar Darbar. The Agent to the Governor-General read to His Highness his confidential letter of 21st May which showed that he (the Agent to the Governor-General) had himself reported the matter to Government, that he had agreed entirely with the attitude so far adopted by His Highness, but in view of the contrary advice given by Sir Robert Holland, was anxious for the views of the Government of

India. Colonel Crosthwaite had had nothing to do with the matter, which, as far as the Government of India and every one interested was concerned, was now closed.

D.O. letter No. 417-P., dated Mount Abu, the 2nd July, 1926, from Lieut.-Colonel S. B. Patterson, Agent to the Governor-General in Rajputana, to His Highness the Maharaja of Bharatpur.

I write to explain to Your Highness the reason which led me to refer the question of the sale of the water rights, mentioned at the interview on the 30th June, to Government. I have always been in entire agreement with the attitude adopted by Your Highness which is that the question of the sale of Your Highness' rights cannot be considered. The matter was referred to the Government merely because my opinion conflicted with that held by my predecessor in office who had advised Your Highness to sell.

D.O. letter No. 374 (2)-1, dated Simla the 30th June, 1926, from Sir J. P. Thompson, Political Secretary to the Government of India, to His Highness the Maharaja of Bharatpur.

I showed Your Highness' letter No. 18-R. of 24th June and its enclosure to His Excellency and he desires me to say that he is very glad to have your assurance on this matter as the apprehensions expressed had caused him not a little anxietv.

Short History of the Ruparel Dispute between the Bharatpur and the Alwar States prepared for the information of the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General in Rajputana to show that Bharatpur was neither getting nor could possibly get its due share as per award of Mr. Barlow.

Till 18th Century Bharatpur got almost the whole supply.

1. Just like an inundation canal, the Ruparel stream which rises in the hills of Thana Ghazi and Rajgarh Tehsils of the Alwar State, and tails in the Bharatpur State, does not command the land in its upper reach in Alwar so well, as it does, in its lower reach, at the boundary of Alwar and Bharatpur.

This has been the reason why Bharatpur State had been utilizing almost the whole of the supply of Ruparel in the past

from times immemorial and this was the best natural economical distribution of this bounty of nature.

2. It was some time about 1798, that the Alwar State appears to have conceived, for the first time, the idea of irrigating their lands from Ruparel and a Bund at Laswari was consequently thrown by them across this stream. This Bund formed the beginning of a longstanding feud between the Bharatpur and the Alwar States.

The quarrel began when Alwar in 1798 built Laswari Bund.

3. Lord Lake made a provision for the irrigation of the Bharatpur State from Ruparel in the Sanad granted to Alwar on the 14th October, 1805, in the following words:—

Sanad granted by Lord Lake to Alwar in 1805 stipulated for full share of Bharatpur.

> "It is stipulated that they (Alwar State) must let as much water flow unimpeded from Laswari Bund as may be needed for the requirements of the territory of His Highness the Maharaja Sawai Ranjit Singh."

4. In 1837, on the basis of a detailed report by Lt.-Colonel Alves, the Lieutenant-Governor of North-Western Provinces ordered (and these Orders were duly confirmed by the Government of India), that the waters of the Ruparel were to be equally divided between the two States at the Laswari or the Chandawar Ghats and *all the existing impediments to the fulfilment of this award were to be removed.*

In 1837 Lt. Governor of N.W.P. orders equal distribution of water. Thus Bharatpur is awarded the minimum of 50 p. c.

By this decision the share of Bharatpur was reduced to the irreducible minimum of 50 per cent. According to the Riparian Law, Alwar and Bharatpur being the only two States, through which the Ruparel passed, and the commanded area of Bharatpur being manifestly in excess of that of Alwar, the former's share should not possibly be, neither it could have been less than 50 per cent. of the total supply of Ruparel *available for irrigation.*

However, since the Dividing Wall constructed by the Alwar State failed in 1840, and was never again put up by Alwar, in actual practice Bharatpur continued to get no less than 65 per cent. of the supply, whilst in addition to their pucca bunds of Umren, Rajgarh and Bhagola, the Alwar State used to put a kutcha bund at Chandawar Ghat for 8 months, *viz.*, 15th of October to 15th of June every year. This state of things continued up to the beginning of the 20th Century and had been authoritatively sanctioned by Major Henry Lawrence in 1854, and by the Governor-General in Council in 1874.

The very fact that the particular apportionment of supplies in Ruparel continued uninterrupted for no less than two-thirds of a century, was more than sufficient to establish Bharatpur's

right to at least two-third supply in the Ruparel without any justifiable contest.

Mr. Inglis appointed arbitrator to redistribute Ruparel water to increase the total area of irrigation without detriment to the interest of either State.

5. It was in 1901, when the irrigation commission, having been wrongly led to believe by Alwar that the water in the Ruparel was being run to waste in Bharatpur, recommended " to devise a more scientific and efficient method of distributing the water, so as *to increase the total area of irrigation without detriment to the interest of either State.*"

It was on this plea of more economic use of water that the question of a fresh disribution of the Ruparel supply of water between the Bharatpur and Alwar States was reopened and Mr. Inglis, Chief Engineer, was deputed to investigate the whole matter and make his proposals for such scientific equal distribution of supply of Ruparel.

Mr. Inglis omitted to take into account the existence of Rajgarh and Bhagola bunds, in allotting share to Bharatpur.

6. The proposals made by Mr. Inglis were ostensibly based on the basis of the award of 1837, but certain factors unfavourable to Bharatpur and tending to reduce their share to even less than 50 per cent. of the total supply, crept in somehow or other in them. They need special mention and are as below:—

(a) The Rajgarh and Bhagola bunds have been excluded by Mr. Inglis from the catchment area of the Ruparel on the ground that they existed from some date prior to 1837, and that therefore the order of 1837 did not refer to them in his opinion (*vide* para. 3, page 6, Inglis' report). For reasons given in para. 4 above, 50 per cent. of the *total supply* of the Ruparel is the irreducible minimum share of Bharatpur and the above-mentioned exclusion is manifestly calculated to make the share of Alwar greater than that of Bharatpur. In addition to this, the orders of 1837 are clear and emphatic regarding the removal of *all the existing impediments*, and Rajgarh and Bhagola bunds cannot but fall under the category of *all existing impediments*. The inference drawn by Mr. Inglis about the exclusion of Rajgarh and Bhagola bunds is not compatible with the sense of the orders of 1837, taken as a whole.

(b) In calculating the units representing the catchment area intercepted by the bunds of the Alwar State, the following omissions have occurred:—

(i) No allowance was made for saving the loss by evaporation and absorption, effected by

Alwar through damming up the various tributaries just at the foot of the hills and considerably above their points of junction with the main stream, as well as above Chandawar Ghat, which is the site on the basis of flow at which the value of a unit area was assumed by Mr. Inglis. The omission of this allowance resulted, as it naturally must, in increasing the loss of Bharatpur by evaporation and absorption. Taking these losses at at least 10 per cent. of the total they would represent 9·2 units.

(ii) The irrigation actually done by Alwar outside the intercepted catchment area, *viz.*, in the bed of the Ruparel, 304 acres (*vide* statement No. 11 given on page 25 of Mr. Inglis' report) and might be taken to represent 2 units.

7. Because of the omissions mentioned in para. 6 above, made by Mr. Inglis, Alwar was actually, though quite unconsciously, awarded by Mr. Inglis not half but 58·6 per cent. of the total supply in the Ruparel, and Bharatpur only 41·4 of the same.

The omissions of Mr. Inglis resulted in reducing Bharatpur share from 50 to 41·4 per cent.

This will be clear from the following:—

(a) Intercepted catchment area as per details given by Mr. Barlow	92·3	Units.
(b) Difference between value of the above at Chandawar Ghat and the actual sites of various bunds at 10 p.c., vide para. 6 (b) (1) above	9·2	,,
(c) Area irrigated outside the intercepted catchment, *viz.*,, in the bed of Ruparel	2·0	,,
(d) Area of Rajgarh and Bhagola bunds 10·6 plus 1·06 for absorption	11·7	,,
(e) Cold weather supply	16·0	,,
	131·2	,,
Share given to Alwar at Bara ...	45·68	,,
Total supply received by Alwar ...	176·88	,,
Total catchment are 292·3 plus 10·6 for Rajgarh and Bhagola	302	,,

Percentage of total supplv received by Alwar 176·88/302 ... ...=58·6 Units.

The share left to Bharatpur is only (302−176·88/302)=125·12/302 ... 41·4 „

Approval of transfer of distribution weir from Ghat Bund to Bara caused further loss to Bharatpur.

8. In addition to the above omissions, Mr. Inglis' subsequent approval of distribution at Bara resulted in further loss to Bharatpur, because by this arrangement, almost the whole cultivated catchment area of plains fell to the share of Bharatpur from which no supply can be received by Bharatpur, because—

(a) Alwar derives all the possible benefits from the plains portion of the catchment (and the whole of this lies in Alwar territory) which is practically of no value to Bharatpur, although it has been advanced as an asset of valuation.

(b) Bharatpur has no means of controlling the plains drainage, and could not effectively object to Alwar's using it.

(c) Bharatpur does not in effect enjoy it because the Alwar cultivators and field works probably absorb the whole of it.

Throughout the Alwar territory, the surface drainage has been most carefully husbanded. All the cart tracks have low bunds across them, 1 to 3 ft. high at intervals of a few chains in order to guide the little rivulets collected by the road into the fields and the fields are enclosed by low walls or banks wherever a little water can be held up, not enough of course to injure the crop but enough to prevent moderate rainfall flowing off.

At several places, there are small village bunds dilapidated, serving to hold up a little water of a few good fields at each place.

In this way, practically, all the rainfall over the cultivated part of the Ruparel catchment is absorbed.

Mr. Barlow was appointed Apportioning Officer who also made mistakes.

9. Mr. Barlow who was appointed Apportioning Officer made the following two mistakes in his awarding:—

(i) *Not compensating Bharatpur for the loss by evaporation and absorption.*

(ii) *Transferring Ghat Bund from Alwar's share to that of Bharatpur.*

In 1910, the award of Mr. Inglis, which was taken to be ostensibly on the basis of equal share of Alwar and Bharatpur, was confirmed by the Secretary of State (in spite of an appeal preferred against it on entirely different lines from the present appeal by the Bharatpur State claiming on the basis of their incontestably established rights as their share of over two-thirds of the total supply of the Ruparel), and Mr. Barlow was appointed the Apportioning Officer and he made and persisted in making the above-noted two mistakes in settling the case in connection with Mr. Inglis' award, in spite of the repeated protests of the Bharatpur State representations against them.

(i) Mr. Barlow began by ignoring the clear meaning of Mr. Inglis' permissive dictum that Alwar might take its share at any place *provided Bharatpur State RECEIVED the share to which it was entitled* in full. According to the arrangement of distribution of supplies made at Bara under the supervision of Mr. Barlow, Bharatpur cannot possibly get and does not, as a matter of fact, receive its due share.

Really Bharatpur was to get its share at Chandawar Ghat, therefore, when the same share is allotted 25 miles above that site, the supply reaching the Ghat must decrease due to loss by absorption and evaporation in a 25 miles' length of a sandy river running intermittently at long intervals.

No allowance was made for Bharatpur share for this loss whilst shifting the site of the dividing weir from Chandawar to Bara. This loss has been calculated to be no less than 30 per cent. of the Bharatpur's share of supply below Bara.

Mr. Barlow justifies this omission on the ground that Mr. Inglis did not mean to take this loss into consideration, because although he approved Mr. O. German's proposals and passed the design yet he did not raise this point of loss by absorption and evaporation. But this argument cannot stand for the following reasons:—

(a) When the proposals of Mr. O. German were examined by Mr. Inglis, Bharatpur side was not represented at all and Mr. O. German who represented the Alwar State could not be expected to have pointed out

this serious omission of not taking into calculation the loss by evaporation and absorption. Had Mr. Inglis taken the precaution of hearing the Bharatpur side also (as he was in all justice and fairness bound to do) before arriving at any decision about the change of site from Chandawar Ghat to Bara the above-mentioned indirect but substantial reduction from the Bharatpur share would not have been made.

(b) It appears that the serious omission of not making any allowance for the loss by evaporation and absorption between Bara and Ghat must have been due to an oversight on his part, because he had admitted the necessity of compensating the loss due to evaporation and absorption in case of water accumulated by heading up above the Ghat weir, *vide* Mr. Inglis' para. 7 on page 14.

(c) Moreover, it is to be noted that Mr. Inglis whilst examining the design of the Bara weir does not appear to have gone into the details on the assumption that the design must have been prepared on the lines made by him, because it is a fact that he failed to notice even such an important matter as correct situation of the sluice opening for the winter supply. He had clearly but rightly laid it down in para. 8 page 14 of his printed report that this sluice opening was to be made "in the flank of the weir and not in the *Weir wall itself.*" But Mr. O. German's design which Mr. Inglis is said to have approved showed the sluice opening in the weir wall itself and also below crest level and yet this did evidently escape his notice. Had he gone into the details, he would not have allowed it, because the existing arrangement does not avoid the suspicion that it might be used during the rains.

If Bharatpur had been given its due share at Chandawar Ghat, no claim could have been advanced for any compensation

due to losses above that site. But the supply passing below Bara 25 miles away from Ghat, must lose a certain percentage in this distance and hence Bharatpur cannot possibly RECEIVE the same supply even at Ghat.

Mr. Inglis' wordings are:—

> "However I do not think that any objection could be made to the original order being modified in this respect. Should such a course appear to be desirable on practical grounds, so long as the lower State RECEIVES the share of the water it is entitled to, it is, or at all events, it ought to be a matter of indifference to it how or where the upper State may enjoy its share."

This means that the whole stress was laid by Mr. Inglis on the Lower State, *i.e.*, Bharatpur *receiving* its due share at Ghat. On the other hand Mr. Barlow has ignored this most important provision altogether and instead of it has laid stress on the upper State, that is, *Alwar getting its half share*, for he says:—

> "This means that Alwar may select any suitable site for utilising its share, and the share of each State should be calculated at this site so that the total number of units intercepted by Alwar may be half of the available number of units at Chandawar Ghat."

This changes the entire outlook and has made a lot of difference. Mr. Inglis' criterion was that Bharatpur must first get its full share, *i.e.*, half the number of units at Ghat and hence credit should have been given to her for any losses that were calculated to result by changing the site of the Weir. Mr. Barlow, however, did no such thing but contented himself with ensuring (according to his own judgment) full share to Alwar irrespective of any losses that Bharatpur might suffer thereby.

(ii) The Ghat Bund area which represents 3·9 units should have been included in the Alwar State and not in that of Bharatpur as has actually been done by Mr. Barlow. This was no doubt done in the first instance in compromise of 1910 with the tacit approval of the Bharatpur representative, but when the latter persisted afterwards again and again that this approval had been given under misapprehension Mr. Barlow did not pay any attention to the protest in spite of the well-recognized fact that Alwar and not Bharatpur had all this time been deriving the full benefit of this Bund and that it was extremely difficult if not impossible for Bharatpur to use its supply in the ordinary course.

The result of Mr. Barlow's award was that Bharatpur's share was reduced to 34·4 per cent instead of 50 p. c.

10. The effect of these two mistakes of Mr. Barlow has been to lower the proportion of the Bharatpur share as compared with that of Alwar still further as per details given below:—

Loss due to evaporation, 30 p.c. of 56·39 ...	17·2	
Value of Ghat Bund as per para. 9 ...	3·9	
Total loss	21	units.

The share of Bharatpur was thus reduced to 125·12—21 = 104·12 units, *i.e.*, 104·12/302 = 34·4 per cent.

Therefore, instead of irreducible minimum share of 50 per cent. Mr. Barlow's award gave Bharatpur only 34·4 per cent.

Mr. Barlow's apportionment ensures Alwar more than full share while not even its due share to Bharatpur.

11. According to Mr. Barlow's apportionment, Alwar is ensured at least full half of the Supply, *i.e.*, its full share as per details below:—

Siliser Bund	52·75	units.
Machri and Pinich bunds	5·85	,,
Balata Bund	10·0	,,
Umren Bund	6·20	,,
Stream intercepted by Umren canal ...	17·52	,,
Total intercepted	92·32	,,
Share at Bara	45·68	,,
Cold weather supply	16·0	,,
	154·0	,,

These 154 units are in terms of flow at Ghat and thus real units received at Bara in these terms are much more than these.

But there is no risk of diminution of this supply and thus Alwar is ensured at least its full share.

In contrast to this ensured share of Alwar, Bharatpur has been allotted the following:—

(a) Ghat Bund	3·9	units.
(b) Catchment above Bara	56·39	,,
(c) Catchment below Bara—		
(i) Plain	10·0	,,
(ii) Hilly	83·71	,,
Total	154·0	units.

None of these factors composing Bharatpur share is received by it in full as is clear from the following:—

(a) The supply of Ghat Bund has always been used up to this day by Alwar. The Bund was breached in 3 places but its supply has been trained by Alwar into a canal running alongside this Bund and thus used for irrigating Alwar area, *vide* sketch figure 1 on Appendix I.

Bharatpur has thus been deprived of its share by 3·9 units not due to any natural cause but by artificial means. If Alwar cared to abide by the apportioning officer's allotment, this supply could have been easily allowed to come in Ruparel.

(b) 56·39, the theoretical share allotted to Bharatpur, is not allowed to pass over Bara Weir because:—

(i) The Channel of Ruparel just above the Bara weir is allowed to silt in such a way as to reduce the Bharatpur share of supply to the minimum and to increase that of Alwar to the maximum advisable. This is clear from the sketchplan, *vide* Fig. 2, Appendix I (copy of it was submitted to the Foreign Secretary to His Highness, *vide* chain No. 146, file No. 127, part 5th).

"D" is Bharatpur part of the Weir, "E" is Alwar part, "C" is *under sluice* under crest level built on Alwar side to use the winter supply.

In winter the portion "D" is blocked by means of a kacha bund and "C" is opened. The bed of "C" being much below crest level the flow in "C" cuts a deep gullet, "CF" in the bed of the river and winter rains with blockade at "D" and gullet in "CE" with no obstruction on "E" cause portion "G" to silt up. This silt and grass is never cleared. The result is that after removal of the Bund at "D" in the early rains, at least Bharatpur does not get its share due to the existence of silt at "G."

(ii) The sluice opening intended for carrying away the winter supply of the Ruparel has been pierced through the Alwar side weir wall itself instead of having been built on the flank as was definitely

laid down by Mr. Inglis in para. 8, page 14, of his printed report. This alteration renders it very difficult to discover whether this sluice opening remains shut or open during the 4 months of the rainy season (because the canal from this sluice is in the Bara canal and at the time of flood or during the rains, waters from the weir and the sluice get mixed up and sluice canal is drowned). If it remains open it must necessarily increase the supply of the Alwar State considerably above its proper share, and all this increase in Alwar share means an equal loss in the share of Bharatpur. The only precaution against this (keeping this sluice open during the rains) suggested by Bharatpur and approved by the Apportioning Officer, *viz.*, sealing of it by a Representative of Bharatpur has been ignored and not enforced.

(i) As has been explained in para. 8 above, practically no supply can be received from 10 units of catchment area of plains and thus Bharatpur is loser.

(ii) About the flow off from hilly catchment a good deal is lost by absorption and evaporation in a net work of small but long streams, passing through the Alwar territory. There are also obstructions in them in the form of broken bunds which cause heading up and thus increase the loss due to the increase in wetted parameter.

Thus while Alwar is ensured her share and this even without taking into consideration additional supply received by it due to various causes explained in para. 6 to para. 10 Bharatpur cannot get and has never RECEIVED even theoretically its due share.

Alwar uses Ruparel water below Ghat also. Bharatpur share is thus reduced to 20·6 p. c.

12. In addition to the unjustified deductions and diminutions from the full half share of Bharatpur which have been made in the actual carrying out of the theoretical award of half and half of Mr. Inglis' the following further unwarranted reductions of that share had taken place due to the fact that the dividing weir at Bara, as well as about 52 miles length of the Ruparel river which lies between Bara and the Bharatpur State boundary are situated in the Alwar State and hence Bharatpur has been unable to exercise control of any kind on either, with the result that the Alwar State is benefiting at the expense of Bharatpur.

Below Ghat there are no less than three sites on the Ruparel whence unauthorised irrigation is done by the Alwar State people during the four months of the rainy season also.

(i) The one uppermost of these three sites is at the Chandawar Ghat Bund, at this site a regular canal has been dug along the down stream side of the Ghat Bund and connected with Ruparel and the bed of this canal being below the full supply level of the Ruparel, a portion of the Ruparel supply in the rainy season automatically finds its way into it and irrigates some villages of Lachmangarh tehsil of Alwar.

(ii) The next site is opposite Agraka village where an arm of the Ruparel bifurcates, and the bed of this being not more than 3 feet, above the bed of Ruparel a considerable portion of the supply is taken away by it (*vide* Figure 3, Appendix I).

From the water marks in this stream about 7 feet water appears to have run in it. The villages Agraka, Algam, Sakipur and Mano have been getting irrigation for the last seven years.

(iii) The third site is near the Saidhampur village (*vide* Figure 4, Appendix I) where another arm of the Ruparel stream separates from the main channel and its bed being only about 2 feet and a half above the bed of the Ruparel, it takes away a still higher portion of the supply and irrigates the following villages :—

Saidhampur,
Darauli,
Khamasa, etc.

All these are so much direct sources of loss to the Bharatpur State's share. This loss amounts to 40 per cent. of the supply which reaches the Ghat Bund. Hence the balance of the supply actually received by Bharatpur is only $104{\cdot}12 \times 6 = 62{\cdot}47$ units, *i.e.*, only $62{\cdot}47/302$ or $20{\cdot}6$ per cent. of the available supply in Ruparel instead of 50 per cent.

As Alwar has been using this water of Bharatpur, against decision of Mr. Barlow and against its own promise (*vide* para. 1, of further points of Appendix A to Mr. Barlow's printed award) Bharatpur is entitled compensation for this loss.

Bharatpur's actual irrigation is reduced by 70 p.c.

13. The facts and figures given above clearly show that the arrangements so far made for this so-called equitable distribution of supplies of the Ruparel between the Bharatpur and Alwar States have resulted in a most inequitable division with the result that the irrigation of Bharatpur villages from the Ruparel has substantially decreased, *viz.*, by about 70 per cent. during the last 8 or 9 years.

The proportion of fall in Agricultural area is practically the same as reduction in supply.

14. It is to be particularly noted that the actual decrease of area of irrigation done by Ruparel in the Bharatpur State subsequent to the construction of the Bara Weir has been almost in the same proportion as the decrease in its actual share of supply in the Ruparel calculated in paras. 6 to 10 above. The irrigation figures as given in the statement attached with the letter No. 476-F of 1624, from the Foreign and Political Secretary to the Political Agent, Eastern Rajputana States, are 65,000 bighas before and 20,000 bighas after the construction of the Weir. Whilst the corresponding actual share of supply of Bharatpur in units was 201 units before and 62·47 units after construction of Bara Weir. The proportion of reduction in actual irrigation and the theoretical calculation of water is almost the same, *viz.*, 30 per cent. and this proves the correctness of conclusion drawn in this note.

Neither the proposal of Mr. Inglis nor the award of Mr. Barlow did what they were meant to do, viz., to increase the total irrigated area, on the other hand, the irrigation is decreased by over 43,000 bighas.

15. The irrigation Commissioner believed (presumably on one-sided representation of Alwar) that the then existing arrangement of irrigation led to considerable waste of water that could be utilized, and therefore recommended "to devise a more scientific and efficient method of distributing the water so as *to increase the total area of irrigation without detriment to the interest of either State.*" The present redistribution at Bara, *i.e.*, the proposal of Mr. Inglis and award of Mr. Barlow were to achieve two objects, *viz.* :—

(a) Increase in total irrigated area.

(b) This increase was not to be detrimental to the interest of Bharatpur State.

The effect of the present redistribution has been just the reverse of what was required by the irrigation commission and the Government of India.

The total irrigation before 1901 was :—

Bharatpur area 65,000 bighas.

Alwar area as per settlement 11,043 bighas.

The present irrigation of Bharatpur is 20,000 bighas, *i.e.*, Bharatpur has lost 45,000 bighas.

Alwar's loss due to present award is:—

(1) Ghat Bund transferred to Bharatpur ...		458
(2) Dharampur Canal		93
(3) Sikri Bund		104
(4) Bundipul		59
(5) Tehsil Gobindgarh		1,409
(6) Tehsil Lachmangarh		4,058
Total ...	6,181	bighas.

(1), (2), (3) and (4) were to be demolished as per award of Mr. Barlow and hence this irrigation was lost to Alwar.

(5) On account of transfer of Ghat Weir to Bara this irrigation could not remain.

(6) The right for this irrigation is gone. Alwar cannot claim it now, as it has no right to water of Ruparel below Bara. Thus total decrease in irrigation due to the present arrangement is:—

Bharatpur 45,000 bighas plus Alwar's 6,181 bighas=51,181 bighas.

Against this loss, there is gain of Alwar, and it is:—

From Bara Canal		
,, Jaisamand Submerged Area	Total	5,000 to 8,000 bighas.
,, Outer Area ...		

Thus instead of increase in total irrigation, both the States have been loser and there has been a net joint loss of irrigation of 51,181 —8,000=43,181 bighas, which conclusively proves that none of the two objects of the Irrigation Commission and the Government of India has been achieved. The *total* irrigated area has not increased and Bharatpur has suffered a severe loss by decrease of irrigation.

The objects of the irrigation commission and the Government of India given in sub-para. (b) above, viz., increasing the total area irrigated *without detriment to the interest of either* was regarded by Mr. Inglis as a council of perfection or a pious wish, and he had rightly pointed out, vide para 2, page 17, of his printed report, that it was not possible to give more irrigation or water to one State without causing detriment to the other; but for object (a), viz., increasing the total irrigation, he had some hope, vide

para. 6 page 17, of printed report, his opinion was " there is no reason to suppose that any water given to Alwar will not be used to *just as much advantage in that State* as it is or would be in the Bharatpur State."

As has been shown above, Mr. Inglis' hopes, in this respect, also, have been falsified, and the net result is decrease in total irrigated areas, and very heavy loss to Bharatpur.

The case requires reconsidering because Bharatpur does not receive its due share.

16. It has been proved by discussing the question both from theoretical and practical point of view that:—

(a) The Bharatpur State has not been getting and cannot possibly RECEIVE its due share under the present circumstances and according to the award of Messrs. Inglis and Barlow.

(b) That the object of redistribution of water as per recommendation of the irrigation commission has not been fulfilled. This new distribution of supply not only has not increased the total irrigation by Ruparel, but has resulted in a considerable decrease of irrigation, *vide* para. 15 above.

Therefore, the case requires to be reconsidered and fully investigated by a professional expert.

Case can be reopened as per the Governor General's order.

17. In the last portion of para No. 3, of letter No. 269-1B dated 5-2-10 from the Secretary to Government of India Foreign Department to the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governer General, Rajputana, it was laid down; that " the above decision (viz., the decision of the Apportioning Officer) will not however preclude either State from appealing to the Government of India, if owing to natural or other causes in the future the equal division secured by these measures should be materially altered." As has been shown above, in this note, more than one causes, both natural and others, have arisen which have as a matter of fact vitiated the apportionment of supplies made by Mr. Barlow between the two contending parties.

The case is not closed due to want of certificates and death of Apportioning Officer.

18. The duties which were assigned to Mr. Barlow in the Conference held on 26th November 1910, at Alwar, included the following:—

(a) That the works must be checked on completion, showing that each State has had its due share.

(b) That after a few years of trial the Apportioning Officer should certify that each State has received its due share and that the case is closed.

Now partly, owing to the fact that Bharatpur was dissatisfied with the Apportionment of Mr. Barlow about certain matters but chiefly on account of his premature death, these two duties still remain unperformed and, in fact, the instructions of Mr. Barlow have not been carried out by Alwar in full as for instances:—

The sluice opening in Bara is never got sealed by Bharatpur.

All bunds or obstacles in the streams besides those which were to be retained by Alwar have not been demolished.

This case therefore is not closed. Hence it is necessary that a new apportioning officer be appointed to complete the duties left unperformed by Mr. Barlow. It is desirable that he be empowered to investigate the case thoroughly and to go through all the points raised in this note so as to arrive at a really equitable distribution of supplies in the Ruparel between the two contending parties.

19. But before final orders are passed on this note, the following steps are required to be taken at once to save further loss to Bharatpur State:— Immediate action necessary to safeguard further loss to Bharatpur pending reopening the case.

(a) Steps be taken to stop Alwar people utilizing water from Ruparel below Bara Weir by any means, viz., by obstruction by cuts; or by deviating any portion of the supply by means of natural or artificial channels.

(b) The sluice opening in Bara weir for winter supply be sealed by Bharatpur representation on the 1st of June next.

(c) All obstacles in the shape of silt or grass in front of Bara weir be removed and certificate given to that effect.

(d) All bunds and obstacles in the catchment area of Ruparel except those decided to be retained by Alwar as per Mr. Barlow's award be demolished in full as per Appendix A of Mr. Barlow's award.

(e) Ghat Bund supply be not used by Alwar, it be stopped from going to Lachmangarh side by throwing Band across the canal dug alongside this bund.

The following regular discharge sites be constructed to check the distribution of supply between the two States:—

(i) In the bed of Ruparel above Bara.

(ii) In the bed of Ruparel below Weir, in the Bharatpur channel.

(iii) In Bara canal leading to Jaisamand.

(iv) Below Chandawar Ghat.

(v) 3 Miles above Sikri bund.

These discharge sites are absolutely necessary to assist the apportioning officer in the equitable distribution of supply and then in checking the result.

SITA RAM,

State Engineer,

Dated 22nd January 1925. Bharatpur.

CHAPTER III.

COLLECTION OF MATERIAL REGARDING EACH OF THE ABOVE.

1. LIABILITIES.

His Highness stated that the total liabilities of the State at the present moment were 31 lakhs and no more. That the State is heavily in debt. It is surmised the State owes a sum between 50 and 60 lakhs of rupees as given below. It is difficult to ascertain the actual details of this debt, but the following appraisements may not be very wide of the mark:— Vide Memo. 2 (2). Memo. No. 3 (1).

	Rs.
Bills passed by the Accountant-General for payment, but payment withheld owing to paucity of funds (of 1925-26 financial year)	12 lakhs.
(These bills include P.W.D. Contractors' accounts, Tradesmen's bills, Travelling allowance claims of State officials, etc.)	
P.W.D. Contractors' bills probably amount to about	6 lakhs.
Bills passed by the Accountant-General during the present financial year (April-May, 1926) and still remaining unpaid ...	2 lakhs.
Various sums of money belonging to Mosques, Hindu Temples, Endowed Wells, Cow Hospitals, Chanda Fund of the disbanded Ram Risala due to discharged Sowars. These deposits advanced to His Highness and due for repayment	5 lakhs.
Gwalior Loan and Interest	15 lakhs.
Due to Rai Bahadur Tikam Chand on account of loan	7·1 lakhs.
Due to ditto for advance to the Grain Agency (*N.B.*—Bond is said to bear His Highness' State Seal)	5·1 lakhs.
Miscellaneous debts to ditto	1·8 lakhs.
Advance from Deodhi Fund (Ladies of the Ruling House Privy Purse)	3·75 lakhs.

	Rs.
Due to shareholders in the Flood Emergency Loan	5·5 lakhs.
Total Rs. ...	55·9 lakhs.

Memo. No. 4 (1).
Memo. No. 1 (7).

I find that I added the total estimated State debts at 55·9 lakhs in my note of 15th June and would request Your Highness to have the total altered to 57·25 lakhs. I also omitted some Rs. 40,000 which is the interest on the Gwalior Loan. What exactly are the liabilities of the Darbar? Are they prepared to lay the full facts before the Government and make a real effort to save the situation by rigid economy and control of future expenditure?

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2. GWALIOR LOAN.

Memo. No. 1 (1), (2), (3).

The Government of India would be glad to be informed:—

(a) How much money has actually been spent on reconstruction work since January, 1926?

(b) How much of the Gwalior Loan has been expended in this way?

(c) If the amount so expended is less than 15 lakhs, is the balance still in hand?

Memo. No. 3 (3).

Utilization of the loan of 15 lakhs of rupees received from the Gwalior Durbar for flood reconstruction work on other purposes.

Memo. No. 1 (4).

If it is not in hand, what is the explanation of the apparent breach of the undertaking that the Gwalior Loan would be solely devoted to reconstruction work.

Memo. No. 4 (3).

I attach a copy of the Foreign and Political Secretary's (Bharatpur) letter No. 280-F, dated the 9th December, 1925, in which the undertaking is assumed. I understand the loan of 15 lakhs was deposited in your Highness' name in the Imperial Bank of India, Agra, except Rs. 50,000 which was brought in G.C. Notes by Lt.-Col. Ghamandi Singh from Gwalior and handed to your Highness for urgent expenditure.

The Imperial Bank of Agra will doubtless be able to give information as to how the money was spent;

Paragraph 2. With regard to para. 3 of your letter under reply I am directed to say that as already explained by His Highness the Maharaja Sahab Bahadur in his note dated the 17th September 1925, the money is required for flood reconstructional and replacement works, and I am further authorised to confirm that the Bharatpur Darbar would earmark this amount to be devoted to such works only. Vide F. & P. Secy.'s letter No. 280-F of 9-12-25.

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3. WHY A LOAN OF 50 LAKHS UNDER CONTEMPLATION.

If, as appears to be the case, the Darbar were of opinion in September 1925 that a loan of 20 lakhs would meet their requirements, what are the factors which have led them, within less than a year from that date, to contemplate a loan of 50 lakhs in addition to 15 already received from Gwalior. Memo No. 1 (5).

Michael came from Calcutta and not from Bombay. He was brought to Bharatpur by one Phul Chand, a senior employee of Rai Bahadur Seth Tikam Chand, in order that a loan be negotiated so that Tikam Chand might be repaid the 14 lakhs he claims from the State. Memo No. 4 (5).

Rai Bahadur Seth Tikam Chand's sole and only object in bringing Michael to Bharatpur was to recover these 14 lakhs, and a loan was the only means of arriving at that object. It is possible concessions for railways, quarries, etc., were also discussed.

His Highness gave me an explanation of the story about the 50 lakhs loan. The money he explained was not required to meet the ordinary expenditure, but ever since 1908, the Bharatpur Darbar had had before their minds the necessity of developing the State by means of railways, the working of quarries, etc. His Highness recently consulted Mr. Dinshaw (the Gwalior Financial Adviser) about the financing of these schemes, and while he was in Bombay he was put in touch (not by Mr. Dinshaw) with Mr. Michael or Mitchell. He saw this gentleman, explained the schemes to him and stated he was prepared to consider proposals. The proposals when submitted were for an advance of 65 lakhs in all, which was to be secured on the whole revenues of the State. The Maharaja at once made it clear that the negotiations could proceed no further on this basis, and there the matter rested and ended. The reports that were made to the Political Agent in regard to this Memo. No. 2. H. H.'s reply.

loan were, the Maharaja states, made by certain interested persons who had failed to get what they expected as a result of Michael's introduction to the Maharaja.

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4. EXPENDITURE IN BOMBAY.

Memo. No. 1 (f) (6).

If, as appears to be the case, the present position of the State is extremely serious, what explanations can be given in regard to the allegations of recent extravagant expenditure in Bombay?

P. A.'s note on red paper.

Army and Navy Stores, ½ lakh.

Total cost of visit to Bombay, about 3 lakhs, including 6 motor cars and a number of Arab ponies.

Palace Expenditure.

P. A.'s Interview, 21-6-26.

Item No. 1 (b). Political Agent said, " Yes I can tell Your Highness if you want to know it. On your own special train, there arrived one motor launch, 12 horses, 2 motor cars, 2 waggons of furniture and a motor trailer, the records have it a trailer, may or may not be a motor. 2 or 3 days later arrived 18 or 19 cases of electric appliances and one more waggon of something else such as a trailer. On April 4th one consignment of 2 motor cars came, followed by another of 3 cars. 5 came to Bharatpur and 2 to Bareta. 7 cars, details of these are, one was presented to Balbir Singh, one to Kishen, and one to Balwant, no Bhagwat Singh, and payment did not go through the State Accounts." He added, " I have not the advantage of looking into State Accounts." I then enquired if he had ever expressed such a wish and also offered to show him any State Account he wished to see, on which Political Agent said, " I have never been prevented from seeing any accounts, but I never expressed any such wish. I am afraid I am no accountant and would not understand anything that I saw."

I then asked him the details about the Saddlery purchases reported to have been made in Bombay, regarding which His Excellency the Viceroy had mentioned to me. Colonel Crosthwaite said, " in regard to the saddles I can tell you—I went to the Army and Navy Stores and they had very few saddles left—I asked and was told that His Highness Bharatpur had bought up all our saddles, so I had to buy at Bunnet's. I was also told Your Highness had spent ½ a lakh." Adding " this is nothing and I agree with Your Highness that it is a part of your duties as Ruler to make purchases for the State."

Reverting to the State Account I pointed out to him that our system of accounts was modelled on, as far as I knew, the system in vogue in Government, but admitted not being too certain on this point, as the Account Circular was passed during the Minority Administration, and so I had not had it before me to study in minute detail. P.A. said, he thinks the accounts are bad as "Budgets are not published." On being asked what was meant by 'published,' he said, "not published in the Administration Reports. I mention this only in parenthesis of the State Accounts."

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5. GRAIN AGENCY, AND SETH DAMODAR DAS.

2. The following administrative measures would appear to have been instituted as a result of the alleged financial embarrassments, and are most unpopular, and have led to serious adverse criticism:— Memo. No. 3 (2).

(*a*) The Grain Agency.
The Flood Emergency Loan, regarding the collection of which there are many complaints.

The very considerable exodus of cultivators from the Bharatpur State into the neighbouring British district of Agra and neighbouring Indian States. Memo. No. 3 (4).

The following causes for this exodus are surmised:—

(*b*) The Grain Agency.

It is necessary to mention, owing to the amount of talk to which they give rise, the personalities of Raja Kishen and Damodar Das. Memo. No. 3 (6).

Damodar Das is entirely a different character. I consider that he makes ridiculous promises to His Highness that he will produce money and he most assuredly leads His Highness to believe that money will be forthcoming when he knows well that this will not be the case.

He is the Manager of the notorious Grain Agency and I believe has given His Highness reason to believe that it is beneficial to the cultivators. I believe he quotes the analogy of the present system to that ordered during the war when the export of grain was forbidden in order that each State and British Province should be self-supporting, and to stop speculation. So far as I can gather, the present Grain Agency simply robs the cultivator of 8 annas per maund, as he is paid market prices less the Agency fee for his grain, or alternately if revenue is taken *in kind*, the commuta-

tion rate at which the State take the grain is at less than market rates. The wretched cultivator also has to bring his grain to Bharatpur, a distance of many many miles. To avoid this, he either smuggles his grain out of the State or else sells it to some grain merchant in his village at a rupee or more below market prices. I have no hesitation in recording that I consider that Damodar is largely responsible for the financial difficulties now being experienced by the State.

Memo. No. 4 (2).

Unpopularity of Grain Agency.

(a) I understand that no grain (wheat and gram) is allowed to be exported from Bharatpur territory except through the Grain Agency or under an export license by the Grain Agency.

The Grain Agency take an Agency fee of 8 annas on every maund of grain, whether exported by the Agency or under license. The State have latterly taken the Rabi harvest revenue demand *in kind*, instead of following the cash demand fixed by the last settlement. This leads to the abuses that decided the British Government to do away with this form of revenue demand.

The Zamindars thus get 8 annas per maund less for their grain than the market rate, *e.g.*, the amount of the Agency fee. As the Zamindars number 3,31,778 out of a population of 4,96,437, the possible benefit of deduction in the price of grain to the minority is not compensated by the loss of the majority. The Collector, Agra, writes in this connection: "The Grain Agency is a matter of frequent comment, the blame for malpractices being laid on the Agent (Damodar) rather than on His Highness."

Report No. 2 of Govt. official, Agra Distt., dated 18-6-26.

Some 4 or 5 years ago the system of taking grain rents was enforced, the reason is said to be that the Body Guard force was allowed free rations. Damodar Das Bania was in sole charge of the Grain Agency system. The cultivators had to pay grain to the value of their cash rents and they had to accept rates fixed by the State people. Damodar Das is said to have made a good deal out of it as he was allowed a free hand in the matter. The system is said to have been changed this year and instead of grain rents cash rents are realized. The free rations to the Body Guard force has recently been discontinued and they have been allowed some increase in pay instead of free rations. The change is attributed to the above cause and the bad harvest this year.

No tax on cattle is in force at present except that Rs. 2 per cattle are charged for the cattle sent outside the territory for sale. In the same way export duty on grain is charged and this means

practically no profit to the cultivator who takes grain for sale outside and owing to the Grain Agency system it had to be sold to the Agency in the first instance.

21st June, 1926.

P. A.'s interview.

Item 2 (a). Unpopularity of Grain Agency. Political Agent said " the two reports by the officials of Agra are fairly damning I think." On being asked to supply the dates of these reports, which it was noted did not bear any dates he said, " I got them the same day as I sent the note (19th June). I will let you have the dates of these reports, after looking them up." Adding " I do not know what more substantial evidence Your Highness wants. I would also say that if you expelled Damodar, you will probably learn the truth. Again the Grain Agency money is not passed through the State Account which is a matter of comment." I asked what was meant by passing through the State Account; and after first saying accounts kept by Accountant General in his own hand, and then the State Treasurer, he made it clear by saying, " I mean by ' passing through the State account ' that the profit from the Agency does not follow the procedure of other normal receipts of Revenue. In other words people ask where has the money gone?" On being asked what people, he made it clear by saying " I mean by people, the whole world generally."

6. FLOOD EMERGENCY LOAN.

The following administrative measures would appear to have been instituted as a result of the alleged Financial embarrassments and are most unpopular and have led to serious adverse criticism :— Memo. No. 3 (2) (b).

(b) The Flood Emergency Loan regarding the collection of which there are many complaints.

Too much pressure is alleged to have been brought on the people to subscribe. The Indian Officers who came for their pension complained to me that they are being assessed on their pensions. I informed Your Highness about this on 6th May 1926. In this connection I attach a copy of a petition which I showed to the Foreign and Political Secretary (Bharatpur) and then filed. Memo. No. 4 (2) (b).

I also attach copies of Press criticism (copies of the Tarun Rajastan, dated 9th, 16th and 23rd May 1926).

Copy of appln.

Copy of application from Sri Krishna Lal, Hindaun State, Jaipur, dated Hindaun, the 26th March, 1926, to the Private Secretary to His Excellency the Viceroy, Viceregal Lodge, Bombay.

Most humbly and respectfully I beg to submit my most loyal and worshipful respects to their Excellencies while bidding farewell to India. Their rule has been most bright and jubilant in the annals of British Rule in India and the humanity of India shall ever remain in debt to him for his untiring hard work and keen interest shown by him for the good government of the people.

These days a loan is being raised in the Bharatpur State. It has brought many people flying to my place. They allege that savage means are being adopted by the State officials to get this loan subscribed. The officials are earning large bribes in these unsettled days there. I hope His Excellency's heart will be moved on learning the accounts from me and he will most magnanimously ask the Agent to the Governor General and the Resident to take steps and put stop to such practices and shall my ever-grateful prayer and that of Indian humanity be for his generous regard of India and their welfare.

With most loyal respects,

Abstract from the report of Govt. Official No. 1, of 18-6-26.

They say that Rs. 20,00,000 have been decided to raise from the State to pay off the debts. A committee has been formed for this purpose, the head of which is Seth Damodar, the same man who controls the Grain Agency System of the State. Lakhmi Chand, son of Naval Singh of Bamner, has got a village Alan in Bharatpur State. He says thousands of people have gone to Dholpur and other places from the State. Lakhmi Chand also told me that Rs. 6,000 and Rs. 2,000 were demanded from Ratan Singh and Nandan Singh respectively. These persons are the residents of Meroli in Bharatpur State and are the relatives of Lakhmi Chand.

It is also said that grain is taken instead of cash rents from the tenants at easy rates mostly at double rates prevailing in the Bazar. As hundreds of people are daily running away from the State, the Maharaja, it is said, has taken precautions and deputed Sowars not to let the people get out of the State.

Report of a Govt. Official, Agra, No. 2, of 18-6-26.

Abstract.

About Rs. 20 lakhs or so are being raised by the Darbar from the people of the State by way of subscription or loan. The State people call it *Chanda*. Nearly all the Police and Revenue staff

of the State is at Present engaged on this work and the work is being pushed on with all the vigour. A committee is said to have been formed for the purpose, some of the members of the so-called committee assisted by Police and Revenue staff go around each village, fix the amount that each one has to contribute and realize it by all means. I am told that one or two persons have recently died as a result of the forced collections. This is the chief topic in the State at present and is forcing many to migrate to other places.

Item 2 (b). Loan. The Political Agent mentioned to me on the 7th May casually about the unpopularity of the Loan and being asked by me immediately to attend a meeting between me and the representatives of the public that was going to be held on the 8th May and so obtain for himself first-hand knowledge of facts—Regarding this Colonel Crosthwaite said " Yes this is fact, except I do not remember being asked to sit in another room, which I would have more emphatically declined." He also said: P. A.'s interview, 21-6-26.

" Your Highness will of course note the reports (by Agra officials) of 2 deaths of people in consequence of the loan collections." I remarked that it was difficult without details to make any successful enquiry and to locate and punish the offenders if any. Political Agent in reply said, " I hear that one man while beaten by loan collectors broke away and committed suicide by throwing himself in a well or pond. I heard that 2 or 3 weeks ago. Recently, comparatively recently, I heard, a woman seeing her husband or near relative being beaten, committed suicide in a similar manner, with two young infants in her arms." Adding " this is only hearsay "; continuing Political Agent said, " I am not now in a position to collect any material as nobody comes near me, as they are afraid of Your Highness, but this again is presumption pure and simple."

I told Political Agent that we in Bharatpur had not been accustomed to any such matters being kept hidden from us by our Political Agents, and therefore I strongly resent Col. Crosthwaite not having brought it to my notice when he heard of it, and in that case immediate enquiries could have been made. I also said that if the Political Agent thought or implied that our Police was not capable or trustworthy enough to make full enquiries into such matters, I was prepared to get on loan Government Police to make such enquiries; to this Political Agent said, " I have nothing against the Police, in fact I heard that the Police actually reported this case and the papers were done away with or sat upon, as nothing further is to be heard of them at least by me." I asked

how would he hear anything of this without having mentioned anything about it to the Darbar; to this Political Agent said " Oh! a little bird comes and whispers to me " and added " what I had heard is more or less corroborated by my Agra Reports."

I then asked the Political Agent to inform me to what purpose he had enclosed the copies of the vernacular paper, Tarun Rajastan; he said " these are criticisms about the loan."

I then explained how very difficult it was for me to take these papers as being the criticism of the Government of India, knowing how very irresponsible the press of India was, and also this paper; to this Political Agent said " I consider in view of the other points which I have brought before you, the press comments in these papers enclosed by me, as regards the loan, is worthy of attention," adding " also the para. Your Highness has read out to me and marked and signed just now."

I then told Col. Crosthwaite that in view of the fact that the vernacular press was most irresponsible, citing the report that had been put in similar papers about his shooting a cow and the editors of these papers being now in jail, etc., he said " I think I know who did that regarding the cow." I told him and showed him the file in which enquiries regarding that rumour had been made and eventually it had been refuted by our Press Bureau and asked him if he would let me have the details of his enquiries, for I had gathered from the discussion that Col. Crosthwaite thought I or some one very closely connected with me had instigated that report, but Political Agent refused to do this as he said nothing would be gained from this, and he had already brought this matter to the notice of the Agent to the Governor-General.

Proceeding with the matter of the copies of the newspapers enclosed by the Political Agent I definitely told him that unless he signed these comments or gave them to me properly, I would not be able to deal with them and also told him that I had been promised details from my Political Agent and not from the irresponsible vernacular press and he said, I will supply for Your Highness' information in English, the criticisms against the loan, the Tarun Rajastan, which I consider worthy of Your Highness' notice.

Extract (Transln. from Tarun Rajastan of 16-5-26) sent by P. A. D. O. No. 27 of 25-6-26.

On the other hand 10-15 lakhs of flood bonds have been ordered to be sold through the Tehsil and the Police. It is said that this is being done to improve the financial condition of the State.

do. 23-5-26.

And to meet the daily needs money is being forcibly recovered from the people in the name of flood bonds.

7. EXODUS OF CULTIVATORS.

The very considerable exodus of cultivators from the Bharatpur State into the neighbouring British District of Agra and neighbouring Indian States. Memo. No. 3 (4).

The following causes for this exodus are surmised:—

(a) An alleged recently imposed grazing tax on all animals from horses down to village pigs which was not sanctioned in the revenue settlement now in force. This tax is said not to pass through the State Accounts but goes to Raja Kishen direct.

(b) The Grain Agency.

(c) Lack of irrigation facilities due to silting up through neglect of canals and distributaries.

(d) The taking of land revenue *in kind* when the harvest is good, and *in cash* when there has been a bad crop.

I have not been able to get the details asked for by Your Highness and when received they will be submitted. The Collector of Agra however informs me that the Tehsildar of Khairagarh told him that 400 people had come from the vicinity Paharpur and Baretha to Sasi Jagner (Agra District). The Collector himself has settled one or two families on Court of Wards Estates. Memo. No. 4 (4).

I beg to state that I had been to Tantput and to the villages where people from Bharatpur immigrated and had a talk with them. Nearly 232 Chamars, 47 Kachies, 4 carpenters, 4 Rangrez, 7 Gujars and 3 Jats (together with women and children) have come from Khali ki Basai, Jhirka, Parrarwa, Birpura, Nodha Ailan, Mahalpura, Singrauli and Rupbas in Bharatpur State and have taken their abode in Basai, Jagnera, Nagla Kirki, Musalpur, Mazra Gogamad, Singrauli, Singaich and Resolpur in this Tehsil. Report of a Govt. Official, No. 1 of 18-6-26.

The Chamars have run away from the State owing to the Baigar which was imposed on them and they had to work for months and months together without any payments. The other people say that Puchhi or tail tax was levied on them, Rs. 2-4 per buffalo, Rs. 1-4 per cow, As. 9 per young one of buffalo and As. 4½ per calf or young one of cow. These persons have got cattle and had paid the tail tax but they left their homes when Rs. 5 per Chapper were demanded from them. This tax was not confined to Rs. 5 but it was a tax on the circumstances of the man. If anybody perchance had a good pucca house, he had to pay Rs. 500 or Rs. 1,000.

One man, a Maiv by caste, is said to have protested against the imposition of tax and he was beaten to death. I had a talk with Thakur Khair Sahai, Thakur Chedu Singh, Lala Jumna Das and Thakur Mahipal Singh of Tantpur and Lakhmi Chand, son of Naval Singh of Bamnai. They say Rs. 20,00,000 have been decided to raise from the State to pay off the debts.

Report of an Agra Govt. Official, No. 2 of 18-6-26.

Abstract.

The information so far gathered shows that immigration has undoubtedly taken place from the Bharatpur State, the area covering about 10 or 12 villages has been converted into preserves for hunting purposes and the inhabitants of all those villages were forcibly ejected. The villages were mostly inhabited by Gujars, some of whom resisted the forcible ejectments but to no effect and had to yield to pressure at last.

The present information does not enable me to inform a fairly accurate estimate of the numbers as the immigration still continues. Some of the Brahmins, Jats and Chamars have migrated and more are to follow for the following reasons: Some thousand houses were destroyed by floods in Bharatpur itself but the sufferers received no help from the Darbar to rebuild their houses, and being unable to construct them themselves most of them left Bharatpur and have settled themselves in other villages of the State or even out of it.

P. A.'s Interview, 21-6-26.

Item No. 4. Exodus of Cultivators. I asked Political Agent of the reports of the Agra men. Colonel Crosthwaite said: "The reports by the Government officials of Agra are in my opinion well-considered reports, and Your Highness can take them to be sufficiently authentic to be worth while enquiring about. I believe and trust that thousands of people have gone. I believe so." And added, "All I can say is that Your Highness does not know what is going on in your State. It's all been hidden from you." I asked him about the mention of the deputation of Guards in the Agra Report, and he said, "I heard about the deputation of sepoys as patrols to stop people running away with their cattle—heard this some time ago, long before I went to Abu."

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9. CHAUDHRI LAL CHAND.

Memo. No. 2.

I gave him the names of three people who had been particularly mentioned in this connection. I said that so far as Rao Bahadur Chaudhri Lal Chand was concerned, the only complaint that I

was aware of is that he did not exercise a restraining influence on His Highness in the matter of expenditure.

Item No. 6. Asked to give me details of complaints against Lal Chand, Political Agent said " about Lal Chand I know that he came to you two years ago and was made President about two months ago. I have nothing against him except that he has failed to put the finances in order or to show any signs of doing so." P. A.'s Interview, 21-6-26.

Lal Chand and Damodar were mentioned as being the originators of extravagant and new schemes and leading His Highness into uncalled-for or preventible expenditure. H. E.'s Remarks at Interview.

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10. UNNECESSARY EXPENDITURE ON TROOPS AND WILD ANIMALS.

Expenditure on the part of the State on an unnecessarily numerous and expensively uniformed Body Guard, Shikar Department (including troops used chiefly for Shikar purposes and elephants), Public Works Department, Bharatpur Mechanical Transport (including all State Motor Cars) which are maintained at an expenditure beyond the true normal requirements and resources of the State. Memo. No. 3 (1) (a)

Item No. 1 (a). Colonel Crosthwaite remarked that in his statement of the 5th June, " erase the brackets and put AND instead of ' including ' this will make my meaning clear." On being asked what troops are being used chiefly for the Shikar, he said, " I have seen troops used for Shikar—I have seen them used with my own eyes, to catch that blessed tigress—I am not lying, I have been told to put up this." I asked for details and also how this was objectionable and Colonel Crosthwaite said, " I am willing to give details, but I submit that Your Highness knows as well as I do that the troops are used in Bareta. The only matter is to get the State funds in proper order." How did this affect the use of Troops for Shikar and Political Agent said " I would do away with the troops altogether, until the State got better." Adding that the Jaswant Household Infantry and Body Guard, which are " as fine a body of men as one could desire " would be all that was necessary to keep. I understood Col. Crosthwaite mean by the above that he thought the 3rd Bareta Infantry and the 2nd R.S.O. Infantry to be unnecessary, Colonel Crosthwaite also mentioned that after seeing the troops on the 5th June, he had considerably modified his views regarding these Infantries. P. A.'s Interview, 21-6-26.

Importation of lions and other wild animals. P. A.'s note on red slip.

P. A.'s Interview, 21-6-1926.

I then took para. 2 of the 1 (a) regarding which he said "I have not seen the note, in any case the lions were imported." I asked what harm or objection there was in this, he said "nothing, I have not mentioned anything about the lions—I think it is an extremely minor point."

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11. RECONSTRUCTIONAL WORKS.

Memo. No. 4 (2).

As regards non-provision of funds, the Secretary (P.W.D.), Rajputana, has recently been to Bharatpur and his report will show what work has been done on reconstruction after the flood.

Memo. No. 3 (3).

The alleged *non-provision* of funds to repair the damage done by the flood to important irrigation systems and failure to employ an experienced State Engineer.

P. A.'s Interview, 21-6-1926.

Item 3. Evidence on which the non-provision of funds for repair of damage is based: Political Agent said, "Mr. Cruickshank's reasons for resignation will probably throw light on this subject. I then picked up the file concerned and read out Mr. Cruickshank's resignation as follows:—I regret very much to inform Your Highness that, after much consideration, I have come to the conclusion that it is impossible for me to carry on work satisfactorily. I therefore write to say that, this being the case, in accordance with the terms of the agreement made with Your Highness I feel that I must tender 3 months' notice of the termination of the agreement. I am sorry to have to do this at the present juncture, but I think that from every point of view, having come to this conclusion, it is best to convey it to Your Highness without delay and remarked that from this nothing could be inferred *re* non-provision of funds. On the other hand I mentioned that as far as I could remember off-hand, considerable amounts were advanced to Mr. Cruickshank, and it was his resenting the demands by the Accounts office to give detailed accounts of these; in reference to which Mr. Cruickshank had complained to me that I did not *trust* him, that he had resigned. I do not think there was any question of the paucity of funds as far as I can remember. To this Political Agent said, "I think I have a confidential letter from Cruickshank on my file, I can look up the letter, but it is confidential as against, please correct this to vis-a-vis, the State." I asked him to let me know what are those reasons, and he said, "I will ask Col. Patterson—may ask Col. Patterson, I will see if there is anything in it, which I can let your Highness have" and added that he looked upon this as a side-line, as paper provision can easily be made—the question is what works have actually been done.

As regards the non-provision of funds for flood reconstruction work, the only reference I can find dealing directly with the question in the papers of Mr. Cruickshank's resignation is a remark on his part that as the new financial year (1925-26) approached, it was difficult to get funds. P. A.'s D. O. No. 27 of 25-6-26.

N. B.—The correspondence in connexion with the Loan of Chief Engineer seems to be based on Mr. Cruickshank's letter and so it is most important to obtain details of criticisms of Government which may be based on this to clear the question—as already considerable loss has been suffered by the State over delay in getting the Loan.

NOTES.

Accounts Office to supply the following information to reach Moti Mehal, by 9 p.m. on the 1st July 1926:—

1. How much of Gwalior Loan has been spent on the reconstructional and replacements works? And what amount is still in hand?
2. All Bills paid in Bombay to be put up.
3. His Highness stated that the total liabilities of the State at the present moment were 31 lakhs and no more. Submit details.
4. Details regarding the bills passed last year and held in deposit, showing payments made against them up to date and the balance. Also reasons why the balance has not been paid up.
5. Submit all Robkars or orders regarding the checking of these bills issued by Ijlas Khas, Council or State Engineer from time to time.
6. Bills of this year that may have not been paid, stating reasons.
7. Statements regarding the Jama Masjid and Ganga Mandir Funds, *Chah* fund, Shree Krishna Gowshala be submitted showing the amounts of these deposits in the Treasury.
8. Give a statement of money advanced to State Engineer from time to time as also the amounts of bills of the P.W.D. Contingent passed.
9. Submit the Account Circular.

Grain Agent, Seth Damodar Lal, will kindly supply the following information to reach Moti Mehal by 9 p.m.. on 1st July, 1926:—

1. Full details regarding the Grain Agency, which is alleged to be unpopular, and causing exodus of cultivators.
2. Details based on records regarding the institution of the Grain Agency, fixing of rates for revenue and export. It is alleged the present Grain Agency simply robs of the cultivators 8 annas per maund.
3. Damodar is entirely a different character, he makes ridiculous promises that he will produce money when he knows he can't do so. He is the Manager of the notorious Grain Agency.
4. The rates fixed by the State are less than the market rates and the cultivator has to bring his grain to Bharatpur, a distance of many many miles.
5. Damodar is largely responsible for the financial difficulties now being experienced by the State.
6. If Damodar was expelled the truth regarding the Agency could be obtained.
7. Accounts of the Grain Agency don't go through the State Accounts, in which connection Grain Agent to put up his Siahas and to explain in detail. Yearly audits of the Grain Agency to be also put up.

The Chief of the Staff will kindly supply the following information to reach Moti Mehal, by 9 p.m., on 1st July, 1926:—

1. An alleged recently-imposed grazing tax on all animals from horses down to village pigs which was not sanctioned in the Revenue Settlement now in force. Details to be supplied by Forest Department regarding this.

   They should also submit a statement showing by village grazing tax details. An explanation be submitted showing from when such a tax was instituted.
2. This tax is said not to pass through the State Accounts but goes to Raja Kishen direct. Detailed Siahas and

Account Books of the Department concerned to be submitted. And Raja Sahib be asked to send for my perusal his own private papers.

3. Chief of Staff will submit in detail Budgets and Actuals of the Shikar Department showing comparative expenditure on beats and Duck Shoots, etc. for last 10 or 15 years and giving reasons.
4. Chief of Staff to submit details of expenditure incurred on the importation of lions and other wild animals, giving dates of import and their present whereabouts.
5. Chief of Staff to give details regarding delay in employing an experienced State Engineer.

Lt.-Col. Balbir Singh, Military Secretary, to kindly supply the following information, by 9 p.m., on the 1st of July, 1926 (at Moti Mehal):—

1. Deputation of sepoys as patrol to stop people running away with their cattle. Details regarding this.
2. Military Secretary to submit a comparative statement of number of troops and Body Guards in His Highness' time, Minority and present. Also comparative prices of the uniforms of these per man.
3. Give details of B. M. T. expenditure showing how it is arrived at and accounted for.
4. A statement showing the percentage of Army expenditure to the Revenue as above.
5. Details of cars, which came in consignment from Bombay, 5 to Bharatpur, 2 to Bareta, total 7.
6. Registration of cars imported by different people of the State from time to time.
7. Details regarding the grant of a head ornament to Raja Kishen, also detail of any presents of cars, etc., made by the State.
8. Details of expenditure incurred on Jammu Visit.
9. Details of Troops used for Shikar purposes.

Lt.-Col. Ghamandi Singh, Foreign and Political Secretary, to kindly supply the following information, to reach Moti Mehal, by 9 p.m., on the 1st of July, 1926:—

1. Non-provision of funds complained of by Cruickshank saying that as the new financial year approached, it was difficult to get funds. Col. Ghamandi Singh to explain in full details. Also submit all necessary papers including a statement with dates, etc., of money paid to the P.W.D.
2. It is stated that Cruickshank resented the demand by the Accounts Office to give detailed accounts of the considerable amounts advanced to him.
3. Was there any paucity of funds at that time?
4. 50 thousand rupees were brought in in G.C. Notes by Col. Ghamandi Singh from Gwalior. Was this amount credited in the State Treasury and what happened to it?
5. Regarding the adjustment of the loan instalment and other items by the State Treasurer due to him, an explanation to be given based on previous records as to who is responsible.
6. Some thousand houses were destroyed by floods in Bharatpur itself, but the sufferers received no help from the Darbar.
7. Explain reason why payment of last year's bills passed at the end of the year was withheld. Was it owing to paucity of funds?

Lt.-Col. Ghamandi Singh, Foreign and Political Secretary, to kindly supply the following information, to reach Moti Mehal, by 9 p.m., on the 1st July, 1926:—

1. His Highness stated that the total amount of State Liabilities amounted to 31 lakhs and no more. Details of these.
2. Alleged that the State owes a sum between 50 and 60 lakhs. Details of which are—

   Last year's bills ... ... 12 lakhs.

   This year's bills

Judicial Member to kindly supply the following information, to reach Moti Mehal, by 9 p.m., on the 1st July, 1926:—

1. Obtain orders prevailing in other States regarding the embargo on the export of grain. In this connection Administration Reports of these States be also put up duly flagged.
2. Judicial Member to submit details regarding the allegation of 2 deaths of people in consequence of loan collections, *viz.*, one man while beaten by loan collectors is said to have broken away and committed suicide by throwing himself in a well or pond, 2 or 3 weeks ago. Recently a woman seeing her husband beaten committed suicide similarly with two young infants in her arms.
3. Death of a Maiv who refused and protested against the imposition of a house-tax of 5 rupees and was so beaten to death.

Mr. Vakil, Executive Engineer, to kindly supply the following information to reach Moti Mehal, by 9 p.m., on the 1st of July, 1926:—

1. Detailed Report of reconstructional works that have been done after the floods. In this show how much was done last year, how much up to January this year, and how much since and how much is in progress.
2. Non-provision of funds to repair damage done by the floods to important irrigational systems. Give details of what has been done. In case of those not done, give reasons.
3. It is alleged that Mr. Cruickshank's reasons for resignation included a remark in a confidential letter that as the new financial year approached it was difficult to get funds. Supply facts regarding this and also any other matters which according to your papers may have been objected to by Mr. Cruickshank and so have prompted his resignation.
4. Schedules of P.W.D. be put up with details as to who worked them out.

5. How much money has been spent in reconstruction work since January, 1926.
6. It is noted that in Bombay you purchased certain cars, Fiats and Cryglers, etc. For whom were these purchased and what became of them?
7. Secretary, P.W.D., Rajputana, who has recently been to Bharatpur, and has been shown by you all work that has been done after the flood of reconstruction, etc., must have sent you his report. Please submit that, giving details of any works that he may not have seen and reasons why you did not show them to him.

Babu Amar Nath, Secretary, Flood Bond Committee, to kindly supply the following information to reach Moti Mehal, by 9 p.m., on the 1st of July, 1926:—

1. Give names of the Central Flood Committee and the Peoples' Representatives Committee, Bharatpur City, and of District Committees and Sub-Committees.
2. Too much pressure has been alleged to have been brought on the people to subscribe. Give details of what came to your notice and what action has been taken by you.
3. Nearly all the Police and Revenue staff of the State have been engaged on this work. Give details regarding this.
4. Send details of how subscriptions to this loan were obtained, because it is understood that you personally attended Meetings held for this purpose.

The Revenue Member will kindly supply the following information to reach Moti Mehal, by 9 p.m., on 1st July 1926:—

1. Revenue Department to submit a history of the Grain Agency showing in detail based on orders, how the rates for revenue and export are arrived at and fixed. What procedure originally was followed with its modifications from time to time regarding the bringing of grain to Bharatpur, a distance of many miles by cultivators?

2. Revenue Department to show if collections under the Grain Agency follow the demand fixed by the settlement and how.

3. System followed regarding the receipts and account of revenue thus realised through the Grain Agency. Is it against that fixed for other income?

4. Effects of the Grain Agency in general.

5. Are Budgets published in the Administration Reports or not? Put up reports of past 15 years, also point out any differences in putting these figures in the reports that may have been brought in from time to time during this period.

6. Alleged pressure on people to subscribe to the Flood Loan. Indian Officers assessed on their pensions.

7. Lakhmi Chand, son of Nawal Singh of Bamner, who has got a village Alan in Bharatpur State, says that thousands of people have gone from Bharatpur to Dholpur and other places and that Rs. 6,000 were demanded from Ratan Singh and Nandan Singh respectively of Meroli in Bharatpur State and relations of Lakhmi Chand.

8. All Revenue Staff and Police are engaged on the work of the loan and fix amounts with the help of the Members of the Committee and realize it by all means. As a result of which forced collections, some people have died, (a) one man while beaten by loan collectors broke away and committed suicide by throwing himself in a well or pond 2 or 3 weeks ago, (b) recently a woman seeing her husband being beaten committed suicide with two young infants in her arms.

9. Police reported this case and the papers were done away with or sat upon.

10. Details of lands owned by Raja Kishen in Jagir, Muafi, Zamindari or Milkiyat and revenue paid by him in regard to them if any, with dates, where possible, of their acquirement.

11. Records of settlement by Sir Michael O'Dwyer, showing the Shajra of the Ruling family of Bharatpur.

12. Exodus of cultivators. Revenue Department to supply a statement based on records showing for past 10

years number of cultivators who have left the State or come into it or back to the State.

13. Details and specifications of the details given in these statements will be submitted.

14. Revenue Department to give a statement showing the land for which no grazing tax is charged or other revenue. Also it might be made clear from when the Forest Department has had the Pahar, etc., under it and in which year they were handed over to the villagers before they were reverted under the Reorganisation of the Forest Department.

15. 400 people are said to have gone from the vicinity of Paharpur and Bareta to Bansi Jagner, Agra District.

16. People from Bharatpur have immigrated as follows:— 230 Chamars, 47 Kachies, 4 Carpenters, 4 Rangrez, 7 Gujars and 3 Jats, from Khali ki Basai, Jhirki, Parrarwa, Birpura, Nodha Ailan, Mahalpura, Singrauli, and Rupbas and have taken their abode in Basai Jagner, Nagla Khirki, Musalpur, Mazra, Gogamad, Singrauli, Singaich and Resolpur. Chamars have run away owing to Baigar.

17. Details of Baigars to be put up.

18. These persons have cattle and paid Puchhi but they left their homes when Rs. 5 per Chhaper were demanded from them. This tax was a circumstance tax of the man, as if any one had a good Pucca house, he had to pay 500 or 1,000 rupees.

19. A man Maiv by caste protested against this tax, and he was beaten to death. Information has been collected from Thakur Kher Sahai, Thakur Sedhu Singh, Lala Jamna Das and Thakur Mahipal Singh of Tantput and Lakhmi Chand, son of Nawal Singh of Bamner.

20. Put up papers dealing with the forceful ejectment of inhabitants of 10 or 12 villages converted into preserves for hunting purposes.

21. Reason of Immigration said to be non-help by Durbar to rebuild houses destroyed by floods.

CHAPTER IV.

STATEMENT OF FACTS REGARDING ALLEGATIONS, PREPARED BY HIS HIGHNESS AND SUBMITTED TO THE VICEROY ON 17TH JULY, 1926.

1. LIABILITIES.

His Highness stated that the total liabilities of the State at the present moment were 31 lakhs and no more. Vide Memo. No. 2 (2).

That the State is heavily in debt. It is surmised the State owes a sum between 50 and 60 lakhs of rupees as given below. Memo. No. 3 (1).

It is difficult to ascertain the actual details of this debt, but the following appraisements may not be very wide of the mark.

	Rs.
Bills passed by the Accountant General for payment but payment withheld owing to paucity of funds (of 1925-26 financial year)	12 lakhs.
(These bills include P.W.D. Contractors' accounts, Tradesmen's bills, Travelling allowance claims of State Officials, etc.)	
P.W.D. Contractors' bills probably amount to about	6 ,,
Bills passed by the Accountant-General during the present financial year (April-May 1926) and still remaining unpaid	2 ,,
Various sums of money belonging to Mosques, Hindu Temples, Endowed Wells, Cow Hospitals, Chanda Fund of the disbanded Ram Risala due to discharged Sowars. These deposits advanced to His Highness and due for repayment	5 ,,
Gwalior Loan and Interest	15 ,,
Due to Rai Bahadur Tikam Chand on account of loan	7·1 ,,
Due to ditto for advance to the Grain Agency (N.B.—Bond is said to bear His Highness' State Seal)	5·1 ,,
Miscellaneous debts to ditto	1·8 ,,
Advance from Deodhi Fund (Ladies of the Ruling House Privy Purse)	3·75 ,,
Due to shareholders in the Flood Emergency Loan ...	5·5 ,,
	55·9 lakhs.

Memo. No. 4 - (1). I find that I added the total estimated State debts at 55·9 lakhs in my note of 15th June and would request Your Highness to have the total altered to 57·25 lakhs. I also omitted some Rs. 40,000 which is the interest on the Gwalior Loan.

Memo. No. 1 (7),. What exactly are the liabilities of the Darbar? Are they prepared to lay the full facts before the Government and make a real effort to save the situation by rigid economy and control of future expenditure?

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2. GWALIOR LOAN.

Memo. No. 1 (1), (2), (3). The Government of India would be glad to be informed:—

(a) How much money has actually been spent on reconstruction work since January, 1926?

(b) How much of the Gwalior loan has been expended in this way?

(c) If the amount so expended is less than 15 lakhs is the balance still in hand?

Memo. No. 3 (3). Utilization of the loan of 15 lakhs of rupees received from the Gwalior Darbar for flood reconstruction work on other purposes.

Memo. No. 1 (4). If it is not in hand, what is the explanation of the apparent breach of the undertaking that the Gwalior Loan would be solely devoted to reconstruction work?

Memo. No. 4 (3). I attach a copy of the Foreign and Political Secretary's (Bharatpur) letter No. 280-F, dated the 9th December, 1925, in which the undertaking is assumed. I understand the loan of 15 lakhs was deposited in Your Highness' name in the Imperial Bank of India, Agra, except Rs. 50,000 which was brought in G.C. Notes by Lt.-Col. Ghamandi Singh from Gwalior and handed to Your Highness for urgent expenditure.

The Imperial Bank of Agra will doubtless be able to give information as to how the money was spent.

Vide F. & P. Secy.'s letter No. 280-F, dated 9-12-25. *Paragraph 2.* With regard to para. 3 of your letter under reply I am directed to say that as already explained by His Highness, the Maharaja Sahab Bahadur in his note dated the 17th September, 1925, the money is required for flood reconstructional and replacement works, and I am further authorised to confirm that the Bharatpur Darbar would earmark this amount to be devoted to such works only.

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3. WHY A LOAN OF 50 LAKHS UNDER CONTEMPLATION.

If, as appears to be the cause, the Darbar were of opinion in September 1925 that a loan of 20 lakhs would meet their requirements, what are the factors which have led them, within less than a year from that date, to contemplate a loan of 50 lakhs in addition to 15 already received from Gwalior? Memo. No. 1 (5).

Michael came from Calcutta and not from Bombay. He was brought to Bharatpur by one Phul Chand, a senior employee of Rai Bahadur Seth Tikam Chand, in order that a loan be negotiated so that Tikam Chand might be repaid the 14 lakhs he claims from the State. Memo. No. 4 (5).

Rai Bahadur Seth Tikam Chand's sole and only object in bringing in Michael to Bharatpur was to recover these 14 lakhs, and a loan was the only means of arriving at that object. It is possible concessions for railways, quarries, etc., were also discussed.

His Highness gave me an explanation of the story about the 50 lakhs loan. The money he explained was not required to meet the ordinary expenditure, but ever since 1908, the Bharatpur Darbar had had before their minds the necessity of developing the State by means of railways, the working of quarries, etc. His Highness recently consulted Mr. Dinshaw (the Gwalior Financial Adviser) about the financing of these schemes and while he was in Bombay he was put in touch (not by Mr. Dinshaw) with Mr. Michael or Mitchell. He saw this gentleman, explained the schemes to him, and stated he was prepared to consider proposals. The proposals when submitted were for an advance of 65 lakhs in all, which was to be secured on the whole revenues of the State. The Maharaja at once made it clear that the negotiations could proceed no further on this basis and there the matter rested and ended. The reports that were made to the Political Agent in regard to this loan were, the Maharaja states, made by certain interested persons who had failed to get what they expected as a result of Michael's introduction to the Maharaja. Memo. No. 2, H. H.'s reply.

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4. EXPENDITURE IN BOMBAY.

If, as appears to be the case, the present position of the State is extremely serious, what explanations can be given in regard to the allegations of recent extravagant expenditure in Bombay? Memo. No. 1 (f) (6). P. A.'s note on red paper.

Army and Navy Stores, ½ lakh.

Total cost of visit to Bombay about 3 lakhs including 6 motor cars and a number of Arab ponies.

Palace Expenditure.

P.A.'s Interview, 21-6-1926.

Item No. 1 (b). Political Agent said, " Yes I can tell your Highness if you want to know it. On your own special train, there arrived one motor launch, 12 horses, 2 motor cars, 2 waggons of furniture and a motor trailer, the records have it a trailer, may or may not be a motor. 2 or 3 days later arrived 18 or 19 cases of electric appliances and one more waggon of something else such as a trailer. On April 4th one consignment of 2 motor cars came, followed by another of 3 cars. 5 came to Bharatpur and 2 to Bareta. 7 cars, details of these are: one was presented to Balbir Singh, one to Kishen, and one to Balwant, no Bhagwat Singh, and payment did not go through the State Accounts." He added, " I have not the advantage of looking into State Accounts." I then enquired if he had ever expressed such a wish and also offered to show him any State account he wished to see, on which Political Agent said, " I have never been prevented from seeing any accounts, but I never expressed any such wish. I am afraid I am no accountant and would not understand anything that I saw."

I then asked him the details about the Saddlery purchases reported to have been made in Bombay, regarding which His Excellency the Viceroy had mentioned to me. Colonel Crosthwaite said, " in regard to the saddles I can tell you—I went to the Army and Navy Stores and they had very few saddles left—I asked and was told that His Highness Bharatpur had bought up all our saddles, so I had to buy a Bunnet's. I was also told Your Highness had spent ½ a lakh." Adding, " this is nothing and I agree with Your Highness that it is a part of your duties as Ruler to make purchases for the State."

Reverting to the State Account I pointed out to him that our system of accounts was modelled on, as far as I knew, the system in vogue in Government, but admitted not being too certain on this point, as the Account Circular was passed during the Minority Administration, and so I had not had it before me to study in minute detail. P.A. said he thinks the accounts are bad as " Budgets are not published "; on being asked what was meant by ' published,' he said, " not published in the Administration Reports. I mention this only in parenthesis of the State Accounts."

5. GRAIN AGENCY, AND SETH DAMODAR DAS.

2. The following administrative measures would appear to have been instituted as a result of the alleged financial embarrassments, and are most unpopular, and have led to serious adverse criticism. Memo. No. 3 (2).

(a) The Grain Agency.

The Flood Emergency Loan, regarding the collection of which there are many complaints.

The very considerable exodus of cultivators from the Bharatpur State into the neighbouring British district of Agra and neighbouring Indian States. Memo. No. 3 (4).

The following causes for this exodus are surmised.

(b) The Grain Agency.

It is necessary to mention, owing to the amount of talk to which they give rise, the personalities of Raja Kishen and Damodar Das. Memo. No. 3 (6).

Damodar Das is entirely a different character. I consider that he makes ridiculous promises to His Highness that he will produce money and he most assuredly leads His Highness to believe that money will be forthcoming when he knows well that this will not be the case.

He is the Manager of the notorious Grain Agency and I believe has given His Highness reason to believe that it is beneficial to the cultivators. I believe he quotes the analogy of the present system to that ordered during the war when the export of grain was forbidden in order that each State and British Province should be self-supporting, and to stop speculation. So far as I can gather, the present Grain Agency simply robs the cultivator of 8 annas per maund, as he is paid market prices less the Agency fee for his grain or alternately if revenue is taken *in kind*, the commutation rate at which the State take the grain is at less than market rates. The wretched cultivator also has to bring his grain to Bharatpur, a distance of many many miles. To avoid this, he either smuggles his grain out of the State or else sells it to some grain merchant in his village at a rupee or more below market prices. I have no hesitation in recording that I consider that Damodar is largely responsible for the financial difficulties now being experienced by the State.

Memo. No. 4. (2).

Unpopularity of Grain Agency.

(a) I understand that no grain (wheat and gram) is allowed to be exported from Bharatpur territory except through the Grain Agency or under an export license by the Grain Agency.

The Grain Agency take an Agency fee of 8 annas on every maund of grain, whether exported by the Agency or under license. The State have latterly taken the Rabi harvest revenue demand *in kind*, instead of following the cash demand fixed by the last settlement. This leads to the abuses that decided the British Government to do away with this form of revenue demand.

The Zamindars thus get 8 annas per maund less for their grain than the market rate, e.g., the amount of the Agency fee. As the Zamindars number 3,31,778 out of a population of 4,96,437, the possible benefit of reduction in the price of grain to the minority is not compensated by the loss of the majority. The Collector of Agra writes in this connection: "The Grain Agency is a matter of frequent comment. The blame for malpractices being laid on the Agent (Damodar) rather than on His Highness."

Report No. 2 of Govt. Official, Agra district, of 18-6-26.

Some 4 or 5 years ago the system of taking grain rents was enforced, the reason is said to be that the Body Guard force was allowed free rations. Damodar Das Bania was in sole charge of the Grain Agency system. The cultivators had to pay grain to the value of their cash rents and they had to accept rates fixed by the State people. Damodar Das is said to have made a good deal out of it as he was allowed a free hand in the matter. The system is said to have been changed this year and instead of grain rents cash rents are realized. The free rations to the Body Guard-force has recently been discontinued and they have been allowed some increase in pay instead of free rations. The change is attributed to the above cause and the bad harvest this year.

No tax on cattle is in force at present except that Rs. 2 per cattle are charged for the cattle sent outside the territory for sale. In the same way export duty on grain is charged and this means practically no profit to the cultivator who takes grain for sale outside and owing to the Grain Agency system it had to be sold to the Agency in the first instance.

P. A.'s Interview.

21st June 1926.

Item 2 (a). Unpopularity of Grain Agency, Political Agent said, "the two reports by the officials of Agra are fairly damning I think." On being asked to supply the dates of these reports, which it was noted did not bear any dates, he said "I got them

the same day as I sent the note (19th June). I will let you have the dates of these reports, after looking them up." Adding " I do not know what more substantial evidence Your Highness wants. I would also say that if you expelled Damodar, you will probably learn the truth. Again the Grain Agency money is not passed through the State Accounts which is a matter of comment." I asked what was meant by passing through the State Account, and after first saying accounts kept by Accountant-General in his own hand, and then the State Treasurer, he made it clear by saying " I mean by ' passing through the State account ' that the profit from the Agency does not follow the procedure of other normal receipts of Revenue. In other words people ask where has the money gone?" On being asked what people, he made it clear by saying " I mean by people, the whole world generally."

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6. FLOOD EMERGENCY LOAN.

The following administrative measures would appear to have been instituted as a result of the alleged Financial embarrassments and are most unpopular and have led to serious adverse criticism :— Memo. No. 3 (2) (b).

(b) The flood emergency Loan regarding the collection of which there are many complaints.

Too much pressure is alleged to have been brought on the people to subscribe. The Indian Officers who came for their pension complained to me that they are being assessed on their pensions. I informed Your Highness about this on 6th May 1926. In this connection I attach a copy of a petition which I showed to the Foreign and Political Secretary (Bharatpur) and then filed. Memo. No. 4 (2) (b).

I also attach copies of Press criticism (copies of the Tarun Rajasthan dated 9th, 16th and 23rd May 1926).

Copy of application from Sri Krishna Lal, Hindaun State Jaipur, dated Hindaun the 26th March 1926, to the Private Secretary to His Excellency the Viceroy, Viceregal Lodge, Bombay. Copy of Appln.

Most humbly and respectfully I beg to submit my most loyal and worshipful respects to their Excellencies while bidding farewell to India. Their rule has been most bright and jubilant in the annals of British Rule in India and the humanity of India shall ever remain in debt to him for his untiring hard work and keen interest shown by him for the good government of the people.

These days a loan is being raised in the Bharatpur State. It has brought many people flying to my place. These allege that savage means are being adopted by the State officials to get this loan subscribed. The officials are earning large bribes in these unsettled days there. I hope His Excellency's heart will be moved on learning the accounts from me and he will most magnanimously ask the Agent to the Governor-General and the Resident to take steps and put stop to such practices and shall my ever grateful prayer and that of Indian humanity be for his generous regard of India and their welfare.

With most loyal respects.

Abstract from the report of the Govt. Official, No. 1 of 18-6-1926.

They say that Rs. 20,00,000 have been decided to raise from the State to pay off the debts. A committee has been formed for this purpose, the head of which is Seth Damodar, the same man who controls the Grain Agency System of the State. Lakhmi Chand, son of Naval Singh of Bamner, has got a village Alan in Bharatpur State. He says thousands of people have gone to Dholpur and other places from the State. Lakhmi Chand also told me that Rs. 6,000 and Rs. 2,000 were demanded from Ratan Singh and Nandan Singh respectively. These persons are the residents of Meroli in Bharatpur State and are the relatives of Lakhmi Chand.

It is also said that grain is taken instead of cash rents from the tenants at easy rates, mostly at double rates prevailing in the Bazar. As hundreds of people are daily running away from the State, the Maharaja, it is said, has taken precautions and deputed Sowars not to let the people get out of the State.

Report of a Govt. Official, Agra, No. 2 of 18-6-26.

Abstract.

About Rs. 20 lakhs or so are being raised by the Darbar from the people of the State by way of subscription or loan. The State people call it *Chanda*. Nearly all the Police and Revenue staff of the State is at present engaged on this work and the work is being pushed on with all the vigour. A committee is said to have been formed for the purpose; some of the members of the so-called committee assisted by Police and Revenue staff go around each village, fix the amount that each one has to contribute and realize it by all means. I am told that one or two persons have recently died as a result of the forced collections. This is the chief topic in the State at present and is forcing many to migrate to other places.

P. A.'s Interview, 21-6-26.

Item 2(b). Loan. The Political Agent mentioned to me on the 7th May casually about the unpopularity of the Loan and being

asked by me immediately to attend a meeting between me and the representatives of the public that was going to be held on the 8th May and so obtain for himself first-hand knowledge of facts: Regarding this Colonel Crosthwaite said, " Yes this is fact, except I do not remember being asked to sit in another room, which I would have more emphatically declined." He also said: " Your Highness will of course note the reports (by Agra officials) of 2 deaths of people in consequence of the loan collections." I remarked that it was difficult without details to make any successful enquiry and to locate and punish the offenders if any. Political Agent in reply said, " I hear that one man while beaten by loan collectors broke away and committed suicide by throwing himself in a well or pond. I heard that 2 or 3 weeks ago. Recently, comparatively recently, I heard a woman seeing her husband or near relative being beaten, committed suicide in a similar manner, with two young infants in her arms." Adding, " this is only hearsay." Continuing Political Agent said, " I am not now in a position to collect any material as nobody comes near me, as they are afraid of Your Highness, but this again is presumption pure and simple."

I told Political Agent that we in Bharatpur had not been accustomed to any such matters being kept hidden from us by our Political Agents, and therefore I strongly resent Col. Crosthwaite not having brought it to my notice when he heard of it, and in that case immediate enquiries could have been made. I also said that if the Political Agent thought or implied that our Police was not capable or trustworthy enough to make full enquiries into such matters, I was prepared to get on loan Government Police to make such enquiries; to this Political Agent said, " I have nothing against the Police, in fact I heard that the Police actually reported this case and the papers were done away with or sat upon, as nothing further is to be heard of them at least by me." I asked how would he hear anything of this without having mentioned anything about it to the Darbar; to this Political Agent said, " Oh, a little bird comes and whispers to me " and added " what I had heard is more or less corroborated by my Agra Reports."

I then asked the Political Agent to inform me to what purpose he had enclosed the copies of the vernacular paper, Tarun Rajasthan; he said, " these are criticisms about the loan."

I then explained how very difficult it was for me to take these papers as being the criticism of the Government of India, knowing how very irresponsible the press of India was, and also this paper;

to this Political Agent said " I consider in view of the other points which I have brought before you, the press comments in these papers enclosed by me, as regards the loan, are worthy of attention "; adding " also the para. Your Highness has read out to me and marked and signed just now."

I then told Col. Crosthwaite that in view of the fact that the vernacular press was most irresponsible, citing the report that had been put in similar papers about his shooting a cow and the editors of these papers being now in jail, etc., he said, " I think I know who did that regarding the cow." I told him and showed him the file in which enquiries regarding that rumour had been made and eventually it had been refuted by our Press Bureau and asked him if he would let me have the details of his enquiries, for I had gathered from the discussion that Col. Crosthwaite thought I or some one very closely connected with me had instigated that report, but Political Agent refused to do this as he said nothing would be gained from this and he had already brought this matter to the notice of the Agent to the Governor-General.

Proceeding with the matter of the copies of the newspapers enclosed by the Political Agent I definitely told him that unless he signed these comments or gave them to me properly, I would not be able to deal with them and also told him that I had been promised details from my Political Agent and not from the irresponsible vernacular press and he said, I will supply for Your Highness' information in English, the criticisms against the loan by the Tarun Rajasthan, which I consider worthy of Your Highness' notice.

Extract (Translation) from Tarun Rajasthan of 16-5-26, sent by P. A. D. O. No. 27 of 25-6-26.
do. 23-5-26.

On the other hand 10—15 lakhs of flood bonds have been ordered to be sold through the Tehsil and the Police. It is said that this is being done to improve the financial condition of the State.

And to meet the daily needs money is being forcibly recovered from the people in the name of flood bonds.

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7. EXODUS OF CULTIVATORS.

Momo. No. 3 (4).

The very considerable exodus of cultivators from the Bharatpur State into the neighbouring British District of Agra and neighbouring Indian States.

The following causes for this exodus are surmised :-

(a) An alleged recently imposed grazing tax on all animals from horses down to village pigs which was not sanctioned in the revenue settlement now in force. This tax is said not to pass through the State Accounts but goes to Raja Kishen direct.

(b) The Grain Agency.

(c) Lack of irrigation facilities due to silting up through neglect of canals and distributaries.

(d) The taking of land revenue *in kind* when the harvest is good, and *in cash* when there has been a bad crop.

I have not been able to get the details asked for by Your Highness and when received they will be submitted. Memo. No. 4 (4).

The Collector of Agra however informs me that the Tehsildar of Khairagarh told him that 400 people had come from the vicinity of Paharpur and Baretha to Sasi Jagner (Agra district). The Collector himself has settled one or two families on Court of Wards Estates.

I beg to state that I had been to Tantpur and to the villages where people from Bharatpur immigrated and had a talk with them. Nearly 232 Chamars, 47 Kachies, 4 carpenters, 4 Rangrez, 7 Gujars and 3 Jats (together with women and children) have come from Khali ki Basai, Jhirke, Parrarwa, Birpura, Nodha Ailan, Mahalpura, Singrauli and Rupbas in Bharatpur State and have taken their abode in Basai Jagner, Nagla Khirki, Musalpur, Mazra Gogamad, Singrauli, Singaich and Resolpur in this Tehsil. Report of a Govt. Official, No. 1 of 18-6-26.

The Chamars have run away from the State owing to the Baigar which was imposed on them and they had to work for months and months together without any payments. The other people say that Puchhi or tail tax was levied on them, Rs. 2-4 per buffalo, Rs. 1-4 per cow, As. 9 per young one of buffalo and As. 4-6 per calf or young one of cow. These persons have got cattle and had paid the tail tax but they left their homes when Rs. 5 per Chapper were demanded from them. This tax was not confined to Rs. 5 but it was a tax on the circumstances of the man. If anybody perchance had a good pucca house, he had to pay Rs. 500 or Rs. 1,000.

One man, a Maiv by caste, is said to have protested against the imposition of tax and he was beaten to death. I had a talk with Thakur Khair Sahai, Thakur Chedu Singh, Lala Jumna Das and Thakur Mahipal Singh of Tantpur and Lakhmi Chand, son of

Naval Singh of Bamnai. They say Rs. 20,00,000 have been decided to raise from the State to pay off the debts.

Report of an Agra Govt. Official, No. 2 of 18-6-26.

Abstract

The information so far gathered shows that immigration has undoubtedly taken place from the Bharatpur State, the area covering about 10 or 12 villages has been converted into preserves for hunting purposes and the inhabitants of all those villages were forcibly ejected. The villages were mostly inhabited by Gujars, some of whom resisted the forcible ejectments but to no effect and had to yield to pressure at last.

The present information does not enable me to inform a fairly accurate estimate of the numbers as the immigration still continues. Some of the Brahmins, Jats and Chamars have migrated and more are to follow for the following reasons: Some thousand houses were destroyed by floods in Bharatpur itself but the sufferers received no help from the Darbar to rebuild their houses and being unable to construct them themselves, most of them left Bharatpur and have settled themselves in other villages of the State or even out of it.

P. A.'s Interview, 21-6-26.

Item No. 4. Exodus of Cultivators. I asked Political Agent of the reports of the Agra men. Colonel Crosthwaite said: "The reports by the Government officials of Agra are in my opinion well-considered reports, and Your Highness can take them to be sufficiently authentic to be worth while enquiring about. I believe its trust that thousands of people have gone. I believe so. And added, "All I can say is that Your Highness does not know what is going on in your State. It's all been hidden from you."

I asked him about the mention of the deputation of Guards in the Agra Report, and he said, "I heard about the deputation of sepoys as patrols to stop people running away with their cattle—heard this some time ago, long before I went to Abu."

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9. CHAUDHRI LAL CHAND.

Memo. No. 2.

I gave him the names of three people who had been particularly mentioned in this connection. I said that so far as Rao Bahadur Chaudhri Lal Chand was concerned, the only complaint that I was aware of is that he did not exercise a restraining influence on His Highness in the matter of expenditure.

P. A.'s Interview, 21-6-26.

Item No. 6. Asked to give me details of complaints against Lal Chand, Political Agent said "about Lal Chand I know that

he came to you 2 years ago and was made President about 2 months ago. I have nothing against him except that he has failed to put the finances in order or showed any signs of doing so.

Lal Chand and Damodar were mentioned as being the originators of extravagant and new schemes and leading His Highness into uncalled for or preventible expenditure. H. E.'s Remarks at Interview.

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10. UNNECESSARY EXPENDITURE ON TROOPS AND WILD ANIMALS.

Memo. No. 3 (1) (a).

Expenditure on the part of the State on an unnecessarily numerous and expensively uniformed Body Guard, Shikar Department (including troops used chiefly for Shikar purposes and elephants), Public Works Department, Bharatpur Mechanical Transport (including all State Motor Cars) which are maintained at an expenditure beyond the true normal requirements and resources of the State.

P. A.'s Interview, 21-6-26.

Item No. 1 (a). Colonel Crosthwaite remarked that in his statement of the 5th June, " erase the brackets and put AND instead of ' including ' this will make my meaning clear." On being asked what troops are being used chiefly for the Shikar, he said, " I have seen troops used for Shikar—I have seen them used with my own eyes, to catch that blessed tigress—I am not lying, I have been told to put up this." I asked for details and also how this was objectionable and Colonel Crosthwaite said, " I am willing to give details, but I submit that Your Highness knows as well as I do that the troops are used in Bareta. The only matter is to get the State funds in proper order." How did this affect the use of Troops for Shikar and Political Agent said, " I would do away with the troops altogether, until the State got better." Adding that the Jaswant Household Infantry and Body Guard, which are " as fine a body of men as one could desire " would be all that was necessary to keep. I understood Col. Crosthwaite mean by the above that he thought the 3rd Bareta Infantry and the 2nd R. S. O. Infantry to be unnecessary. Colonel Crosthwaite also mentioned that after seeing the troops on the 5th June, he had considerably modified his views regarding these Infantries. P. A.'s Note on red slip.

Importation of lions and other wild animals.

P. A.'s Interview, 21-3-26,

I then took para. 2 of the 1 (a) regarding which he said, " I have not seen the note, in any case the lions were imported."

I asked what harm or objection there was in this, he said "nothing I have not mentioned anything about the lions—I think it is an extremely minor point."

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11. RECONSTRUCTIONAL WORKS.

Memo. No. 4 (3).

As regards non-provision of funds, the Secretary (P.W.D.), Rajputana, has recently been to Bharatpur and his report will show what work has been done on reconstruction after the flood.

Memo. No. 3 (3).

The alleged *non-provision* of funds to repair the damage done by the flood to important irrigation systems and failure to employ an experienced State Engineer.

P. A.'s Interview, 21-6-26.

Item 3. Evidence on which the non-provision of funds for repair of damage is based. Political Agent said, "Mr. Cruickshank's reasons for resignation will probably throw light on this subject." I then picked up the file concerned and read out Mr. Cruickshank's resignation as follows:—'I regret very much to inform Your Highness that, after much consideration, I have come to the conclusion that it is impossible for me to carry on work satisfactorily. I therefore write to say that, this being the case, in accordance with the terms of the agreement made with Your Highness I feel that I must tender 3 months' notice of the termination of the agreement. I am sorry to have to do this at the present juncture, but I think that from every point of view, having come to this conclusion, it is best to convey it to Your Highness without delay,' and remarked that from this nothing could be inferred *re* non-provision of funds. On the other hand I mentioned that as far as I could remember off-hand, considerable amounts were advanced to Mr. Cruickshank, and it was his resenting the demands by the Accounts Office to give detailed accounts of these; in reference to which Mr. Cruickshank had complained to me that I did not TRUST him, that he had resigned. I do not think there was any question of the paucity of funds as far as I can remember. To this Political Agent said, "I think I have a confidential letter from Cruickshank on my file, I can look up the letter, but it is confidential as against, please correct this to vis-a-vis, the State." I asked him to let me know what are those reasons, and he said, "I will ask Col. Patterson—may ask Col. Patterson, I will see if there is anything in it, which I can let Your Highness have" and added 'I look upon this as a side-line, as paper provision can easily be made—the question is what works have actually been done.'

As regards the non-provision of funds for flood reconstruction work, the only reference I can find dealing directly with the question in the papers of Mr. Cruickshank's resignation is a remark on his part that as the new financial year (1925-26) approached it was difficult to get funds. P. A.'s D. O. No. 27 of 25-6-26.

N.B.—The correspondence in connexion with the Loan of Chief Engineer seems to be based on Mr. Cruickshank's letter and so it is most important to obtain details of criticisms of Government which may be based on this to clear the question—as already considerable loss has been suffered by the State over delay in getting the Loan.

NOTES.

Accounts Office to supply the following information to reach Moti Mehal by 9 p.m. on the 1st July 1926:—

1. How much of Gwalior Loan has been spent on the reconstructional and replacements works? And what amount is still in hand?
2. All Bills paid in Bombay to be put up.
3. His Highness stated that the total liabilities of the State at the present moment were 31 lakhs and no more. Submit details.
4. Details regarding the bills passed last year and held in deposit, showing payments made against them up to date and the balance. Also reasons why the balance has not been paid up.
5. Submit all Robkars or orders regarding the checking of these bills issued by Ijlas Khas, Council or State Engineer from time to time.
6. Bills of this year that may have not been paid, stating reasons.
7. Statements regarding the Jama Masjid and Ganga Mandir Funds, Chah fund, Shree Krishna Gowshala, be submitted showing the amounts of these deposits in the Treasury.
8. Give a statement of money advanced to State Engineer from time to time, as also the amounts of bills of the P.W.D. Contingent passed.
9. Submit the Account Circular.

Grain Agent, Seth Damodar Lal, will kindly supply the following information to reach Moti Mehal by 9 p.m. on 1st July 1926:—

1. Full details regarding the Grain Agency, which is alleged to be unpopular, and causing exodus of cultivators.
2. Details based on records regarding the institution of the Grain Agency, fixing of rates for revenue and export. It is alleged the present Grain Agency simply robs of the cultivators 8 annas per maund.
3. Damodar is entirely a different character, he makes ridiculous promises that he will produce money when he knows he can't do so. He is the Manager of the norotious Grain Agency.
4. The rates fixed by the State are less than the market rates and the cultivator has to bring his grain to Bharatpur, a distance of many many miles.
5. Damodar is largely responsible for the financial difficulties now being experienced by the State.
6. If Damodar was expelled, the truth regarding the Agency could be obtained.
7. Accounts of the Grain Agency don't go through the State Accounts, in which connection Grain Agent to put up his Siahas and to explain in detail. Yearly audits of the Grain Agency to be also put up.

The Chief of the Staff will kindly supply the following information to reach Moti Mehal by 9 p.m. on 1st July 1926:—

1. An alleged recently imposed grazing tax on all animals from horses down to village pigs which was not sanctioned in the Revenue Settlement now in force. Details to be supplied by Forest Department regarding this.

   They should also submit a statement showing by village grazing tax details. An explanation be submitted showing from when such a tax was instituted.
2. This tax is said not to pass through the State Accounts but goes to Raja Kishen direct. Detailed Siahas and Account Books of the Department concerned to be submitted. And Raja Sahib be asked to send for my perusal his own private papers.

3. Chief of Staff will submit in detail Budgets and actuals of the Shikar Department showing comparative expenditure on beats and Duck Shoots, etc., for last 10 or 15 years and giving reasons.
4. Chief of Staff to submit details of expenditure incurred on the importation of lions and other wild animals giving dates of import and their present whereabouts.
5. Chief of Staff to give details regarding delay in employing an experienced State Engineer.

Lt.-Col. Balbir Singh, Military Secretary, to kindly supply the following information by 9 p.m. on the 1st of July 1926 (at Moti Mehal) :—

1. Deputation of sepoys as patrol to stop people running away with their cattle. Details regarding this.
2. Military Secretary to submit a comparative statement of number of troops and Body Guards in His Highness' time, Minority and present. Also comparative prices of the uniforms of these per man.
3. Give details of B. M. T. expenditure showing how it is arrived at and accounted for.
4. A statement showing the percentage of Army expenditure to the Revenue as above.
5. Details of cars, which came in consignment from Bombay, 5 to Bharatpur, 2 to Bareta, total 7.
6. Registration of cars imported by different people of the State from time to time.
7. Details regarding the grant of a head ornament to Raja Kishen, also detail of any presents of cars, etc., made by the State.
8. Details of expenditure incurred on Jammu Visit.
9. Details of troops used for Shikar purposes.

Lt.-Col. Ghamandi Singh, Foreign and Political Secretary to kindly supply the following information, to reach Moti Mehal by 9 p.m. on the 1st of July 1926 :—

1. Non-provision of funds complained of by Cruickshank saying that as the new financial year approached it

was difficult to get funds. Col. Ghamandi Singh to explain in full detail. Also submit all necessary papers including a statement with dates, etc., of money paid to the P.W.D.

2. It is stated that Cruickshank resented the demand by the Accounts Office to give detailed accounts of the considerable amounts advanced to him.
3. Was there any paucity of funds at that time?
4. Fifty thousand rupees were brought in in G. C. Notes by Col. Ghamandi Singh from Gwalior. Was this amount credited in the State Treasury and what happened to it?
5. Regarding the adjustment of the loan instalment and other items by the State Treasurer due to him, an explanation to be given based on previous records as to who is responsible.
6. Some thousand houses were destroyed by floods in Bharatpur itself, but the sufferers received no help from the Darbar.
7. Explain reason why payment of last year's bills passed at the end of the year was withheld. Was it owing to paucity of funds?

Lt.-Col. Ghamandi Singh, Foreign and Political Secretary, to kindly supply the following information, to reach Moti Mehal by 9 p.m. on the 1st July 1926:—

1. His Highness stated that the total amount of State Liabilities amounted to 31 lakhs and no more. Details of these.
2. Alleged that the State owes a sum between 50 and 60 lakhs. Details of which are

Last year's bills ... ... 12 lakhs.

This year's bills.

Judicial Member to kindly supply the following information, to reach Moti Mehal by 9 p.m. on the 1st July 1926:—

1. Obtain orders prevailing in other States regarding the embargo on the export of grain. In this connection

Administration Reports of these States be also put up duly flagged.

2. Judicial Member to submit details regarding the allegation of 2 deaths of people in consequence of loan collections, viz., one man while beaten by loan collectors said to have broken away and committed suicide by throwing himself in a well or pond, 2 or 3 weeks ago. Recently a woman seeing her husband beaten committed suicide similarly with two young infants in her arms.

3. Death of a Maiv who refused and protested against the imposition of a house tax of 5 rupees and was so beaten to death.

Mr. Vakil, Executive Engineer, to kindly supply the following information to reach Moti Mehal by 9 p.m. on the 1st of July 1926:—

1. Detailed report of reconstructional works that have been done after the floods. In this show how much was done last year, how much up to January this year, and how much since and how much is in progress.

2. Non-provision of funds to repair damage done by the floods to important irrigational systems. Give details of what has been done. In case of those not done, give reasons.

3. It is alleged that Mr. Cruickshank's reasons for resignation included a remark in a confidential letter that as the new financial year approached it was difficult to get funds. Supply facts regarding this and also any other matters which according to your papers may have been objected to by Mr. Cruickshank and so have prompted his resignation.

4. Schedules of P.W.D. be put up with details as to who worked them out.

5. How much money has been spent in reconstruction work since January 1926.

6. It is noted that in Bombay you purchased certain cars, Fiats, Cryglers, etc. For whom were these purchased and what became of them.

7. Secretary, P.W.D., Rajputana, who has recently been to Bharatpur, and has been shown by you all work that has been done after the flood of reconstruction, etc., must have sent you his report. Please submit that, giving details of any works that he may not have seen and reasons why you did not show them to him.

Babu Amar Nath, Secretary, Flood Bond Committee, to kindly supply the following information to reach Moti Mehal by 9 p.m. on the 1st of July 1926:—

1. Give names of the Central Flood Committee and the Peoples' Representatives Committee, Bharatpur City, and of District Committees and Sub-Committees.
2. Too much pressure has been alleged to have been brought on the people to subscribe. Give details what came to your notice and what action taken by you.
3. Nearly all the Police and Revenue staff of the State have been engaged on this work. Give details regarding this.
4. Send details of how subscriptions to this loan were obtained because it is understood that you personally attended Meetings held for this purpose.

The Revenue Member will kindly supply the following information to reach Moti Mehal by 9 p.m. on 1st July 1926:—

1. Revenue Department to submit a history of the Grain Agency showing in detail based on orders, how the rates for revenue and export are arrived at and fixed. What procedure originally was followed with its modifications from time to time regarding the bringing of grain to Bharatpur, a distance of many miles by cultivators.
2. Revenue Department to show if collections under the Grain Agency follow the demand fixed by the settlement and how.

3. System followed regarding the receipts and accounts of revenue thus realized through the Grain Agency. Is it against that fixed for other income?

4. Effects of the Grain Agency in general.

5. Are Budgets published in the Administration Reports or not? Put up reports of past 15 years, also point out any differences in putting these figures in the reports that may have been brought in from time to time during this period.

6. Alleged pressure on people to subscribe to the Flood Loan. Indian Officers assessed on their pensions.

7. Lakhmi Chand, son of Nawal Singh of Bamner, who has got a village Alan in Bharatpur State, says that thousands of people have gone from Bharatpur to Dholpur and other places and that Rs. 6,000 were demanded from Ratan Singh and Nandan Singh respectively of Meroli in Bharatpur State and relations of Lakhmi Chand.

8. All Revenue staff and Police are engaged on the work of the loan and fix amounts with the help of the Members of the Committee and realize it by all means. As a result of which forced collections, some people have died: (a) one man while beaten by loan collectors broke away and committed suicide by throwing himself in a well or pond 2 or 3 weeks ago; (b) recently a woman seeing her husband being beaten committed suicide with two young infants in her arms.

9. Police reported this case and the papers were done away with or sat upon.

10. Details of lands owned by Raja Kishen in Jagir, Muafi, Zemindari or Milkiyat and revenue paid by him in regard to them, if any, with dates where possible, of their acquirement.

11. Records of settlement by Sir Michael O'Dwyer, showing the Shajra of the Ruling family of Bharatpur.

12. Exodus of cultivators. Revenue Department to supply a statement based on records showing for past 10 years number of cultivators who have left the State or come into it or back to the State.

13. Details and specifications of the details given in these statements will be submitted.

14. Revenue Department to give a statement showing the land for which no grazing tax is charged or other revenue. Also it might be made clear from when the Forest Department has had the Pahar, etc., under it, and in which year they were handed over to the villagers before they were reverted under the Reorganisation of the Forest Department.

15. 400 people are said to have gone from the vicinity of Paharpur and Bareta to Bansi Jagner, Agra District.

16. People from Bharatpur have immigrated as follows:— 230 Chamars, 47 Kachies, 4 Carpenters, 4 Rangrez, 7 Gujars and 3 Jats, from Khali ki Basai, Jhirki, Parrarwa, Birpura, Nodha Ailan, Mahalpura, Singrauli, and Rupbas and have taken their abode in Basai Jagner, Nagla Kirki, Musalpur, Mazra, Gogamad, Singrauli, Singaich, Resolpur. Chamars have run away owing to Baigar.

17. Details of Baigars to be put up.

18. These persons have cattle and paid Puchhi but they left their homes when Rs. 5 per Chhaper were demanded from them. This tax was a circumstance-tax of the man, as if any one had a good pucca house, he had to pay 500 or 1,000 rupees.

19. A man Maiv by caste protested against this tax, and he was beaten to death. Information has been collected from Thakur Kher Sahai, Thakur Sedhu Singh, Lala Jamna Das and Thakur Mahipal Singh of Tantput and Lakhmi Chand, son of Nawal Singh of Bamner.

20. Put up papers dealing with the forceful ejectment of inhabitants of 10 or 12 villages converted into preserves for hunting purposes.

21. Reason of immigration said to be non-help by Darbar to rebuild houses destroyed by floods.

Memorandum of Interview between His Highness the Maharaja of Bharatpur and the Hon'ble Lt.-Colonel S. B. A. Patterson, Agent to the Governor-General in Rajputana, at the Residency, Mount Abu, between 10-30 and 12-30 a.m. on 30th June 1926.

(Rao Bahadur Chaudhri Lalchand, President of the State Council, Bharatpur, and Mr. R. Wingate, I.C.S., Secretary to the Agent to the Governor-General in Rajputana, were also present.

At the outset the Agent to the Governor-General emphasised very strongly that the attitude of the Government of India towards His Highness was one of help, and not of condemnation. That recent correspondence between His Highness and Colonel Crosthwaite gave the impression that His Highness assumed that the Government of India had adopted the latter point of view. Nothing was further from their minds. All they wished was to be fully acquainted with the facts so as to be in a position to offer advice to and to help His Highness in his present alleged financial predicament.

The Agent to the Governor-General then took up the question of the recent correspondence between His Highness and Colonel Crosthwaite on the subject of the alleged report that His Highness was contemplating selling his water rights on the Ruperal to the Alwar Darbar. The Agent to the Governor-General read to His Highness his confidential letter of 21st May which showed that he (the Agent to the Governor-General) had himself reported the matter to Government, that he had agreed entirely with the attitude so far adopted by His Highness, but in view of the contrary advice given by Sir Robert Holland, was anxious for the views of the Government of India. Colonel Crosthwaite had had nothing to do with the matter, which as far as the Government of India and everyone interested was concerned, was now closed.

The Agent to the Governor-General then read out a portion of his letter of 12th May to Government in which he showed that his sole idea was to help His Highness in his own interest, and that he had suggested the appointment by His Highness after consultation with the Government of India, of an officer of proved financial and administrative ability to advise on the finances of the State and to devise measures for their rehabilitation.

His Highness then stated that he had received so many memoranda conveying criticisms of his administration, etc., that he found some difficulty in deciding as to what points were really important. All he wished to do was to have this cleared, and to give a frank statement which would set the minds of His Excellency

and of the Government of India at rest. His request for details had been misunderstood by Colonel Crosthwaite.

The Agent to the Governor-General again emphasised that he only desired to help His Highness, and was prepared to be perfectly frank and open with him. He then read out to His Highness a summary of His Highness' debts which he had prepared, and handed over to His Highness for perusal a copy of the alleged budget of the Bharatpur State for the year 1st November 1924 to 31st October 1925. He pointed out that he could not of course vouch for the accuracy either of the so-called budget or for the summary of the debts, but that he had reason to believe that the former was not far off the mark as this had been supplied with a view to save the situation, by a responsible high official of the State who did not wish his name to be mentioned, and that the latter simply represented the conclusions he had drawn from such information as was in his possession. A copy of the so-called budget and of the Agent to the Governor-General's summary would be supplied to His Highness.

The Agent to the Governor-General further pointed out that the important points on which His Excellency and the Government of India wanted information were:—

(1) The extent of the indebtedness;

(2) The alleged misapplication of the Gwalior loan;

(3) The emigration from the State;

(4) The loan negotiations with Michael;

(5) The working of the grain agency, and

(6) The unpopularity of the flood emergency loan;

and that the other points raised in Colonel Crosthwaite's and His Highness' memoranda were immaterial to the issue. They might have contributed in some minor way to the present situation, but they were insignificant compared to the 6 points mentioned above.

His Highness took up the 6 points seriatim.

As regards (1) and (2), the extent of the indebtedness of the State, and the alleged misapplication of the Gwalior loan, His Highness would supply His Excellency with complete details which would prove satisfactory. Later in the interview His Highness stated that the total liabilities of the State were not more than 31 lakhs of rupees, and that the financial position of the State was sounder than it was in 1924.

(3) *Emigration from the State.* His Highness was preparing a statement showing the figures of emigration and immigration over 10 years.

(4) *Loan negotiations with Michael.* His Highness explained that when he went to Bombay recently, he had discussed the question of a railway scheme for the State with Seth Tikam Chand's agent there. The latter had taken a copy of the scheme and brought up Michael to Bharatpur and introduced him to His Highness as a man who might be able to finance the scheme. His Highness ordered his Home Member to enter into negotiations with Michael, who then put up a draft stating that the State wished to borrow 65 lakhs of which 45 were for Railway construction and 20 for State utility. The loan was to be financed by hypothecating all the revenues of the State. His Highness refused to consider the plan and Michael left.

His Highness here remarked that Colonel Crosthwaite seemed to be inclined to make reports to the Agent to the Governor-General without due investigation. The Agent to the Governor-General pointed out that Colonel Crosthwaite only did his duty and was one of His Highness' best friends.

(5) *Grain Agency.* The Agent to the Governor-General read out to His Highness the Finance Department unofficial criticism and pointed out that the system was notorious, and in general opinion was associated with Seth Damodar who bore an unenviable reputation.

His Highness stated that he was preparing a statement fully explaining the system, and that he would be only too glad if Government would depute an officer to investigate it.

(6) *Unpopularity of the flood loan.* His Highness stated that he did not know whether it was unpopular or not, but was instituting inquiries.

His Highness then referred to the specific question of reconstruction after the floods and said he was having a complete statement prepared showing—

(1) The total reconstruction done since the flood;

(2) The reconstruction done since January 1926 when the Gwalior loan was taken.

In this connection the question of Mr. Cruickshank's resignation came up. The Agent to the Governor-General stated that he would give His Highness a brief summary of the general reasons which led to this,

His Highness then raised the question of the criticisms levelled against Seth Damodar, Kishen and Chaudhri Lalchand. The Agent to the Governor-General again emphasised that it was little good discussing these minor points when the whole situation depended on the 6 points mentioned above.

D.O. letter No. 26-P., dated 2nd July 1926, from His Highness the Maharaja of Bharatpur to the Agent to the Governor-General in Rajputana.

I have just been able to go through the Memorandum of our interview at Abu; there are two places where I consider slight alterations and additions necessary.

(1) In para. 1, in the last line the word " admitted " might perhaps be misunderstood to mean that I had admitted a more serious financial situation than a liability of about 31 lakhs; and therefore it would be better if the word " alleged " was put in its place.

(2) You will remember that while talking about the alleged Budget of 1924-25, you mentioned that this had been supplied by a responsible high official of the State, with a view to save the situation, who did not wish his name to be mentioned; I would suggest, with your permission, that this may be inserted in para. 5 on page 2, after the words " not far off the mark."

With kindest regards.

Letter No. 435-P., dated 7th July 1926, from the Agent to the Governor-General in Rajputana to His Highness the Maharaja of Bharatpur.

Please refer to your confidential demi-official letter No. 26-P., dated the 2nd July 1926.

The portions of the Memorandum referred to by Your Highness appear to me to express adequately what was said and I do not see any reason to make either of the alterations suggested by Your Highness. Your Highness will possibly take an opportunity of giving any further details, supplementing the interview, to His Excellency, if Your Highness thinks it necessary.

Letter dated 17th July 1926, from His Highness the Maharaja of Bharatpur to His Excellency the Viceroy.

I beg to submit for Your Excellency's perusal, a free and frank statement of facts, as promised by me. In furnishing this statement, I have confined myself to bare facts, and have not thought it necessary to make any comments on the allegations made.

I recall with a sense of pride, that the relations of my State, with the Government of India, have always been most cordial; and that we have always been treated with great confidence and consideration. Ever since I assumed the administration of my State, I am happy to say that I have received nothing but invariably courteous and kind treatment from your predecessors, which, I am thankful, Your Excellency has also extended to me. But I regret to say, that since April last, I have noticed a change in the attitude of Your Excellency's local Political Officers, for which I have failed to discover any reason, but which I think has led them to take notice of the allegations under reference.

I regret this delay in submitting these Statements, but I did not get the details, from the Political Agent, within the time I was led to expect them, and I had myself to go to Abu, as late as the 30th of June, to get definite and clear information from the Hon'ble A. G. G.

While at Abu, I discussed the situation, with the Hon'ble A. G. G., and I must give him credit, for having had the frankness to tell me that he regarded the presence of a British Officer, in my administration, necessary. He suggested the name of Mr. Barron, Financial Commissioner, Punjab, who, he told me, was about to retire. I may here inform Your Excellency, that I am not averse to employing European Officers in my State. On the contrary, I have persistently asked the Government, to do me the favour, of lending me the services of Mr. Gibson, I.C.S., an officer of proved administrative ability, and one, who understands the ways of Indian States generally, and of Bharatpur in particular. My request was refused at first, but on my pressing further, I was told that his services could be lent to the Darbar, if he were given the Revenue portfolio. I agreed to this also, but his deputation was put off, and at last he was sent to us not as my Member, but as Political Agent. I place before Your Excellency, copies of the correspondence, that passed between me and the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General in Rajputana, to show how eager I was to have Mr. Gibson's services lent to me. I told Colonel Patterson,

that I would even now be glad to have a loan of his services, as a Member of my Council, on the expiry of his leave; and if Your Excellency could spare him, not only I personally, but the people of my State, with whom he has been very popular, will also, be grateful to Your Excellency. But, I am sure, Your Excellency will agree with me, that in fairness to my State, and to Mr. Gibson, it should be made clear that this loan, is not because of these allegations but because of my persistent desire, to have Mr. Gibson, ever since 1924.

Your Excellency was pleased to promise me your help, and I need hardly reassure, Your Excellency, with what amount of gratitude, I appreciate this. Apart from any other help, and advice, that Your Excellency may vouchsafe to me, I request Your Excellency, if you think it fit to do so, to help me in the following manner:—

Firstly,—I may be furnished with a copy of Mr. Cruickshank's letter, which, it is alleged, contains certain confidential reports against the State;

Secondly,—I may be supplied the names of the 'responsible high Official' or Officials of my State, who, I have been told, supplied the so-called State Budget of 1924-25, and other information, to the Political Agent, and

Thirdly,—I request Your Excellency, to be so pleased as to give a definite ruling, on the propriety, or otherwise, of encouraging Officials of a State, to give information, behind the back of the Darbar, with a view to its being made the basis of reports, for or against the State, to the Government of India.

Prima facie, this does not seem to be in keeping with the dignity of either the States, or the Representatives of the Imperial Government, concerned. I understand, that in the Government of India, serious notice would be taken of the conduct of such Officials, who supplied official information, in the manner referred to above. It seems to me, that if such conduct is encouraged and allowed to go unnoticed, it is likely to create misunderstandings, where they should not arise. The prestige of State Officials themselves in the eyes of Ruling Princes, and the Public, will get a serious set-back, and Ruling Princes, will not unnaturally, be very shy of employing outsiders even in their Expert services,

Lastly, I regret to bring to Your Excellency's notice, that from conversations I have had with Colonel Crosthwaite, I have been driven to the conclusion, that he has been so misled by interested persons, that, in spite of my repeated assurance, that, personally, I could bear him no grudge, merely because he thought it his duty to send up reports, however unauthentic, against the State and its Officials; he believes that he is looked upon, in Bharatpur, as 'an enemy.' He therefore isolates himself entirely from all social and other functions, in Bharatpur. This unusual attitude, on the part of the Political Agent, is misunderstood by the public, and places me and my administration, in an undesirable position. The traditions, of absolute and true loyalty, to the Throne of His Imperial Majesty, the King-Emperor, and of mutual trust and confidence, of the Government of India, so zealously cherished, from time immemorial by Our Family, compel me to refer to this outward show of unfriendliness by the local representative of the Crown.

Your Excellency, I consider it my misfortune that so soon after your assumption of your high office, allegations regarding Bharatpur should have been the cause of so much worry and anxiety to Your Excellency.

I, once more, thank Your Excellency, for the very kind, and sympathetic attitude, adopted by you, to help my State and my People; and I am very sorry to have had to take so much of Your Excellency's precious time. But, the nature of the allegations demanded that I should myself, personally, work up, and place all facts in their true light before Your Excellency, and would therefore request Your Excellency to make it a special point of personally reading through the Statement I have submitted.

With due respects.

D.O. letter dated 9th January 1924, from His Highness the Maharaja Sahib Bahadur of Bharatpur, to the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General, Rajputana.

Your letter of yesterday's date, intimating your decision to recall Mr. Gibson, from Bharatpur, has given me the greatest shock I have had in my life, except the death of my mother. Mr. Gibson, as you know, has been more than a father to me, ever since he came to me as my Guardian, and the trust reposed in him by my mother in her lifetime in matters connected with our everyday life, as if it were, enabled him to understand and

advise me in things before I would have referred to her. Thus you will see that in Mr. Gibson, I am not only losing an important Officer of the Administration of my State, but in fact the only person to whom I could look for sympathy and advice in *all matters*. I know full well that these things are not taken into account by Government when posting their Officers, but being helpless, I appeal to your charity to prevent if possible the removal of the only consolation I have, now that my mother is no more. I cannot express properly how much this hits me personally, but I am sure you, who knew my mother, and know me and Bharatpur so well, will understand and help.

In conclusion, I again appeal to you to help us.

D.O. letter dated the 12th June 1924, from His Highness the Maharaja Sahib Bahadur of Bharatpur, to the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General in Rajputana.

I am indeed ashamed to think that I have not written till now to thank you for so kindly sending Neale and Gibson to me to Bharatpur, on the 2nd June. The real reason is Sahib that at Bharatpur I had so much to do and so little time to do it in that I did not have time even to breathe properly, and then we ran into an open Tournament up here, and then my Gymkhana, so to-day in fact is the first day I have had to myself. It is not possible to express my feelings of gratitude, to you for your great kindness, and so I will not attempt the impossible, and only content myself by requesting you to forgive my inability to thank you adequately. Major Neale I hope has told you all about the Muslim Deputation, and so I will not waste your time by repeating details here all over again. Thanks to your kindness, and Major Neale's wonderful solicitude for me and Bharatpur, the whole misunderstanding was effectively removed. I am sending you a copy of the programme of our Gymkhana, I wish Memsahib and you were here, it was a great fun, and the weather was very kind. H. E. Lady Reading and Lord Reading were second in the Poetry Stakes. The subject was Bharatpur, and I am having all the verses printed on a paper and will send them to you, they are quite good considering only 5 minutes were given to make them. I am off to Kashmir on 17th and hope to stay there till the 26th July. Then I want to go to Peshawar for a day and also visit Khewra Salt Caves on my way back, returning to Deeg, on 31st July. I will send you my programme in a day or so. I am now working at the Camp

Programme which I will send you for approval when ready. I foresee great fun, apart from the work. I am looking forward to the Camp in November. The Government Telegraphs people are going to take over our Telephones, giving us an Automatic Exchange in Bharatpur and Trunkline connections all over the State. I asked Major Ogilvie and he said it had nothing to do with the Political Department, but if there is anything would you, Sir, let me know what we should do, and I hope you'll get this matter through for us. Mr. Roy the head of the Posts and Telegraphs says he hopes to have these things got in order in 9 months or so. I will be greatly helped by being able to talk to Delhi, etc., think how much it will help our trade. You will agree Sir, it is a good thing handing our telephones over to Government under the circumstances. Major Ogilvie has asked me to submit officially about Gibson's return now, so I hope you will give him back to me, as promised. I live in the hope of getting him back again. I am sorry to worry you like this, and hope you will forgive me. I just now got Judicial Member's wire regarding Ghuddi, and have wired him to keep him for Kashmir, and I have told Balbir to take someone else instead. Will you please give Her Highness' and my very best Salams to Memsahib.

APPENDIX X-I

Letter No. 176-F., dated the 17th June 1924, from the Foreign and Political Secretary, Bharatpur, to the Political Agent, Eastern Rajputana States, Bharatpur.

I have the honour to refer you to the correspondence by which the services of Mr. E. C. Gibson were required by the Government. You will remember how reluctant the Darbar was in sparing Mr. Gibson at that moment but as the Government wanted him to relieve one of the Officers then proceeding on leave, the Darbar had to give him. But at the same time the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General in Rajputana was good enough to assure the Darbar that Mr. Gibson would be sent back to resume his duties in Bharatpur as the Government only required him temporarily for six or seven months.

Now as the period is over and I think most of the Officers are about to return from leave, it will be quite feasible for the Government to spare Mr. Gibson now. The Darbar would, therefore, feel highly grateful if his services are again placed at their

disposal for a period of five years. In case, however, the Government should temporarily require his services again for some important work, the Darbar would be only too pleased to spare him for such an occasion.

I am, therefore, to request you to kindly address the Government of India with a view to Mr. Gibson being sent back to Bharatpur as early as practicable.

APPENDIX I.

Letter No. 341-P., dated the 26th July 1924, from the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General in Rajputana to His Highness the Maharaja Sahib of Bharatpur.

With reference to Your Highness' Political Secretary's letter No. 176-F, dated June the 17th, I discussed during my recent visit to Simla the possibility of Gibson returning to Bharatpur service in accordance with Your Highness' request, and on my return from Simla I examined the administrative situation in Ajmer in order to ascertain whether it would be feasible to spare Gibson.

I regret to have to inform Your Highness that I have reluctantly come to the decision that I cannot conscientiously advise Government to make arrangements for Gibson's relief at present.

While, as Your Highness knows, I am most anxious to do anything in my power to oblige you and also to benefit the State administration, I am bound to pay special attention to the needs of Ajmer where Communal tension is still acute and where there is still danger of a repetition of last year's riot.

In the circumstances, I trust that Your Highness will forgive me for withholding Gibson for the time being. I will consider the question again, if Your Highness so desires, in a few months' time and in the meantime I will arrange for Gibson to pay frequent visits to Your Highness in Bharatpur, whenever you would like him to come so that you may have the benefit of his advice and help.

I hope also that you will come and pay us a visit again in Ajmer some time.

With kindest regards from the Mem Sahiba and myself.

Letter dated 6th August 1924, from His Highness the Maharaja of Bharatpur to the Agent to the Governor General in Rajputana.

On my return here, I found your kind letter of the 26th July, awaiting me, for which please accept my best thanks. I need hardly assure you how very pleased I was to receive a letter from you immediately on my return, but the news about Mr. Gibson contained therein has absolutely and effectively damped the pleasure and enthusiasm of my return home after a long holiday in Kashmir. I fully know and appreciate your anxiety for Ajmer, and also Mr. Gibson's special aptitude for dealing with the affairs as they have become there, but also know that you sir being a true well-wisher of Bharatpur would never wish to make things difficult and hard for me. As I told you before, Mr. Gibson, by virtue of his having once been a trusted friend of my mother, is the only person left to whom I can turn for advice in matters in which I used to seek the pleasure of the Maji Sahiba, during her lifetime, and therefore under the circumstances as far as I am concerned, it is impossible to replace him effectively with ANYONE else. When you first took him away, I had a lot of trouble and anxiety in making at a moment's notice, arrangements for carrying on while he was at Ajmer. My anxiety was however somewhat allayed when both you and H. E. The Viceroy were kind enough to promise him back to me, as soon as the other Officers were back from leave. I have now been carrying on, by making temporary arrangements in place of Mr. Gibson, for well nigh 7 months, but in the interests of efficiency I feel that things cannot go on like this. Please consider Sir, you have many hundreds of men from whom to make your selection for Ajmer, whereas I have no other but Mr. Gibson who will suit me. I am ever ready to make any sacrifice if it be of any help to Government, but in this matter the whole of my Administration is to suffer, and I feel that if I do not get Mr. Gibson, almost at once now, I will be doing the State and myself harm, for things cannot be carried on as they are. These 7 months of temporary postings have done more harm than I can ever hope to undo in another similar period, and I assure you Sir I do not look forward to another period of such a state of affairs. Leaving the personal question out entirely, I beg to say that we as rulers of a State are expected to give our people the best Government possible, and if we fail in this our most sacred duty, we are decidedly not fit. How may I submit am I to do my duty if I am not allowed even ONE man, who is specially fitted to help in the Administration of Bharatpur. We

live under the benign reign of the Imperial Government to whom we naturally look for help of this kind. The only help I requested in this line was that Mr. Gibson be given to me for five years, a matter which was also very kindly promised me. I now request you, Sir, to kindly give me this help. Otherwise how do you think I could possibly be held answerable for not doing my duty, if my requests for able men are not granted. It is physically not feasible for anyone to administer a State without reliable and good men, then Sir, how am I to attempt the impossible? I would never have written so plainly if I had not been genuine in my anxiety to get Mr. Gibson again, and if I had not been absolutely certain that you Sir, as an old and real friend of Bharatpur would understand my need and help me. I live in the hope that you will reconsider this matter, and let me have Mr. Gibson, as promised, now soon. I got your letter in connection with the proposal of the Maharaja of Alwar to join us in the Ruparel Tour this cold weather in Kashmir while I was out after bear, and have since my return gone to the matter. I think it is an excellent idea, and am working out details which will I hope be ready soon. My Vakil tells me that perhaps you may be visiting us in the end of this month; is that so? for we could then discuss and settle the programme. I am afraid that perhaps the Chamber meetings at Delhi may make it necessary to put the dates back a bit but this could all be decided in a few moments if you are contemplating a visit to Bharatpur in the near future. I received a reply from Mr. Ashfaq Hussen, to say that on fullest search being made no trace of any Shukkas, etc., was found in Jaipur relating to the Balavgarh Jagir, so I hope to discuss the matter with Major Neale soon, but would like to have your personal views about it before definitely deciding the matter.

I do hope you will very very kindly help me about Mr. Gibson.

With dutiful respects to Memsahib, and with kindest regards.

D.O. letter No. 438-P, dated 16th September 1924, from Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General in Rajputana, to His Highness the Maharaja Sahib Bahadur, Bharatpur.

I have spoken to Mr. Gibson about your desire that if and when he is enabled to return to Bharatpur, he should be placed in charge of the Judicial work as a member of Council, and as I expected, he would be unwilling to undertake this because the records are entirely in vernacular and his knowledge of Hindi is

not good enough to enable his work to be effective. Also he does not feel that, as Judicial Member, he would be able to render you assistance commensurate with the salary which it would be necessary to pay him. Mr. Gibson is now a senior and valuable Officer and as I told Your Highness I do not feel that I should be justified in recommending to Government that his services should again be lent to the State unless in addition to his being willing to go, I could also feel sure that Your Highness would employ him on really important and useful work. If you could make him Revenue Member, I should know that this condition would be discharged, but I fear that as Judicial Member he would not be pulling his weight. Gibson's services could not, in any case, be made available till the spring, as there is no chance of my getting a suitable Officer to replace him till then, and he tells me that he will want leave in 1926, so that he would not be very much use to you. While he is in Ajmer I will always facilitate his coming to you for short visits to help you when you want him.

I am deeply distressed to hear of the terrible floods which have visited Bharatpur and I know how greatly this must add to your anxieties. I hope that your health will not suffer from the personal efforts which you are making to relieve distress and provide the necessaries of life for your suffering subjects. I have wired to Government about the loan but I am sure that they will want a clear statement of the financial position before considering any large advance.

I hope to send you my opinion about the Ballabgarh Jagir very shortly.

D.O. letter dated the 10th October 1924, from His Highness the Maharaja Sahib of Bharatpur, to the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General in Rajputana.

I write to thank you for your very kind letter of the 16th September. I am indeed sorry not to have been able to acknowledge it sooner, but we have had a very busy and terrible time here, owing to the floods, and I hope therefore you will understand the delay. As regards the question of Mr. Gibson, I had suggested the Judicial portfolio for him, as I consider that in that capacity he could be of the greatest use to the State; and as a matter of fact, I should be the best judge of how the services of an official can best be utilized in my State. However, as I wish very much to have Mr. Gibson back, and as you have been

kind enough to express that he were made Revenue Member all conditions of his utility would be fulfilled, I shall have no objection to giving him that portfolio, and would now request you to very kindly let me know definitely, when Mr. Gibson can be sent to us. In this respect I would like to say that if taking into consideration the very great calamity that has befallen us, you can consider returning Mr. Gibson to us, at this time of distress when the need of real friends is the greatest, I would take it as the greatest help that the Imperial Government could have given to its ever loyal though humble ally, Bharatpur. The question about Mr. Gibson wishing to take leave in 1926, is one which, considering that we are not asking him for a short period but for a definite term of 5 years, does not affect the case. As you yourself undoubtedly know, it is absolutely impossible to carry on making temporary arrangements indefinitely in the vague hope of the promises of returning Mr. Gibson soon, ever materialising, and therefore I would request you to very kindly let me know definitely, if and when Mr. Gibson can be given back to us. In this connection I would like to say that if he cannot be returned within a reasonable time, say 2 or 3 months, or if he cannot be given for a definite term of at least 5 years, I shall reluctantly have to conclude that the Imperial Government does not wish to extend to me the help of even lending me one Officer.

These floods, which have more than ruined both my State and my poor people, are playing havoc in the State, for the flood around Bharatpur-Kumher had hardly begun to subside when reports came of floods in Kama Pahari, where over 22 villages have been damaged. Water from Alwar side is still coming, and no one can tell what the end of the whole thing will be. I am afraid this further flood, will make it absolutely impossible to tour round the Ruparel area, this year and therefore I hope you will forgive me for suggesting a postponement of the tour until next year. I need hardly say how very disappointed we all are, for apart from the early settlement of the Ruparel case, we had all so looked forward to having you and Mem-Sahib among us again.

I hope however, things will improve soon, and that we may soon be in a position to be able to at least have the honour of having you and Memsahib at Bharatpur for a few days, in the latter part of the year, as it is we are actually flooded out, and homeless.

With kindest regards.

D.O. letter dated Bharatpur, the 19th December 1924, from His Highness the Maharaja Sahib to the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General in Rajputana.

I write again on the subject of Mr. Gibson's return to Bharatpur in the hope that the matter must have been, by now, definitely decided by the Government of India. From your letter of the 8th November I lead myself to conclude that perhaps the Government of India seemed inclined to recognise the justice of my claim and the force of circumstances that tended me to have Mr. Gibson by my side as a helpmate to rear up my state after the crushing recent disaster. More than one month has since elapsed but the hopes created have not yet materialised. You will no doubt realise that the matter has been hanging fire now for an inordinately long period and any further delay in arriving at a definite conclusion is detrimental to the best interests of my State. I can now impress upon you and the Government of India more than I have already done, the absolute necessity which compel me to ask for the loan of services of an Officer, in whom I and my people have full and implicit faith. But I regret very much to have to say that notwithstanding all that has been said or written no definite promise has yet been held out to me as to whether or not I should hope to get back Mr. Gibson. As the matter stands at present, I do not know how long I am to continue having recourse to temporary and makeshift arrangements in the remote hope of getting Mr. Gibson. There is an end to everything, and naturally I should like to be definitely informed whether or not the Government of India have taken up the matter seriously and are inclined to let me have the officer I ask for. If so, when should I expect him at the earliest and for how long a period. I may here add that I do not wish to keep on this periodical fight for the retention of his services which is threatening to become an yearly institution. I must insist on a term not less than 5 years, which period is absolutely essential for the proper fulfilment of the uphill task that lies before me. I entertain strong faith in the justice of my claim as well as the solicitude of the Government of India to render me help by lending me the services of a capable Official whom I badly need.

I am more than thankful to you, Sir for the assurance and the endeavours you are making to facilitate the granting of my request, and I hope that you will kindly try to get the matter through as early as possible.

With kindest regards to Mem Sahib and to yourself.

D.O. letter No. 736-P., dated 22nd December 1924, from the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General in Rajputana, to His Highness the Maharaja Sahib Bahadur of Bharatpur.

Just before getting Your Highness' letter dated December the 19th, I received one from the Political Secretary saying that it has finally been decided that Mr. Gibson will be permitted to return to Bharatpur in accordance with Your Highness' desire, but that it will not be possible to spare his services until he can be relieved by Colonel Lyall, who is now in Kashgar. As the passes do not open until the snow melts Col. Lyall will probably not reach India till early in June, but I hope that Mr. Gibson will be back with you by the middle of June.

As regards the period, I cannot say at the moment how long it will be in the first instance but I should think Government would agree to 2 years or perhaps 3 with an option of extension on both sides. It appears to be that this would be the wisest arrangement in the interests of both parties.

I am very glad that the Government of India have found it possible to accede to Your Highness' request. I will write through the Political Agent about the formal details.

With kindest regards from my wife and myself and heartiest goods wishes for X'mas and the New Year.

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1. LIABILITIES.

The State is heavily in debt. It is surmised that the State owes a sum between 50 and 60 lakhs. It is alleged that this debt is largely due to (a) expenditure on the part of the State on an unnecessarily numerous and expensively uniformed Body guard, Shikar department and troops, used chiefly for Shikar purposes and elephants, Public Works Department, Bharatpur Mechanical Transport (including all State Motor Cars) which are maintained beyond the true normal requirements and resources of the State; and (b) Palace expenses, extravagant expenditure in Bombay including 6 Motor Cars, purchases at Army and Navy Stores ½ lakh where Political Agent was told that His Highness of Bharatpur had bought up all their saddles and so he had to go to Bunnet's. On His Highness' Special Train arrived from Bombay one motor launch, 12 horses, two waggons of furniture and a motor trailer; two or three days later arrived 80 or 90 cases of Electric appliances and one more waggon of something else

such as a trailer. In all 7 cars came. Details of these are: one presented to Balbir Singh, one to Kishen, one to Bhagwat Singh. Payment of these did not go through State accounts. Raja Kishen who is a hanger on of humble origin is said to lead His Highness into extravagance and has certainly been the recipient of His Highness a great deal of money. The details of expensive presents are expensive head ornaments from Garrard, one of the cars, or probably two or three, he has got a house in Bharatpur and is building another in the country.

What exactly are the liabilities of the Durbar, are they prepared to lay full facts before the Government and make a real effort to save the situation by rigid economy and control of expenditure? Lal Chand who was made President about 2 months ago has failed to put the finances in order or shown any signs of doing so.

The debts of the State are as follows:—

	Rs.
(1) 7 per cent. Gwalior loan according to agreement	15,00,000
(2) 9 per cent. Deficit loan including interest from Seth Tikam Chand budgetted for payment, 1925-26	8,24,500
(3) 6½ per cent. Flood Emergency loan (3 years)	3,00,000
(4) 7 per cent. Flood Emergency Loan (5 years)	7,00,000
Total ...	33,24,500

In regard to the expenditure on the part of the State on unnecessarily numerous and expensively uniformed Body Guard and Troops used chiefly for Shikar Purposes and elephants.

A comparative Statement on the subject of the Army from the time of the minority of His Late Highness Shri Maharaja Jaswant Singh Bahadur (1864) to the present day is appended (Appendix I).

Another Statement showing the details of the expenditure incurred on cars on account of different duties by the B. M. T. is also appended (Appendix II).

As regards Shikar Department extracts from the report of the Chief of Staff are appended as (Appendix III).

The expenditure on Public Works Department has jumped up from Rs. 5,84,170 pre flood to Rs. 26 lakhs, last year, last year

(revised Budget) and Rs. 11,98,878 this year (revised Budget) and it seems that this is chiefly due to the abnormal reconstruction and replacement necessitated by the flood.

Palace expenses. Ordinary expenses of the palace last year showed an increase of Rs. 3,26,278 over the budget, due chiefly to urgent replacement of uniforms of palace establishment due to the Palace Stores being completely flooded at Moti Mehal; and the debiting of Dasehra and other ceremonial expenditure including journeys, to this Budget owing to the heavy drain on the Privy Purse during the Floods. As regards expenditure in Bombay, original receipted bills (A. I) Army and Navy Stores amounting to Rs. 71,667 along with the verification by the Private Secretary (B. I.) make it clear that, of this amount Rs. 4,768-7-0 were paid on account of purchases made by departments, last year, details of which are Palace Rs. 1,107-12-0, K.S.O., B.L., Polo Club Rs. 861-4-0, Kothi Khas Rs. 1,495-9-0, Bareta budget Rs. 410-12-0. Ijlas Khas Rs. 49-8-0 and Elephant artillery through Military Secretary Rs. 843-14-0. The remaining amount was for this year's purchases as under:—

	Rs.	A.	P.
Palace	3,003	3	0
P.W.D. (Imarat and Electric)	5,568	12	0
Ijlas-i-Khas	484	0	0
Deorhi and Privy Purse—			
Deposit account	4,590	3	0
Kothi Khas	1,134	8	0
Shikargah equipment	658	8	0
R. E. A. Equipment	113	0	0
Bareta Budget	131	0	0
Furniture Kishen Mehal (deposit account) ...	30,075	2	0
Furniture Khufia Mehal (deposit account) ...	21,103	7	0

In the above is included an item of Rs. 3,819 in the Privy Purse deposit, which represents as per detailed list attached (Appendix IV) the amount of saddlery purchased in Bombay during the current year. In addition to these road roller, road grader and other road making machinery including brushes, etc.,

amounting to roughly Rs. 23,000 were purchased for the State Engineer during the Bombay visit.

Mr. Vakil while on leave in Bombay purchased cars for Sardars and the State, details of which are given in an extract from his report on the subject (Appendix V)

List of Cars and lorries registered in Bharatpur from time to time is also appended as (Appendix VI), registered by the Military Secretary under the Motor Vehicle's Act.

18 Horses were purchased in Bombay, of which 8 were Polo ponies purchased by me from the Privy Purse, one pony purchased by Raja Kishen and 9 remounts purchased for the Body Guards.

The special train from Bombay had, apart from the horses, a car belonging to Rãoji Bhawat Singh, one belonging to Mr. Vakil picked up enroute from Surat, and cases containing glass and crockery purchased by Kothi Khas. The 18 or 19 cases of Electric appliances seem to be the cases of furniture sent up by Army and Navy Stores later. Enquiries made show, that no motor trailers were purchased this year, and the only things that might resemble such, may be the Road rollers and other machinery mentioned above, and a tree lifter obtained from England by Mr. Cavenagh, architect and garden expert of the State. No motor launches were purchased this year but an enquiry from the Officer Bareta shows that two motor Boats were presented by Mr. Ormerod of Bombay, during his X'mas visit here.

By a mere coincidence payments on account of the cars did pass through the State accounts for the simple reason that cheques were issued in Bombay on account of them. Reports show that with the exception of Rs. 959-4-0 still due from Shri Dhauji Sahib (T. I.) amounts of these have already been received in the Privy Purse Treasury from those concerned.

As regards Raja Kishen and his connection with the alleged extravagance I append a statement received from him on the subject (Appendix VII).

As regards the liabilities of the State, a statement prepared by the Accountant General correct upto the 1st July 1926 is appended herewith (App. III).

The Darbar have always, as will be seen from the Annual Administration Reports of the past 15 years (N. I) published details of their finances in Appendix XXII of the said reports.

I further submit in original for Your Excellency's kind perusal this year's Budgets of the State (A), and the Account Circulars (B) and also append a note prepared on the Revised Budget by the Accountant General (App. IX).

A statement, supplied, with a view to save the situation, by a responsible high official of the State, who does not wish his name to be mentioned, handed over to me by the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor General and alleged to be the Budget of the Bharatpur State for the year 1924-25; was sent to the Accountant General for verification who reports the same to be full of misrepresentation (D. I).

With regard to Lal Chand I append his representation on the subject as (App. X).

The situation is not abnormal or extraordinary in consideration of the severe losses suffered by us and all possible control on expenditure is being fully exercised with a view to economy, by myself personally ever since the floods, from which period the Finance portfolio has been included as a branch of the Ijlas Khas.

Finally I would request Your Excellency to depute Sir Basil Blackett, Your Excellency's Finance Member to go down to Bharatpur, to have a look into our account system, with a view to advising me, on points which may appear to him as requiring reorganisation. I need hardly submit how much I would appreciate this.

15th July 1926. Maharaja of Bharatpur.

APPENDIX I.

Comparative Statement showing Cost of Uniforms according to the Sacle.

Time.	Dress.	Body Guards.		Infantries.	
		Officers.	Rank and File.	Officers.	Rank and File.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Late Maharaja's time ...	Full dress / Khaki dress ...	1,500	70	200	30
Present	Full dress ...	250	90	500	65
	Khaki dress ...	200	150	200	120

In these days the rates have gone up three times compared with those in the late Maharaja's time.

APPENDIX I—contd.

Comparative Statement of Percentage of Army Expenditure.

1864	...	...	35·4
1889	...	...	40·6
1893	...	...	38·4
1910	...	...	18·8
1915	...	...	17·0
1918	...	...	19·2
1921	...	...	21·6
1924	...	...	20·5
1926	compared with famine income	17·9	After deducting 35,000 (feed of elephants) and 65,000 stable expenses, including R.E.A. and K.S.O., B.L.
	Compared with normal income	12·4	

APPENDIX I—(contd.).

Comparative Statement showing the number of Body Guards and other Troops existing in the time of the late Maharaja Shri Jaswant Singh Bahadur, in His Highness' Minority and at present.

Time.	Body Guards.	Cavalry.	Transport.	Infantry.	Artillery.	Total.
In the time of the late Maharaja Jaswant Singh Bahadur (1890 A.D.)	677	1,609	...	5,204	266	7,756
In the time of the State Council (His Highness' minority, 1902-03 A.D.)	306	618	394	1,893	133	3,344
Present Strength (1926 A.D.)...	372	...	63	1,411	81*	1,927

* Includes Pilkhana also.

In these days the rates have gone up three times compared with those in the late Maharaja's time.

APPENDIX II.

Statement showing Cost of Maintenance and Upkeep of Cars and Lorries for the Sambat year 1981 (1924-25 *A.D.*)

Serial No.	Name of Department.	Petrol and Lubricating Oil.	Tyres and Tubes.	Miscellaneous.	Total.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1	Revenue	3,000	1,000	900	4,900
2	Finance	3,000	500	600	4,100
3	Judicial	500	200	500	1,200
4	Public Works	3,000	1,000	1,000	5,000
5	Palace and Kothi Khas ...	4,900	2,200	1,000	8,100
6	Their Highnesses ...	8,500	4,000	5,000	17,500
7	Mahamandari	8,000	4,000	5,000	17,000
8	Military	6,000	3,000	3,000	12,000
9	Dairy Farm	2,000	588	1,055	3,643
10	Duck shoot	9,500	2,000	5,300	16,800
11	Maharajkumars and Bibijis ...	2,500	1,500	1,500	5,500
12	Railway freight	...	...	5,000	5,000
13	Miscellaneous	2,547	1,000	2,000	5,547
	Total ...	53,447	20,988	31,855	1,06,290.

APPENDIX III.

Extract from the Report of the Chief of Staff.

Chief of Staff will submit in detail Budgets, etc., and actuals of the Shikar Department showing comparative expenditure on beats and Duck shoots, etc., for last 10 or 15 years and giving reasons.

It is not possible to put up a correct figure as regards the actual expenditure incurred on Beats, etc., during the last 10 or 15 years. Formerly all beats were done on Begar System on which practically nothing or very little was paid to beaters. Since Begar has been abolished, in 1923 the expenditure on beats represents the correct figure which is Rs. 3,951 in Sambat 1980, Rs. 5,750 in Sambat 1981 and Rs. 2,100 in Sambat 1982. The expenditure on Duck shoot has since been as follows:—

	Rs.
Sambat 1973	500
,, 1974	1,100
,, 1975	1,300
,, 1976	1,300
,, 1977	1,400
,, 1978	1,400
,, 1979	1,100
,, 1980	1,325
,, 1981	1,199
,, 1982	Nil. owing to scarcity of water.

The total expenditure incurred on Shikar since Sambat year 1967 has been as follows:—

	Rs.
Sambat 1967	8,246
,, 1968	8,757
,, 1969	9,933
,, 1970	9,920
,, 1971	10,712
,, 1972	9,903
,, 1973	10,936
,, 1974	12,662
,, 1975	14,626
,, 1976	9,598

		Rs.
Sambat 1977	... ...	... 9,598
,, 1978	... ...	... 18,397
,, 1979	... ...	... 17,521
,, 1980	... ...	... 32,629
,, 1981	... ...	... 31,292
,, 1982	... ...	... 31,446

The increase in the latter years is due to the fact that nearly 50 Shikaries were engaged in place of Tehsil Establishment including peon, Kanungoes, Naib Tehsildars and even Tehsildars, which were generally utilized for the purpose of beat forming. Also regular and full payments are made for the animals—goats and buffaloes, etc., purchased as Kills costing about Rs. 4,000 every year. I may here point out that in former years almost the whole of military was utilized on the occasion of shoots done by the Political Agent and his guests. File No. 36 of 1912 herewith put up will show that on the occasion of a Duck shoot by the Political Agent on the 30th December 1911 the following were entailed for duty:—

1.	Imperial Service Troops ...	... Full strength
2.	Raj Paltan	... 25
3.	Bishambar Paltan ...	... 25
4.	Sowars	... 40
5.	Baisi sepoys	... 25
6.	Transport carts ...	... 3
7.	Gao Khana cart ...	... 1
8.	Coolies	... 300

At present the 3rd Bareta Infantry which is among class B Troops performs the Shikar Duty. It also discharges Camp Duties and furnishes guards at all places outside Head Quarters, thus relieving the Jaswant Household Infantry, which is among class A Troops to devote more time for training, etc.

Chief of Staff to submit details of expenditure incurred on the importation of lions and other wild animals giving dates of import and their present whereabouts.

A sum of Rs. 6,850 was spent during the year on purchase of new animals. Of these 1,871 were spent from the Budget head

and Rs. 4,979 from the receipts of the Department. The animals imported were:—

African Lions	...	...	... 2 pairs.
Fighting Ram	...	...	... 1 number.
Parrots	...	...	... 2 numbers.
Sparrow Hawks	...	...	... 3 numbers.
Pariqueen	...	...	... 8 numbers.

One pair of tiger was received as present from Kotah and one pair of panther at present from Udaipur.

The African Lions were released by Colonel Crosthwaite in the Talehti Jungles of Bayana on the 28th of April 1926.

KISHEN,
Chief of Staff,
Bharatpur.

APPENDIX IV.

1926.

Saddlery, Bombay.

	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
2 Sowter Polo Saddles ...	... 350 ea. ...	700	
2 Whyppy „ „ ...	... 375 ea. ...	750	
1 A. & N. Doe Skin ...	... ...	250	
3 A. & N. Sowter Shape ...	... 195 ea. ...	585	
3 A. & N. Serge-lined ...	... 150 ea. ...	450	
			2,735
1 Boy's Pilch Saddle ...	... .	100	
1 Bridle and Bit ...	... ...	24-8	
11 Polo Whips ...	... 18 ea. ...	198	
10 Jute Rugs	... 20 ea. ...	200	
3 Riding Canes Rs. 9-8, 15 and 17		41-8	
			564
11 Bridles with Carson Nose Band ...	30 ea. ...	330	
11 Bits at different prices ...	... ...	190	
			520
		Total ...	3,819

APPENDIX V

Extract from the Report of Mr. Vakil, Engineer, No. X-124, dated the 13th July 1926.

While in Bombay, I bought 4 Fiat cars and 1 Crysler car; they were as under:—

1 Fiat car was bought for Raja J. S. Kishen, and is now in his services. Another one was bought for Colonel Balbir Singh and is with him. Another Small Fiat was bought for His Highness, and is now in the services of the Agent to the Governor-General at Mt. Abu. One Fiat Lorry was bought for the B.M.T, and the Crysler was bought for Mr. Rup Narayan, and registered in Bombay, in his name. I had His Highness' permission and authority to buy these cars, as the officers concerned were to be advanced money for buying those cars. I had paid an advance of Rs. 3,000 for the whole lot, which advance has how been recouped.

APPENDIX VI.

Statement showing the Registration of Cars imported by different People of the State from time to time.

Date of Registration.	Name of Owner of the Car.	Number of Cars or Lorries.
11-2 -22	Major S. V. Hammick	1
11-2 -22	Seth Damodarlal	2
12-7 -22	E. C. Gibson, Esq.	1
18-9 -22	Goswami Shri Vallabhacharyaji of Kaman	3
28-12-22	Kunwar Girraj Singhji	1
12-1 -23	W. M. Vacy-Ash, Esq.	1
24-1 -23	Capt. H. G. A. Pearson	1
14-6 -24	Seth Sheo Narayan & Sons	1
25-5 -24	Rajendra Oil Milling Coy.	12
3 -3 -25	Messrs. R. S. Mehrotra & Sons ...	1
23-3 -25	Raoji Girdhari Saran Singh	1
Apl. '25	Goswami Shree Vallabhacharya ...	1
May '25	Lt.-Col. Ghamandi Singh	1

Date of Registration.	Name of Owner of the Car.	Number of Cars or Lorries.
27-8 -25	Capt. H. D. H. Y. Napean	1
3 -2 -26	Lt. Seth Damodarlal	2
24-3 -26	Mr. N. H. Vakil	1
4 -5 -26	Raja J. S. Kishen	1
4 -5 -26	Lt.-Col. Balbir Singh	1
20-6 -26	Shri Dhaoji Sahab	1
20-6 -26	Col. B. Girdhar Singh	1

APPENDIX VII.

This man was a hanger-on of a humble origin. As regards his being a Bugler Your Highness can call up the Muster Roll and regarding his being of humble origin, I find on making enquiries that I think his father paid 15 or 30 rupees revenue on about 15 or 30 Bighas of land.

As regards the position of my family and my being alleged to be a hanger-on of humble origin, I need hardly submit anything in detail to Your Highness. It is an established fact, beyond any shadow of doubt I am a scion of that Great Sinsinwar family whose illustrious descendant in Your Highness' honoured-self is at present on the Gaddi of the Bharatpur Raj. If any corroborative evidence or proof was needed in support of my claim and birth right, I would beg to refer to the genealogical tree of the Ruling House of the Bharatpur State* as prepared by Sir Michael O'Dwyer, * (C. I.)
at the last Settlement,† or to the Wajib-ul-Arz of my own village. ‡ (D. I.)
Nothing could be more conclusive or more definite to satisfy outside critics than these two official records. Regarding my own-self, I would respectfully submit that I, like many others, started life in the traditional manner of the State by service in the Army, I having been enlisted as a Sepoy in the State Imperial Service Troops. During my Recruit training I worked as a Bugler. I feel no humiliation in this, but to say that I have had an humble start in life, is hardly correct for this was in keeping with the time-honoured practice of the State according to which practically everyone of the fighting classes of the Raj, however big or closely connected he may be, is required to undergo Military training and to put in service in the ranks, irrespective of his being

promoted afterwards according to his social position or other qualifications. Fortunately, and I am proud to say this, I was no exception to this well-established usage of the State.

It would not be out of place or presumptuous on my part to quote a few instances in order to illustrate my point still further:—

(E. I) (1) Chaudhri Bir Bal, father of Colonel Ghamandi Singh, and elder brother of Shree Dadiji Sahiba Jaghinawali started life as a Sowar in the 3rd Squadron of State Regiment, on Rs. 4 p.m. which post he held for 5 years. His appointment order is dated 1st June 1880.

(F. I) (2) Major Behari Singh was first enlisted as a Sowar in the Ghudchada Body Guard Regiment on Rs. 4 p.m. His appointment order is dated 19th May 1877. He subsequently rose to great eminence and influence and within 11 years became Military Secretary to H. H. the late Shree Maharaja Jaswant Singh Bahadur.

(G. I) (3) Kunwar Raghunath Singh, son of Raja Narain Singh was first appointed as a Sowar in the State Regiment on Rs. 24 p.m. His appointment order is dated the 15th June 1885.

(H. I) (4) The near relations of Shree Dadeeji Sahiba Kharetawali, namely, Kharak Singh, Padam Singh, Karan Singh, Bhola Singh, Deep Singh were transferred for service to the State Regiment by order dated the 6th April 1878. One of them Chaudhri Padam Singh later held Offices as Officer in charge of the State Feelkhana, the Bagar and Forest Departments during the Minority administration and retired from that position.

(5) Sanwal Singh, the elder brother of Her Highness the late Shreemati Maji Sahiba, C.I., also served as a Sowar on Rs. 4 p.m. in the Ghudchada Body-Guard.

Similar other instances can be quoted of the time of His Highness the late Maharaja Shree Jeswant Singh Bahadur all of which will go to corroborate my points. Below, I will like to give instances to show that this policy of the State was uninterruptedly continued during the Minority Administration.

(1) Colonel Ganeshi Lal, started as a Sepoy in the very same Imperial Service Troops in which I first got enlisted. He rose to the rank and position of a

Colonel of the same Force. He earned the distinction of Sardar Bahadur and I.O.M. from the Government.

Major Mohkam Singh, Captain Sanwalia Singh, Captain Harmukh Singh (my uncle) are other instances in point.

Major Shree Ram who was appointed as Sowar on the 10th March 1910 was under order of the Political Agent given a direct commission a year later and was made a Jamedar on (I. 1)

A reference to the Wajib-Ul-Arz (village history) of my village Ajao will show that in the time of Maharaja Suraj Mal, 3 villages, namely Ajan, Pau and Si were granted in Mafi (Khanpan) to my ancestors. My father further obtained 9 Bighas of Khalsa Land on account of which he paid Rs. 5 as land revenue to the State, and not 25 or 30 rupees as the Political Agent has remarked. To judge the position of any person on the basis of the land revenue actually paid to the State alone would, I would respectfully urge, be a very incorrect criterion to go. If this standard were applied to the Ruler of Bharatpur who is paying only Rs. 800 annually as Revenue in Muttra, it would be absurd on the very face of it to class the Maharaja of Bharatpur in the category of those whose rental value does not exceed Rs. 800. I may mention here that in addition to my Ancestral Mafi, I also possess in Jageer 9847 bighas of land in Weir Tehsil, besides 189 bighas of land in Sardari and 1,680 bighas of Khalsa land in Shersinghpura.

My house has been given to me from the State, neither the State is constructing any house for me at State expense. The house in which I live in Gopalgarh was given to me rent-free for residence under orders of Mr. E. C. Gibson,* then Home Member, dated the 11th November 1922. Such rent-free houses have been given to other State Sardars, Officials and others as well. I beg to put up a few files from the Nazool for such houses, and give below a few of the names of those who are occupying rent-free houses at present:— *(J 1).

(1) Pt. Lakshmi Kant, (2) Bhatt Nathi Lal, (3) Captain Barsal's widow, (4) Rao Bahadur Shree Dhau Bakshi Raghubir Singh Sahib, (5) Thakur Kalyan Singh's widow, (6) Chaudhri Shri Ram, (7) Captain Shree Ram, (8) Chaudhri Mohar Singh, (9) Captain Jhande Singh, (10) Pt. Bulaki Ram, (11) Sayed Alam Ali, (12) Nathi Singh Deodhiwan, (13) Bhagwat Ghudchada.

In my village Ajao, I have but recently opened at an expenditure of 4 to 5 thousand rupees a school for Jat boys up to the Anglo-Vernacular standard, which has already an enlistment of 65 boys at present. I am constructing a Rest House in my garden at Ajao the foundation stone of which was laid by Your Highness. The ceremony was attended by the Political Agent, Members of Council, and leading Sardars of the State all of whom graced the occasion by their presence. In Bharatpur I have purchased a house for Rs. 2,200 which I am converting for residential purposes.

From the above I would submit that there is nothing shady or irregular regarding this as seems to be implied by Colonel Crosthwaite's reference.

I have read the Tarun Rajasthan of the 9th May 1926. It is full of gross absurdities and irresponsible comments which is the characteristic feature of the Vernacular Press. I have already explained above in detail how I started life in the State Military Forces. It is a gross lie to say that the entire Parganah of Weir was granted to me in Jageer. The area of the entire Parganah is 3,82,000 Bighas, whereas the area of my Jageer is 9,847 Bighas only.

With regard to the case in Kumher or to the suspension of the Superintendent of Police I have had no personal connection. The case came up to me in the discharge of my official duties and I submitted the papers to Shree Aliya Ijlas Khas for orders. If necessary, a reference may be made to the Files of these cases.

Raja Kishen is said to lead His Highness into extravagance and to be of not too a moral character. Personally I do not consider that he is in any way responsible for extravagance nor do I consider that His Highness is under his influence. Raja Kishen has certainly been the recipient of expensive presents which have doubtless cost His Highness and the State a great deal of money, but I do not think Raja Kishen can be held blameworthy.

Regarding the expensive presents, which it is alleged, have been given to me at considerable state expenditure, I would most respectfully submit that I have already stated above about the grant of Jageer and of rent-free house which appear to be the real points at issue. The Sar Pench or head ornament cannot be taken as a personal present to me. It has been given to me in

accordance with the ancient custom and usage of the State as an official recognition of the title Jageer granted. No motor has been presented to me from the State. Rather Your Highness had mentioned my name for the grant of a Motor similar to the one given to Colonel Ghamandi Singh in recognition of the very humble services rendered by me during the flood calamity, but on my personal request, Your Highness was pleased to grant to me Your Highness' own Charger Dhokaikitutti, as a mark of Your Highness' appreciation. In compliance to Aliya Ijlas Khas Notification Order* dated 31st December 1926, regarding private conveyances, I purchased my own motor, along with Colonel Balbir Singh and Shree Dhauji Sahib, from Bombay through Mr. Vakil at a cost of Rs. 9,250. I have credited this amount at the palace and I beg to submit a copy* of the receipt for Your Highness' perusal. I use State Cars for State duties like other Sardars and Members of Council who get State conveyances.

* (K. 1).

* (M. 1).

As regards his morals—he may have a partiality for dancing girls and it may be for this reason the State have recently employed such. I do not however think Bharatpur State has more such persons than are normally to be found in an Indian State.

Regarding my personal character I would beg to submit that Your Highness would kindly pardon me if I am a bit outspoken and candid in my expressions, I like all human beings, value character more than everything else in life, and if my character has been assailed, I am justified in putting up a strong defence. If my sentiments have been wounded by anything which Colonel Crosthwaite has said or left unsaid, regarding me, it is his uncalled for attack on my morality and character. Of all the Political Agents, and European Officers who happened to know me, Colonel Crosthwaite knows me the least. He has been in Bharatpur for not more than 3 or 4 months during which period we have not met each other for more than half a dozen times and that too very casually. I fail to understand or to realise on what solid basis or substantial grounds he has formed his opinion regarding my character if it is not on the interested reports of certain mischievous persons who by their conduct and behaviour in the past have proved themselves as real enemies to the State and its people. Colonel Crosthwaite has had no experience of these States and no sooner he came down to Bharatpur he gave his ears, quite readily, to every whisper that buzzed across him and relying on such flimsy hearsay reports of ill-inclined persons he has put up a buttress

to support his castle in the air replete with unfounded allegations, one of which is against my own character. Your Highness—the very fact that I am attending the Palace since the lifetime of Her Highness Shrimati Maji Sahiba, C.I., is a proof enough against all such allegations that have been brought for the first time by Colonel Crosthwaite against my character. I would have much better liked had Colonel Crosthwaite first referred to me all about he had heard of me before putting and relying on them. In order to vindicate my character, I can quote the names of several European Officers—men of eminent position in life—all of whom know me most intimately for several years past—I mention the names of Mr. E. C. Gibson, I.C.S., General Sir R. C. Macwatt who knows the State and the Ruling House since Your Highness' birth, General Sir Harry Watson, late Inspector General of Indian Forces, Field Marshal General Sir William Birdwood, Commander-in-chief, and his Staff, every one of whom may be referred as to what he knows of me and of my character.

In conclusion, I would most respectfully submit that Your Highness would kindly pursue the enquiry regarding my character until I stand vindicated in the eyes of those who have tried to do harm to me unjustly. I have served the State loyally and this fact alone is enough to invite invectives from those whose chief characteristic in life has been to try to pull down those who stand by the side of the State, as its loyal and faithful servants.

APPENDIX VIII.

D.O. letter dated Moti Mehal, Bharatpur, the 9th April 1926, from His Highness Maharaja Sahib Bahadur of Bharatpur, to Hon'ble Lt.-Col. S. B. Patterson, Agent to the Governor General, Rajputana.

I have just received your letter of the 3rd April, regarding the suggestion, that Col. Crosthwaite should visit Simla for a fortnight. When I had asked for him to be permitted to spend the months of May and June at Simla, I had done so with full consciousness of the minimum time that could reasonably be allowed for the preparation, discussion and consideration of the various matters and schemes that I am taking up to Simla. And as I had never anticipated that the Government of India would dis-

allow the privilege of my taking their Political Agent's advice in matters of vital importance to my administration, I had perhaps not fully expressed the reason which had prompted this request. Apart from the few cases I mentioned in my letter of the 24th March, I have important schemes not the least of which are the proposed Agricultural Steam Tramway Scheme; and the Reorganisation of the State Budgets for the remaining part of the year; and the consideration and final approval of the Reconstructional Programme, each of which is such as to require prolonged and continued discussion, if advice is to be taken. I hope, you will now see that my request made on the 24th of March was not frivolous or unreasonable; but however if still there is any difficulty in allowing Col. Crosthwaite to go up with me to Simla, I do not think it would be any good his coming up for a short period of 10 or 15 days, for in that case it would not be much help to me and be considerable inconvenience to Colonel Crosthwaite.

In discussing this question with Colonel Crosthwaite I was led to believe that there was a possibility of some misunderstanding that Colonel Crosthwaite would be guest of mine at Simla during this long period and as there was never any such intention on either his or my part, I wish to request you to kindly clear this matter. At Simla, Colonel Crosthwaite would have been my guest to the same extent as he is at his Head Quarters at Bharatpur and at Abu where he lives in my house and uses my furniture and other amenities belonging to the State. Another point which I wish to clear is that it was mentioned in connexion with the Simla visit that other Princes in our group may resent my taking the Political Agent to Simla where he would be under my influence; but as that influence is considerably greater in Bharatpur, I am sure you will agree that as far as this goes, this objection if ever made, is hardly reasonable until such time as the Head Quarters of the Political Agent are shifted to neutral territories.

Finally, Colonel Sahib, I am really surprised that in a time when I want the advice of my Political Agent, considerations which I cannot see, are brought in to deny me that; but I am sure that in view of the kindness which you personally have dealt with our matters you will kindly take this matter up again, for the reconsideration of the Government of India. As I am leaving to-morrow for the C.P., would you very kindly intimate your decision, which I hope will be favourable, to Colonel Crosthwaite direct as I understand he is leaving for Abu on the 17th of April.

As regards Colonel Crosthwaite's personal inclination all I can submit for your kind consideration is. that duty should take precedence over these.

D.O. letter No. 267-P., dated 13th April 1926, from the Agent to the Governor-General in Rajputana, to His Highness Maharaja Sahib of Bharatpur.

With reference to Your Highness' letter of the 9th instant, regarding Colonel Crosthwaite recessing in Simla, I write to inform Your Highness that I have referred the matter again to the Government of India.

D.O. letter dated 24th March 1926, from His Highness the Maharaja Sahib of Bharatpur to the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General in Rajputana.

I am writing to request you to please obtain His Excellency the Viceroy's permission for Colonel Crosthwaite to spend May and June, up at Simla, with me this year. The reason which prompts me to give you this trouble is that I shall be taking up our important State cases such as the Ruparel, Flood Compensation, Seat, etc., up there and wish to have my Political Agent with me when I deal with them. Why I want him particularly in May and June, is that in most of our cases, specially in the flood compensation case (in which I understand the Darbars concerned have been asked to send their replies within 3 months) these next two months would be of great importance; and also if my contemplated flying visit to Europe materialises this year, and I leave in June, then naturally I would like to have him with me so as to get as much of this work done as is feasible.

As I mentioned to you the other day at Bayana, I was under the impression that Col. Crosthwaite was thinking of going up to Simla for his recess, then I would have had him with me automatically, but now he tells me, he has definitely decided on Abu and so I am forced to seek your help.

I am sure there will not be any difficulty in arranging this for me, especially in view of the fact that by deputing him with me you will not be depriving any other of the Princes, with whom he is in Political relations, of his company during the hot weather,

owing to Alwar, who is the only "Abuite" amongst us, going Home this year; whereas, on the other hand Col. Crosthwaite is liable to meet His Highness Dholpur, who usually honours the Simla Hills.

I have mentioned this to Col. Crosthwaite and I believe he would be prepared to go to Simla provided he gets orders before he moves up to Abu, which I think he contemplates in the beginning of May. I fully understand the tremendous inconvenience it would be to him to go first to Abu and then all the way back to Simla—and would therefore request you to kindly get this matter settled as soon as possible.

D.O. letter No. 243-P., dated 3rd April 1926, from Lt.-Colonel S. B. Patterson, Hon'ble the A.G.G. Rajputana, to His Highness the Maharaja Sahib Bahadur of Bharatpur.

I duly forwarded to Government Your Highness' letter of the 24th March, in which you ask that Colonel Crosthwaite should be permitted to spend May and June at Simla.

Government have now replied that though they fully appreciate Your Highness' desire they think nevertheless that the situation would best be met by Colonel Crosthwaite being permitted to visit Simla for a fortnight only on duty at such time as may be mutually convenient to Your Highness and to him. This arrangement should give ample opportunity for full discussion of the various problems which are now being considered and at the same time would, I think suit Colonel Crosthwaite's personal inclinations.

Liabilities.—

		Rs.	
1.	Gwalior Loan	... 15,00,000	
2.	Seth Tikam Chand's Loan ...	... 8,24,500	
3.	Deposits of Bills ...	... 5,64,000	30/6
4.	Personal Ledger Deposits ...	... 3,63,267	30/6
5.	Local Loans	... 6,50,000	
6.	Grain Agency Loans ...	... 3,50,000	
7.	Unpaid Bills, current year	... 2,56,950	30/6
	Total	... 45,08,717	

Assets (Deduct).—

		Rs.	
1.	Land Revenue suspensions ...	... 5,08,000	
2.	Advance, etc., to Departments	... 6,65,000	
3.	Balance in Sudder ...	... 2,13,380	30/6
	Total	... 13,86,380	
	Net Liabilities ...	... 31,22,337	

(Sd.) MAYA SHANKER,
Accountant General, Bharatpur.

APPENDIX X

Extract from a Report of Chaudhri Lalchand, President, State Council, Bharatpur.

I gave him the names of three people who had been particularly mentioned in this connection. I said that so far as Rao Bahadur Chaudhri Lal Chand was concerned the only complaint that I was aware of is that he did not exercise a restraining influence on His Highness in the matter of expenditure.

2. *Item No. 6.* Asked to give me details of complaints against Lal Chand. Political Agent said, " about Lal Chand I know that he came to you 2 years ago and was made a President about 2 months ago. I have nothing against him except that he has failed to put the finances in order or showed anv signs of doing so."

I fail to understand why I should have been expected to control expenditure in departments with which I had no concern. These allegations relate to the period when I was Revenue Member

and I can only refer to the reduction of expenditure in that Department by reducing the number of Tehsils and thus effecting a saving of about Rs. 30,000 in annual recurring expenditure. His Highness has repented having reduced this expenditure, as the work has been carried on quite smoothly. Fortunately I do not depend, for my reputation, wholly upon the working of my Departments during this short period of 20 months, and have had a record of successful work in many other places and have also the privilege of having won the good opinions of no less than 3 Governors of Punjab in succession. A brief note about my experience and previous history is attached herewith.

I have been in office as President for 2 months only and I have only inherited these alleged liabilities. Thus, while labouring, as I do, under the disability of being an 'outsider' with the consequential suspicion and apathy from 'insiders' can only affirm my determination to advise His Highness to bring and keep expenditure down to meet the demands upon the State during the period I am of opinion, and also to vacate my office the moment I am convinced that I cannot faithfully discharge the duties of my office with perfect loyalty to the Darbar and my own self-respect. As regards Political Agent's view, I wish Mr. Gibson himself had been here, as I am given to understand that the view expressed is his. It would be undignified, therefore to dilate upon his wrong analysis in his absence, beyond saying that he has been and is looked upon as one of His Highness' best friends among Englishmen and if His Highness has spent more than his means, in Mr. Gibson's time, he (Mr. Gibson) has failed in his duties towards a friend. For it is a matter of common knowledge that the so-called expenditure in Bombay was incurred by His Highness when Mr. Gibson was enjoying the kind hospitality of His Highness in Bombay itself, and I was at Bharatpur.

I have referred to these in order to defend my reputation and character, and I am sorry for this seeming counter-charge.

I again repeat my assurance of advising His Highness on all necessary occasions to bring down expenditure to its minimum without sacrificing efficiency.

Previous History of Chaudheri Lal Chand.

Educational Qualifications—

B. A. (with Sanskrit as Second Language) and LL.B. of the Punjab University.

Positions occupied and experiences gained—

1.	Member Punjab Legislative Council (Elected)	1916—19
2.	Member, Council of State (Nominated)	1923
3.	Honorary Assistant Recruiting Officer for Delhi Circle	1916—18
4.	Member, Joint War Committee of the Government of India as representing Punjab	During the War.
5.	Member, Provincial Recruiting Board	1916—18
6.	Member, Provincial Soldiers Board ...	1918—26
7.	President, All-India Jat Maha Sabha ...	1918
8.	Honorary Manager, Central Co-operative Bank, Rohtak	1913—23
9.	Vice-Chairman, District Board, Rohtak	1917—23
10.	Member of the Provincial Board of Agriculture, Punjab	1919
11.	Member of the Indian Central Cotton Committee (representing Punjab growers)	1923—25-26
12.	Honorary Manager, Jat Heroes Memorial High School, Rohtak, and formerly of the old Jat High School, Rohtak	1921—26
13.	Member of the Provincial Disabled Soldiers' School Committee, Lahore ...	1919—26
14.	Member of the Provincial Board of Communication, Punjab ...	1921—23
15.	Member of Reforms Committee Punjab	1919
16.	Minister of Agriculture to the Punjab Government	1924
17.	Practice at the Bar	1913—23
18.	Mentioned several times in the Punjab Government Annual Reports and Public Darbars. ...	

Distinctions won—

Rao Bahadur ...	...	... 1918
O. B. E. ...	...	... 1918
Honorary Lieutenant (I.A.)		... 1923
Mentioned in the despatches during the War twice.		
Granted a Jagir (cash) and 5 Squares of irrigated land in Punjab Colonies for meritorious services during the War.		

Reference may also be made to His Excellency Sir Malcolm Hailey, the present Governor, and if necessary to Sir Edward Maclagan and Sir M. F. O'Dwyer, the two retired Governors of the Punjab.

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2. THE ALLEGED MISAPPLICATION OF THE GWALIOR LOAN.

Utilization of the loan of 15 lacs of rupees received from the Gwalior Darbar for flood reconstruction works, on other purposes. What is the explanation of the apparent breach of the undertaking that Gwalior loan shall be solely devoted to reconstruction works. The alleged non-provision of funds to repair the damage done by flood to important irrigation systems and failure to employ experienced State Engineer.

As Appendix I I append an account of the Gwalior Loan prepared by the Accounts Office, which shows a balance of Rs. 56,000. From this it appears that Rs. 4,13,000 was advanced direct to the P.W.D. and 98,000 paid on account of the payments made to P.W.D. Vide Accountant General's Endorsement dated 30th November, 1925. (A2) The amount of 7 Lacs shown as transferred to the State Treasury on account of Dast Girdan was done to make good P.W.D. payments made from other heads in anticipation of this Loan, as is made clear by the Accountant General who writes, "Reconstruction Works were undertaken long before the receipt of the Gwalior Loan. Payments were

made for those works out of the ordinary Revenues of the State, necessarily at the expense of other departments and works. When the Loan was received part of it was given to the P.W.D. for further reconstructional works and part was given to other departments at whose expense the payments were made before." An amount of Rs. 2,45,000 was further paid to the P.W.D. consequent on which the repayment of the Privy Purse Deposit was withheld and finally on receipt of the Loan a sum of Rs. 2,45,000 was paid from this account. Rs. 2,302 are the transfer charges paid on this Loan. P.W.D. accounts of the works done will make it clear whether this amount has been utilised on reconstructional or other purposes and therefore a detailed statement of works carried out by P.W.D. since the floods is appended. From this statement it appears that Rs. 1,48,669 were spent on the Reconstruction Works in 1924-1925 and Rs. 2,44,462 have been spent during the current year. Regarding the failure to employ an experienced State Engineer an extract from the report of the Chief of State on the subject is submitted. The actual Estimates in original from the statement has been prepared are submitted. (B2)

In this connection it was a great surprise to me to learn that the Political Department had not only entertained a confidential letter of one of my state servants but it was on this that the real delay in helping me to secure the services of a Chief Engineer was based.

Before proceeding further I consider it expedient in view of the amount of prominence, that the matter had been evidently given to, the Political Department to clear the position regarding the resignation of Mr. Cruickshank. In this connection the general reasons which contributed to the resignation of Mr. Cruickshank as given by the A.G.G. are as follows:—

1. He was recruited for the Flood Reconstruction, but was not allowed sufficient funds for carrying out this work nor was his programme followed out with regard to the relative importance of various irrigation works.
2. He was not given sufficient authority over his Department which in some cases though nominally subordinate to him was practically removed from his control.

He was not taken fully into confidence of His Highness, and received little or no information concerning the policy of his Department. In fact, his control and authority were purely nominal.

In regard to this I submit for Your Excellency's kind perusal a copy of the Ijlas Khas of appointment of Mr. Cruickshank (Appendix IV D2).

Later on subsequent to a visit of Mr. Cruickshank at Deeg, a note of Ijlas Khas was issued an extract from which is attached as Appendix (E2).

Consequent to this note the Organisation of the State Engineering and Public Works Department and Rules for the Conduct of work thereof were revised in which the powers of the State Engineer (Designation of Mr. Cruickshank reduced from that of Chief Engineer to State Engineer at his own request) were defined (F2).

The above defines the powers of Mr. Cruickshank and authority over his Department, which, it may be noted, were considerably more than those enjoyed by him during his former service in the State in the Minority as Assistant and State Engineer.

The payment of money from the State Treasury on State Engineer's personal security advanced during Mr. Cruickshank's time in the current year amounted to Rs. 3,85,000 (G2) and Rs. 3,84,000 (H2) during the last year making a total of Rs. 7,69,000 during 8 months of his service, apart from monthly pay and consequent bills.

From the above, it will be clear that there was no question of Mr. Cruickshank not being allowed sufficient funds to carry on the work or not being trusted, and therefore, it is difficult to cite these reasons to his resignation. On enquiries being made on this subject it appears that the P.W.D. Schedule sanctioned in December, 1925, (I2) was the real cause of his resignation, which he submitted within a day or two of the publication of the said Schedule. Mr. Cruickshank objected to Para 3 of the general notes by which the Officer Bareta had been authorised to revise any rates he may think necessary for work within his area and complained that he was not being trusted as much as the Officer Bareta. I made it clear to Mr. Cruickshank that his taking exception could hardly be considered as justified in view of the extraordinary circumstances under which works in Bareta have to be carried out, necessitating special rates and transport, etc., and also as the works there have to be done departmentally and not by contract. This can never be considered as having reposed greater trust in a subordinate officer in view of the fact that the officer concerned is a Jagirdar of the State and my uncle.

APPENDIX I.

Account of Gwalior Loan.

Receipts.		Expenditure	
Rs.		Rs.	
12,27,689	By draft in Bank.	7,00,000	To State Treasury on account of Dast Girdan.
2,20,000	Through Lt.-Col. Ghamandi Singh.	4,13,000	To P.W.D. on account of Works.
50,000	Cash through Lt.-Col. Ghamandi Singh.	2,30,681	To Deohri Privy Purse on account of deposits.
2,303	On account of Transfer Charges.	98,000	To Garrard & Co. Vide Accountant-General's Endorsement dated 30th November 1925.
		2,303	Transfer Charges.
15,00,000	Total.	14,43,983	Total.
			Balance ... 56,017.

This account is based on the monthly Statements of Accounts received from the Imperial Bank, Agra Branch.

MAYA SHANKER,
Accountant-General.

APPENDIX III.

Extract from the report of Chief of Staff.

Chief of Staff to give details regarding delay in employing an experienced State Engineer.

* * * * * *

5. Regarding the delay in engaging the services of an experienced State Engineer, I beg to submit that since after the resignation of Mr. Cruickshank in January 1926, endeavours have

continuously been made to engage a competent Engineer to work as Chief Engineer. Your Highness discussed this subject with the Hon'ble Sir J. P. Thompson and the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General and the Political Agent but so far no suitable man has yet been recommended notwithstanding the fact that Your Highness repeatedly impressed upon the Government of India the urgent necessity of having a really competent officer to work as Chief Engineer. The matter is still under correspondence and the delay in appointing a suitable Chief Engineer is not ours.

APPENDIX IV D.2.

IJLAS KHAS, BHARATPUR.
Chief of Staff's Branch.
I. K. File No. 23-XI of St. 1981.

Order.

His Highness the Maharaja Sahab has been pleased to approve of the appointment of Mr. W. D. Cruickshank as Chief Engineer on the following terms:—

1. Mr. Cruickshank will draw Rs. 1,250 p.m. with effect from the 3rd April 1925 which amount shall increase to Rs. 1,300 p.m. from the 1st November 1925, rising thenceforth to Rs. 1,500 p.m. by annual increments of Rs. 100. — Pay.
2. The appointment will be for three years in the first instance with the option of termination on either side, by three months' notice. — Tenure.
3. Shall be according to the State Rules. One month's recess on the hills will be allowed each year during the hot weather for the preparation of projects, etc., subject to the condition that no extra expense is incurred thereby, and that the work does not suffer. — Leave and T. A.
4. Mr. Cruickshank will be provided with a simply furnished house free of rent at Bharatpur, and a conveyance while at headquarters; and the use of a motor car, if available, when touring on duty. — House and Conveyance.
5. £300 as joining expenses have been granted. — Joining expenses.
6. Mr. Cruickshank will exercise powers of guidance and general control, as assigned to Chief Engineer. Vide Chapter III of the Government of India P.W.D. Code, Vol. 1, in pages 252, 253, 259, 260, 261. — Duties.

Powers.

7. Mr. Cruickshank is invested with the powers as defined for the State Engineer, in paras, 3, 4, and 5 of Mehakma Alia Ijlas Khas Order No. D.K.M.E. 25 Yr., dated 25th October, 1924, subject to the proviso that these be not less than double those laid down for the Executive Engineers in the Government of India P.W.D. Code, Vol. 1, para. 347 with the exception of supra 1.

Executive and Office work.

8. As most of the Departmental work is in Hindi, Mr. N. H. Vakil, Assistant Engineer, will carry out the outdoor duties, with the responsibilities, laid down for the Executive Engineers in the Government of India P.W.D. Code, Vol. 1, para. 313 and following powers: half of those of the Chief Engineer laid down in Ijlas Khas order D.K.M.E. 25 Yr., dated 25th October, 1924.

Special Authority.

9. Papers submitted to the Chief Engineer shall be in English, with the exception of the estimate details which cannot easily be translated, but which will have a brief English note pertaining to the major points, attached to them. The Chief Engineer may, in important matters, correspond with other departments in English instead of the official language.

Ijlas Khas Papers.

10. All papers with the exception of those specially and definitely ordered to be sent up direct by His Highness which will, therefore, be sent by the officers of Branches, etc., concerned submitted to this office for orders, shall be under the signature of the Chief Engineer.

Charge.

11. Mr. Cruickshank will take over charge as Chief Engineer, with effect from the 20th July, 1925.

Deeg Camp:
18th July, 1925.

(Sd.) KISHEN,
Chief of Staff.

APPENDIX V.E.2.

Chief of Staff File No. 2-IX 81-82.

Extract from Ijlas Khas Note.

3. Chief Engineer's Power and Work. As the powers defined in the Scheme were more than those given in the Govt. P.W.D.

Code, it was defined that as laid down in the I.K. Order of the Chief of Staff Branch the powers to be enjoyed by the C.E. and E.E. would be those as laid down in the P.W.D. Code, referred to in the odrer, or the P.W.D. Scheme whichever be greater. To clear up this definitely C.E. was asked to redraft the scheme.

Chief Engineer will be the controlling Head of the Department, and will be the Officer responsible to the Maharaja that the work in the Department is carried out in an efficient and proper manner, in the best interests of the people and the State. This has been noted as C.E. mentioned and discussed the question of his duties . . . C.E. was further instructed to carry out inspections with a view to seeing that work . . . . was carried out as ordered and to submit all inspection notes in important matters for orders, if he so wished. In all ordinary matters he would take steps to rectify any matter he might notice in the exercise of his powers as Head of the Department.

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3. THE EMIGRATION FROM THE STATE.

There has been very considerable exodus of Cultivators from Bharatpur State into the neighbouring British district of Agra and neighbouring Indian States. The Collector of Agra informed the Political Agent that the Tahsildar of Khairgarh told him that 400 people had come from the vicinity of Paharpur and Bareta to Bansi Jagner (Agra District).

The Collector himself has settled one or two families on Court of Ward's Estates.

A Government official of the Agra District reports on the 18th June 1926 that "nearly 232 Chamars, 47 Kachhis, 4 carpenters, 4 Rangrez (painters), 7 Gujars and 3 Jats together with women and children have come from Khaliki Basai, Jhirki, Parrarwa, Birpur, Nodha Ailan, Mahelpura, Singraoli and Rupbas in Bharatpur State and have taken their abode in Basai, Jagner Nagla, Khirki, Musalpur, Majra Gogamal, Singraoli, Sigenilu and Rasulpur (District Agra) in this Tahsil."

The following causes of this exodus are surmised:—

An alleged recently imposed grazing tax on all animals from horses down to village pigs which was not sanctioned in the Revenue Settlement now in force. This tax is said not to pass into the State accounts but goes to Raja Kishen direct.

The taking of land Revenue *in kind* when the harvest is good and *in cash* when there has been a bad crop.

Lack of irrigation due to silting up through neglect of Canals and distributaries.

The forcible ejectment of inhabitants of about 10 or 12 villages converted into preserves for hunting purposes. Some thousands of houses were destroyed by flood in Bharatpur itself, but the sufferers received no help from the Durbur to rebuild their houses and being unable to construct themselves have left Bharatpur and have settled themselves in other villages of the State or even out of it. These persons have got cattle and had paid the tail tax, but they left their homes when Rs. 5 per *Chappar* were demanded from them. This tax was not confined to Rs. 5 but it was a tax on the circumstances of the man. If anybody perchance had a pacca house, he had to pay Rs. 500 or 1,000. The Chamars have run away from the State owing to Begar which was imposed on them and they had to work for months and months together without any payments.

As hundreds of people are daily running away from the State, the Maharaja, it is said has taken precautions and deputed Sowars not to let people go out of the State, in connection with which the Political Agent confirms that he had heard about the deputation of Sepoys as patrols to stop people running away with their cattle before he went to Abu and adds "All I can say is that Your Highness does not know what is going on in your State. It has all been hidden from you."

In this connection I beg to append the following statements for Your Excellency's perusal:—

1. Statement showing the number of Zamindars (cultivators) who absconded and returned during the last 10 years (App. I).
2. Statement showing the number of cultivators who have originally come from outside and settled in the State during the last 10 years. (App. II.).
3. A Statement showing the number of outside labourers, etc., who have come into the State during the current year (App. III).
4. Statement showing the number of labourers, etc., who have gone out during the current year (App. IV).

From the above statements it will be clear that immigration and emigration is usual especially in famine years, and therefore, it is hardly fair to call this an exodus of cultivators. In this connection it might also be noted that this immigration and emigration becomes more acute and prolonged as we go further into Rajputana for only this year thousands of men with hundreds of thousands of cattle have passed through and pastured in Bharatpur State alone from Mewar and Marwar States. But it would be impossible to term such temporary visitors as either emigrants or immigrants.

With regard to particular cases mentioned, it may be noted that they belong to the Dang or hilly districts of Bareta and Rupbas, where there is practically no canal irrigation or agricultural activities and the people live chiefly on cattle.

A map of the State area affected by the flood (M.3.) shows that the villages mentioned were never affected by the floods. Records also show that in this Dang district no collections have ever been made in kind, and therefore the only cause out of those mentioned, which could even be taken for the sake of argument is the alleged recently imposed grazing tax. In regard to this I append (as Appendix V) an extract from the report of the Chief of Staff on the subject which clears this question.

The following comparative statement of the number of cattle, at present and at the time of the last settlement shows that there has been an increase of no less than 35,000 cattle in spite of the forest grazing fee which has certainly been in vogue since 1902 if not before:—

Detail of Cattle.	At last Settlement.	At present.
Cows	2,03,160	1,43,757
Bullocks	1,34,068	95,745
Buffaloes	97,670	69,416
Male Buffaloes	28,766	21,041
Young Stock	.....	1,63,456
Sheep and Goats	1,60,986	1,67,122
Total ...	6,24,650	6,60,537

Increase 35,887.

There is no such thing as Chhapper tax in the State. With regard to the alleged forced ejectment of the inhabitants of 10 or 12 villages for hunting purposes I would refer to the correspondence between the State and the Political Agent on the subject (G.3 and H.3) which shows that this is an old case which has long been closed. In this 4 villages situated inside the catchment area of the Bareta lake were allowed to be evacuated according to the requests of the inhabitants made during the minority on the grounds of culturable land having been reduced by submersion and the place having become most unhealthy owing to the construction and filling of the Bund. They were colonised in the villages of Bara and Birambad and apart from the grant of canal-irrigated land no less than 1½ to 2 times their former non-irrigated holdings, full house compensation and transportation charges varying between 15 and 30 per cent. were ordered to be granted. The colonisation took place but the professional cattle lifting element among these took up their abode in the deserted houses and started their nefarious trade. The local authorities and Police failed to eject them, and eventually to avoid unpleasantness, I personally went to the place and sent them back and ordered that unless they settled peacefully in their village the special compensation due to them would be confiscated. Criminal proceedings were taken against the ringleaders, of these 80 or 100 men, some of whom reports show have since crossed the border and joined the dacoit gangs.

To prevent other dacoits from making these deserted villages their headquarter, the loose stone houses were ordered to be destroyed by elephants under the special supervision of Mr. W. M. Vacy Ash, Engineer.

The Report of the Relief Committee, copies of which were handed to Lord Reading at the time of his inspection of the flood damages, when, he was able to also see some of the works done in this respect is attached for ready reference and will show the help granted to the citizens of Bharatpur and the villagers in rebuilding their houses and in other directions.

Bharatpur State is perhaps the only State in Rajputana in which Begar or forced labour has been definitely and effectively abolished, as will be seen from the translation of orders of Ijlas Khas passed on the subject. (App. VI.)

In this connection it is of interest to note that these orders are most strictly enforced. For in connection with taking Begar

in contravention of these, a Tehsildar was reduced to the Naib Tehsildar grade (1.3).

As regards the patrols, letters relevant to this question are appended (App. VII), from which it is clear that these patrols were formed to protect the people of the State from, and to circumscribe the activities of the Chambal Kanjars domiciled in Dholpur.

Maharaja of Bharatpur.

6th July 1926.

APPENDIX I.

Statement showing the number of Zamindars who absconded and returned during the last 10 years.

Sambat year.	Number of Zamindars absconded.		Number of Zamindars returned.	
	Number.	Land. possessed.	Number.	Land. possessed.
1972	303	2,339	332	2,585
1973	84	3,830	129	3,405
1974	169	6,010	106	3,044
1975	162	3,671	117	2,803
1976	65	1,415	76	1,557
1977	135	4,603	97	12,167
1978	145	3,999	148	2,798
1979	87	1,660	91	3,347
1980 (Flood)	282	...	316	...
1981	237	10,628	204	4,350
Total	1,649	38,155	1,616	36,056
Average per year	165	...	162	...

Note.—Figures for current year cannot be compiled until the Kharif harvest.

APPENDIX II.

Statement showing Number of Persons who have come from outside and permanently settled in the Bharatpur State from Sambat year 1972 to 1982 under the Colonisation Scheme.

Name of Tehsil.	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	Total.
1. Bharatpur	...	...	25	...	5	12	39	40	77	...	110	308
2. Deeg	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	5	...	...	13	19
3. Sub-Tehsil Nagar ...	...	...	12	13	8	74	169	125	106	35	28	570
4. Rupbas	...	...	21	...	...	...	...	8	4	46	...	79
5. Sub-Tehsil Uchain ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31	11	42
6. Bayana	3	8	47	14	10	57	38	53	52	42	40	364
7. Sub-Tehsil Weir ...	2	...	7	41	4	7	8	14	85	10	19	197
8. Kaman	...	...	4	...	4	...	...	1	2	2	10	23
9. Sub-Tehsil Pahari ...	...	2	...	2	2	...	8	20	28	8	10	82
10. Nadbai	2	13	17	10	11	13	45	26	77	17	75	306
11. Sub-Tehsil Kumher ...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	10	...	25
Total	19	23	133	80	44	163	308	292	436	201	316	2,015

APPENDIX III.

List of Outside Labour engaged in the Bharatpur State on particular Works during the Sambat year 1982.

Serial number.	Name of Contractor.	Number of Labourers.								Place of Residence of the Labourers.										Remarks.
		Masons.	Carpenters.	Rangrez.	Stonedressers.	Labourers.	Blacksmiths.	Picturers.	Total.	Agra.	Aligarh.	Jaipur.	Karauli.	Punjab.	Alwar.	Muttra.	Ajmer.	Total.		
1	Azizuddin	...	46	...	156	70	...	...	271	196	5	70	...	...	...	...	...	271		Sabzbagh.
2	Debi Dass	16	7	...	...	28	...	...	51	23	...	28	...	...	...	...	...	51		K. S. O., B. L.
3	Chakkanlal	20	...	...	...	4	...	...	24	...	...	7	...	...	17	...	...	24		Ijlas Khas.
4	Hazarilal	158	20	...	75	147	9	...	409	164	...	29	176	...	...	17	23	409		Bareta.
5	Rahimbux	...	...	...	...	46	...	...	46	...	...	40	6	...	...	...	...	46		Road and Canal No. 3, Bareta.
6	Radhabullab	...	...	...	11	...	...	...	11	...	...	2	...	...	...	9	...	11		
7	Seth Sheo Narayan	...	...	...	...	97	...	...	97	...	...	8	...	77	12	...	...	97		Saltpetre, Bharatpur.
8	Seth Sheo Narayan	...	...	...	...	163	...	...	163	...	...	5	...	158	...	...	...	163		Saltpetre, Kaman.
9	Moti Lal ...	...	...	...	40	...	...	..	40	...	...	38	...	...	...	2	...	40		Bareta.
	Total ...	194	73	...	281	555	9	...	1,112	383	5	227	182	235	29	28	23	1,112		

NOTE.—Figures of outsidelabourers employed on other miscellaneous State works such as Roads, etc., in the districts, and by private employees in the different towns and villages, are not included in this, as they could not be collected.

APPENDIX IV.

Statement showing the Number of Labourers, etc., who have gone out during the current year.

No.	Name of Tehsil.	Number.
1.	Bharatpur	435
2.	Deeg	97
3.	Sub-Tehsil Nagar	85
4.	Rupbas	983
5.	Uchain Circle	207
6.	Bayana	710
7.	Sub-Tehsil Weir	89
8.	Kaman	14
9.	Sub-Tehsil Pahari	24
10.	Nadbai	60
11.	Sub-Tehsil Kumher	484
	Total	... 3,186

Note.—These people go out every year and particularly in famine years, and return after the rains have set in, to their homes and children.

APPENDIX V.

Extract from the Report of the Chief of Staff.

An alleged recently imposed grazing tax on all animals from horses down to village pigs which was not sanctioned in the Revenue Settlement now in force. Details to be supplied by Forest Department regarding this. They should also submit a statement showing village grazing tax details. An explanation be submitted showing from when such a tax was instituted.

There is no such thing as Grazing tax in the State. Grazing fee is charged from the owners of cattle who graze cattle in the preserved areas of the State. It is not a new imposition. It has been in existence since very old times. The scale of fee charged

is the same as it was in the year 1902 and 1903 as the accompanying file No. 30 of *1904 will clearly show. Out of 1,400 villages of the State, grazing fee was received last year from 400 villages only, namely villages situated near protected or preserved areas. *(B. 3.)

No grazing fee is charged or has ever been charged on village pigs. Animals on which grazing fee is chargeable today are identical with those on which this was levied in 1902-1903. The Municipal Board of Deeg, since it has been given civil powers, has levied some fee on pigs as the Bharatpur Municipal Committee has levied fee on dogs. This has perhaps led Col. Crosthwaite to believe that grazing fee is charged by the Forest Department on village pigs as well. The Forests of the State are now controlled and managed according to the Forest Act* passed last year in the preparation of which M. Gibson, the then Political Agent, was consulted. *(C. 4.)

This tax is said not to pass through the State Accounts but goes to Raja Kishen direct. Detailed Siahas and Account Books of the Department concerned to be submitted. And Raja Sahib be asked to send for my perusal his own private papers.

The total receipts of the Forest Department, with effect from August, 1925, have amounted to Rs. 1,48,630 out of which a sum of Rs. 1,20,999 was realised as grazing fee and the balance Rs. 27,631 represented other income of the Department, such as sale of honey and other Forest produce. Out of the total receipts, a sum of Rs. 77,285 was credited into the State Treasury and a sum of Rs. 32,518 passed through the Bareta Sub-Treasury as advance to the P. W. Department. Bills of the value of Rs. 26,438 are pending against certain Departments of the State, and a sum of Rs. 7,400 was spent on purchasing shot guns and Motor Cycles for the Keepers and Forest Officers and Rs. 4,989 on purchasing Lions and other wild animals. The accounts of the Department are maintained in accordance with the Accounts Circulars, on duly attested Siahas.* I beg to submit herewith Siahas and Account Registers of the Forest Department for favour of perusal. Also I beg to submit herewith my private Account Book† as desired. The Grazing Fee Register will show the names of the villages, the number and kind of cattle and the name of the Preserve in which the cattle grazed, and the amount of fee realised from each village.‡ The Register will also show whether the catlle belonged to the State or came from outside for grazing purposes, on which fee at the same rate was realised. *(D. 3.) †(E. 3.) ‡(F. 3.)

To quote an instance, in Shiam Dhak Preserve, 6 Buffaloes, 3 Buffalo Calves, 97 Cows, 21 Cow Calves and 5 Goats of village Gantholi in District Gurgaon grazed for which an amount of Rs. 113-12 was realised.

APPENDIX VI.

Translation of Ijlas Khas Order issued on the 17th July 1925 at the conclusion of the Meeting held in the Darbar Hall, Nand Bhawan, Deeg.

. . . As it is clear that full wages of 0-8-0 per day are paid by the Forest and Shikar Department, regarding which there is no kind of complaint. . . . . Lists of labourer artizans of every type should be made in each village through the Chaudhris of each community or profession, irrespective of their being Pai or Gawenti, showing how much labour would be available at time of necessity. . . . Tehsildars can then obtain labour through the Chaudhri according to these lists. . . . Chamars of Hajna report against the Local Police which grievances, it is hoped, will now automatically be removed but the Superintendent of Police will pay special attention to such matters. . . Chamars kept over night in the Grass Depots must be paid the full wages for the night as for the day. . . . . As the system of Begar has been definitely abolished, it seems expedient to prevent misunderstanding that the use of word in connection with State works should, in future, cease. . . . The question of dead cattle should be investigated through the Panchayats and as it is a matter concerned with the Zamindars, it should be taken up for decision during the Settlement. . . . All Officers concerned will be responsible that no Begar is taken or given by any one. . . Any one acting in contravention of these orders shall be liable to imprisonment which may extend to 6 months or a fine not exceeding Rs. 500.

Proceedings and Orders are published by Notification in the State Gazette for general information and compliance.

KISHEN,
Chief of Staff, Bharatpur.

APPENDIX VI.

Translation of Ijlas Khas Robkar dated the 30th June 1925.

Ever since certain reports of Chamars having emigrated from the State have been brought to our notice, the question of discovering the causes has been under consideration, for without any definite cause or grievance, it is not possible for this to happen.

We, with the sole object of uplifting this community abolished the Begar in 1921.

In carrying out the above order certain ill-disposed subordinates tried to create all kinds of difficulties and, perhaps even now, there may be people who feel pained at having to give up this improper practice. Whenever, we have had even a doubt that in contravention of our orders in certain matters, these people are being harassed, we have emphasized the necessity of paying special attention to the Ijlas Khas orders.

In this connection the names of the Forest Department, Public Works Department and Shikargah have been quoted by the Revenue Department, but on enquiry it seems that at least the Mehakma Shikar has, since long time, been carrying out these orders. The emigration of the Chamars, therefore, but points to the fact that there are sources other than those given by the Revenue Department, from which these people are harassed, whether they be of State origin, such as Settlement, etc., or of other origin, such as the Zamindars of villages.

Because it has always been our endeavour to alleviate as far as possible, any reasonable grievances of our subjects, we consulted in this connection the Revenue Member and the Officer Bareta and have instructed them to submit detailed reports on the subject, but we consider that this matter can only be cleared fully to our satisfaction, by our having an opportunity of hearing personally the grievances of these people, and discuss with them the question of labour for the State and the Public's own private works. The most satisfactory way to do this seems to call before us the Chaudhris or two representatives from each village. As sowings are in progress it would be better to hold these Meetings at two centres namely:—

On the 9th July 1925 at Bareta, where the Chaudhris and representatives of Bareta Circle be called, and

On the 17th July, 1925, at Deeg, where the Chaudhris and representatives of the Bharatpur and Deeg Circles be called.

As perhaps at these Meetings certain matters may come up for consideration concerned with the rights and privileges of the Cultivators and Zamindars, it is considered expedient to call from each Zel, a Zeldar and 3 representatives to represent their interest.

Arrangement for food and comfort will be made by the Officers Bareta and Deeg, to whom the Revenue Authorities concerned should send lists at least 3 days before the date. Endeavours should be made to get the representatives of such Chamars as have been alleged to have run away to these Meetings.

The following papers should be submitted before us before that date:—

1. Reports of the Revenue Member and the Officer, Bareta and Mahakma Shikar.

In this connection the Engineer be asked whether these people are subjected to any molestation or not from his Department.

2. Previous records and files regarding the abolition of the Begar System, including all orders that may have been issued from time to time on this subject.

Orders may be published.

KISHEN SINGH.

Copy of the above forwarded to . . . for compliance.

Revenue Member.

Mahakma Shikar.

Public Works Department.

Officers, Bharatpur, Bareta and Deeg.

Deputy Collectors and Tahsildars.

KISHEN,
Chief of Staff.

Deeg:
The 30th June 1926.

APPENDIX VII.

Letter No. 62-64-P., dated 14th June 1926 from the Political Agent, Eastern Rajputana States, Bharatpur to the Foreign and Political Secretary, Bharatpur.

Subject:

Measures to deal with the Chambal Kanjars.

I have the honour to address you on the subject of the proposed suppression of the depredations of the Chambal Kanjars.

2. The United Provinces Government have written to the Government of India that for the last 10 years the Chambal Kanjars domiciled in Dholpur have preyed upon the surrounding States and the border districts of the United Provinces. They are a serious and standing menace to life and property. There can be no doubt, the United Provinces Government add, that a large proportion of the Dakaitis committed during this period in British Bundelkhand and on the borders of the Etawah, Agra and Muttra districts have been the work either of gangs constituted entirely of these Kanjars or gangs in which there has been a strong Kanjar element. Nor are their depredations confined to border districts only. The whole of the Agra division has at one time or another suffered from their incursions whilst members of this Kanjar community were arrested in a Dakaiti in Bulandshahr in the Meerut division last year. It is credibly reported that the Chambal Kanjars are implicated in every house Dakaiti in British Bundelkhand. The United Provinces Government understand that complaints of this nature are made by the Gwalior, Bharatpur and Karauli Darbars, to say nothing of Alwar, Tonk, Datia and other States more remote.

3. The United Provinces Government have of recent years devoted close attention to the problem of Dakaiti within their own borders. In 1922 a special force of Police was enrolled for the express purpose of suppressing this form of crime, and under the leadership of Mr. F. S. Young, C.I.E., Superintendent of Police, has achieved remarkable success in breaking up formidable gangs of Dakaits which for years had harried certain tracts in this province. Tjos special force is now an efficient and highly trained body of men, maintained at considerable expense and capable of effective and concerted action over wide areas against elusive and dangerous gangs of criminals. Mr. Young himself has accumulated

valuable information and experience which is almost daily used in the interests of peace and good order in the United Provinces. . . . . The Dakaiti returns in the United Provinces show a decline of 25 per cent. since the beginning of 1925, as the result of the extensive operations of this force.

4. The next serious item in the Dakaiti problem which demands His Excellency the Governor in Council's attention is the constant depredations of these Chambal Kanjars. The matter has hitherto been one of some difficulty, but recently the sympathy and support of His Highness the Maharaj Rana of Dholpur have been enlisted, and it is understood that he is now willing both on his own account and for the benefit of this province to make use of Mr. Young's knowledge, experience and resources in finally rounding up and suppressing the whole gang. The United Provinces Government have received from the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General in Rajputana a copy of the proceedings of a conference (copy enclosed) on the subject of Dakait gangs and Kanjars held at Talshahi Mahal, Dholpur on March 9th. It was resolved at this Conference at which both the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General and His Highness the Maharaj Rana of Dholpur were present, to ask the United Provinces Government to approach the Government of India in the common interests of all parties.

5. So far as the United Provinces Government are concerned the proposals are as follows:—Mr. Young whilst retaining his present post in this Province, will be allowed to advise and assist the States concerned in their projected operations against the Chambal Kanjars. In order to secure the best practical results and in view of the subsequent responsibilities described below which the United Provinces Government are prepared to undertake in regard to the prisoners it is essential that Mr. Young shall be given sufficient authority to make his advice and assistance effective. Information received leads the Governor in Council to believe that Mr. Young's co-operation will be welcomed by the States and that they are anxious to second his efforts to the best of their power. Though the operations themselves, whatever form they may eventually take, will be formally conducted by the States within their own territories, Mr. Young should be empowered to requisition State Police and Military forces, and each State should furnish a liaison officer to whom Mr. Young would communicate his suggestions and directions. Mr. Young should be invested with sufficient authority to enable him to control the operations effectively. A proviso is recommended stating that in operations

on the border, the forces of one State would not be allowed to cross into the territory of another without the express permission of both Darbars concerned.

6. The Dholpur conference recommended that extradition rights be waived. The agreements regarding extradition are embodied in treaties with the individual States. Under the treaties it is usual for the District Magistrate of a British district to forward *prima facie* evidence to the Political Agent who in his turn if satisfied that there is a *prima facie* case sufficient to justify a trial calls upon the State to surrender the accused. It is recommended that these formalities be waived in cases where Chambal Kanjars and other Dakaits are arrested as a result of the projected operations, and that Mr. Young with the general consent of the States be allowed to remove the prisoners to a convenient British Jail. If so desired the Political Agents will be informed whenever accused persons are removed to British India. Mr. Young should also be invested in each of the States named, viz., Dholpur, Gwalior, Bharatpur and Karauli, with the formal powers of a Magistrate enabling him to arrest, to commit to prison and to extradite.

7. The United Provinces Government will institute a gang case for which there is ample material against all the captured males of the Kanjar tribe brought in as a result of the operations and will undertake to make provision for the women and children in a Criminal Tribes Settlement to which the men also will be sent either on acquittal or eventual release. The co-operation in this scheme of the Gwalior, Karauli and Bharatpur Darbars with the Dholpur Darbar is a matter which, it is hoped, will be arranged. If the contemplated operations extend into the territory of more than one of the States concerned, a breakdown can only be prevented by an officer acting in the capacity suggested for Mr. Young. Efforts to round up the Kanjars in the past have failed partly for want of State co-operation and partly because there was no single directing mind authorised to exercise control in the different territories involved.

8. Though Mr. Young's services cannot be placed entirely at the disposal of the States concerned, he will during the rains which are known to be the best season for operations against the Kanjars, have leisure to assist the States to the extent indicated. He should be authorised to communicate directly with the Political Officers and also with the Darbars and will be debarred from entering upon operations against any criminals except gangs known to have operated in the United Provinces. The Governor in Council

makes his recommendation with full confidence in Mr. Young's discretion and ability to carry through an operation without which the Dakaiti problem in the United Provinces cannot be satisfactorily solved.

9. I would therefore request that the views of the Darbar on the above proposals put forward by the United Provinces Government for the suppression of the depredations of the Chambal Kanjars may be communicated to me at a very early date for the information of the Government of India. It appears to the Government of India to be most desirable that the scheme should receive the full support of the Darbar.

APPENDIX VII.

Letter No. 30-C, dated the 21st June 1926, from the Foreign and Political Secretary, Bharatpur, to the Political Agent, Eastern Rajputana States, Bharatpur.

I have the honour to acknowledge your letter No. 62-64-P, dated the 14th June 1926, on the subject of the suppression of the Chambal Kanjars domiciled in Dholpur, and am directed to convey, through you, the Bharatpur Darbar's grateful appreciation of the decision of the Government of India to try and put a stop to these activities which are a very serious and standing menace to life and property.

The Bharatpur State, owing to its unfortunate neighbourly situation and the richness of its country, has had, perhaps more than its share of visitations from these outlaws, and the difficulties which confronted the arrest of these dacoits who took refuge in Dholpur have been the subject of complaint for some years past.

In 1923 His Highness discussed this matter with the Hon'ble Mr. Holland and even suggested that, as the Bharatpur State possessed an efficient Police force, and properly organised Criminal Tribes Settlement, we, who were perhaps the greatest sufferers from the depredations of these Kanjars, would be willing to help, round up these men, and then even extend our Criminal Tribes Settlement, to accommodate them. This matter was however dropped on the advice of Ashdown, Inspector-General of Police for Rajputana, who specially visited Blanchettpura to go into this question.

The frequent Dakaities by these people have been a source of continual embarrassment and loss to the people of the State, and of serious worry to His Highness, and so when on the 1st of March 1926 Mr. Gibson brought Mr. Young to call at the Palace His Highness immediately put this matter before him and discussed it in detail. During the course of this interview His Highness promised Mr. Young full help from Bharatpur, and further offered to put, apart from the Police force, ½ a battalion of Infantry and a squadron from the Body Guard, at Mr. Young's disposal, whenever he may want them.

The system of Military Patrols, brought into being on this border, to circumvent the activities of these Kanjars which had been causing considerable alarm and panic in these districts, was also discussed with Mr. Young, to whom details regarding them were sent, under Military Secretary's Confidential letter No. 872 dated 16th March, so that he could enlist their help if required. Sardar Inder Singh, Superintendent State Police was deputed by the Inspector General of Police Bharatpur to keep in direct touch with Mr. Young and to carry out his instructions.

From the above it will be clear that the Bharatpur Darbar fully sympathise with the project and therefore I am authorised to confirm the above as follows:—

1. Mr. F. S. Young, C.I.E., Superintendent of Police, is accepted by the Bharatpur Darbar as Special Officer to advise, direct and control, on behalf of Bharatpur, operations against Chambal Kanjars domiciled in Dholpur, and for this purpose the following Liaison staff is deputed for duty with him:—

Sardar Inder Singh, Superintendent State Police.

Captain Sanwalia Singh, 3rd Bareta Infantry.

Resaldar Sugriv Singh, K.S.O.B.L.

Raoji Bhagwat Singh, Officer Bareta.

2. (a) The Bharatpur Darbar puts in the first instance the following at the disposal of the Special Officer:—

The State Police Force.

The 3rd Bareta Infantry.

One Squadron from the K.S.O.B.L.

(Owing to the furlough season, it is requested that a week's notice be given before the troops are required for duty.)

(b) It is made clear, without prejudice to the attitude of other States, that as far as Bharatpur State is concerned there is no necessity whatsoever of obtaining any express permission, in the event of other co-operating British or State forces, entering Bharatpur territory, in the discharge of their duties under the orders of the Special Officer.

3. The Bharatpur Darbar accepts the recommendation that the formalities of extradition be waived in favour of the Special Officer, in case where Dholpur Kanjars and other dacoits are arrested as a result of the projected operations and authorises the Special Officer to remove the prisoners to any British Jail.

4. The Bharatpur Darbar invests Mr. F. S. Young, C.I.E., Superintendent of Police, Special Officer, with the powers of a Special Magistrate with jurisdiction in the Nizamat of Bayana.

Finally I am to inform you that His Highness has been personally interested in this matter of vital importance to this State, and would be only too pleased to further help Mr. Young, in which connection he can deal directly with His Highness' Military Secretary.

APPENDIX VIII.

D.O. letter No. 206, dated 2nd March 1926, from Mr. F. S. Young, C.I.E., Superintendent of Police, Special Dacoity Police, Roorkee, to Major Sardar Balbir Singh Sahin, Military Secretary to His Highness the Maharaja of Bharatpur.

In view of the kindness of His Highness yesterday in suggesting that I should be given a copy of the scheme, which His Highness has drawn up for the patrol of the Bharatpur Dholpur border, in order to prevent incursions by the Kanjar gang into Bharatpur, and seeing that I left Bharatpur very shortly after having the pleasure of meeting His Highness, so that it was not possible for the copy of the scheme to reach me before I left. I am writing to you to give you my address and to express the hope that you will kindly oblige me by sending the copy of the scheme under confidential cover to the following address:—

F. S. Young, C.I.E., I.P.,

Superintendent of Police,

In charge Special Dacoity Police, Agra.

As soon as my own scheme, which I am now preparing, is ready, I will send a copy to His Highness for his perusal and favour of his comments which he might care to make. Please convey to His Highness my sincere thanks for the kind way in which he expressed his readiness to co-operate with the Special dacoity police in breaking up these notorious and dangerous gangs of Kanjar. I will endeavour to avail myself of his kind invitation to come to Bareta after the 10th instant so that we can discuss the matter at greater length. I will be very grateful if you could kindly let me know if the station, at which I would alight is Bund Baretta on the Bayana Agra line and also upto what date it is His Highness' intention to remain at Bareta.

APPENDIX VIII.

D.O. letter No. 872, dated 16th March 1926, from the Military Secretary to His Highness the Maharaja Sahib to Mr. F. S. Young, C.I.E., Superintendent of Police, In charge Special Dacoity Police, Camp Agra.

I am in receipt of your confidential D.O. letter No. 206, dated the 2nd March 1926, and regret very much that I was away from Bharatpur for Jammu and then to Bombay, your letter followed me all the time, but I only received it the other day.

As desired by you I enclose herewith the copy of the confidential orders issued by us for the suppression of dacoity in our State.

I shall also be much obliged if you will kindly send the copy of your scheme.

His Highness is in Camp at Bareta and will be there till the 25th March when His Highness leaves for Bombay.

If you propose to honour us with a visit at Bund Bareta, please send a telegram to the Camp Officer, Bareta, the telegraphic address of which is " Campob " Bund Bareta.

Bund Bareta station is situated on the Bayana Agra Branch line.

Again thanking you and asking you for apologies, as I could not reply you earlier.

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4. THE LOAN NEGOTIATIONS WITH MICHAEL.

Briefly it is alleged in this connection that:—

Michael who was brought to Bharatpur by Phul Chand, senior Munib of Rai Bahadur Seth Tikam Chand, came from Calcutta and not from Bombay. Seth Tikam Chand's sole and only object in bringing Michael to Bharatpur was to recover the 14 lakhs he claims from the State, and a loan was the only means of arriving at that object. If, as appears to be the case, the Durbar were of opinion in September 1925 that a loan of 20 lakhs would meet their requirements, what are the factors which have led them, within less than a year from that date, to contemplate a loan of 50 lakhs, in addition to 15 already received from Gwalior.

A reference to the State budgets framed and passed in September 1925 (A) will show that a loan of Rs. 25 lakhs, viz., 20 lakhs from Government and 5 local was budgetted to meet the normal expenditure of the State, including the reconstructional programme for this year. Since then, in the beginning of this year, the necessity of providing Railway transportation facilities in the Northern part of the State right up to Ferozepur Jhirka in Gurgaon District for grain and in the Southern portions with an extension if necessary as far as Karauli for stone, again came up for the consideration of the Durbar. The necessity was felt more acutely owing chiefly to the dislocation of road communications as a result of the floods and it was felt that it was now high time to revise the scheme of Railway Construction which had been under the consideration of the Durbar since the past 18 or 20 years. Rough schemes of this project were immediately got prepared, and it was found that to put in a metre gauge line a capital of, roughly 60 or 70 lakhs would be required, and it was estimated that gross profits on this would be between 9 and 11 lakhs with a net saving of about 2 or 3 lakhs. This project in its embryo state was discussed in Bombay with Mr. Dinshaw, with a view to finding the possibility of financing it through a syndicate, etc. Phul Chand the Senior Munim of Seth Tikam Chand who was in attendance at Bombay, on hearing about this project asked my permission to discuss it with a "*Sahab*" he knew in Calcutta, to which I told him I had no objection. On my return from Bombay where I had an opportunity of discussing this with my friends in Bombay Baroda and Central India and other Railways it was decided to work out a narrow gauge scheme instead of metre gauge, which it was felt would considerably reduce the capital investment, without in any

way greatly reducing the income figures; and, therefore, rough details on these lines were ordered to be prepared and I went off to Central Provinces for ten days shoot. On my return the rough figures put up before me showed that, provided the Bajna-Karauli Section and the Bharatpur-Bareta Section both of which were not considered as very paying were for the time being left out of the project, a sum of Rs. 30 to 35 lacs would represent the capital needed. On the very next day, Phool Chand Munim produced Mr. Michael who arrived in Bharatpur from Ajmer accompanied by Seth Kasturmal of Ajmer and Mr. Thomas an Engineer.

Having had dealings with Mr. Thomas before, I immediately suspected the bonafides of Mr. Michael, but it was only on Phool Chand's vouching for him on behalf of the State Treasurer that I consented to an interview. I immediately made it clear that our Railway project had considerably changed and that a much smaller capital was now required. This evidently did not suit Mr. Michael and he suggested that it would be in the interests of the State to have one consolidated loan and as he offered it on 6 p.c. which was 1 p.c. and 3 p.c. respectively less than what we are paying on our present loans. I consented to his being allowed to put up his suggestions. The Home Member was, therefore, ordered to give Michael the necessary material and information to enable to put up his suggestions to me in concrete form. Mr. Michael consequently made a draft on the 4th of May (B.4) and discussed it with my President who cut out certain impossible conditions from it. On 5th May Mr. Michael made his final draft and I granted him an interview regarding the same. On going through the draft (C.4) and on seeing Mr. Michael's proposed terms (D.4) I at once made it clear that negotiations could proceed no further on this basis and there the matter rested and ended. This was naturally a great disappointment to Phool Chand, Kasturchand and others interested in these negotiations and Phool Chand immediately spread rumours about this. The 6th of May was spent by Phool Chand in trying to obtain a sum varying between five and seven thousand as fees on this account which naturally my Member concerned would not allow, and I remember giving all these details to Colonel Crosthwaite on his mentioning the subject. Eventually to get rid of the men a sum of Rs. 2,000 was granted on the 7th for which Michael gave a receipt (E.4.).

From the above it is clear that the loan negotiations with Michael were chiefly the outcome of the Railway Scheme and when the question of State loan was added to it, it was on a clear and definite understanding that the Gwalior and other loan would

be paid off to release the monies now diverted towards them for this loan.

A perusal of (D.4.) will show that the interest of Seth Tikamchand, Kasturchand and others was very much more substantial than the mere fact of getting repayment of our treasurer's claims regarding which it may be noted that had it not been for the machinations of his own Munims, the State deficit loan which is budgetted to be paid this year, would have been paid long time ago. In this connection the Treasurer has been asked to come himself and clear the matter and it is hoped, that once he does so, the whole question will be cleared and these misunderstandings removed. Finally, in this connection, I would for Your Excellency's information add that my financiers advise me to negotiate a loan of 50 to 55 lacs, 25 lacs of which secured on the State Revenues to be utilised to pay off the Gwalior and Seth loans and the remaining 30 lacs secured on the Railway itself to be invested in Railway project, which is being submitted to the Railway Board for their comments. Owing to the favourable condition of the money market lasting upto the end of September my financiers assure me that such a loan would be available at 5½ or 6 per cent. and would, therefore, mean a considerable saving to the State.

I am sure Your Excellency will agree with me that the terms are attractive enough to justify my considering this proposition and thus make a very considerable saving in the yearly amounts of interest and also maturing a Scheme admitted many times over to be both profitable and essential to the development of my State.

6th July 1926. Maharaja of Bharatpur.

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6. THE UNPOPULARITY OF THE FLOOD EMERGENCY LOAN.

The following briefly are the criticisms regarding this:—

This loan is most unpopular. Too much pressure is alleged to have been brought on the people, and savage means are being adopted by the State. Officials who came for their pension complained to the Political Agent that they were being assessed on their pensions. Rs. 6,000 and Rs. 2,000 were demanded from Ratan Singh and Nandan Singh, residents of Meroli and relations of Lakhmi Chand of Bamner. 2 deaths of people in consequence of the loan collections may be noted. One man while beaten by loan collectors broke away and committed suicide by throwing himself in a well or pond, and comparatively recently a woman

seeing her husband or near relation being beaten committed suicide in a similar manner, with two young infants in her arms. The Police reported this case but the papers were done away with or sat upon. Press criticism by the Tarun Rajasthan. The Political Agent informed the Maharaja about this on the 6th May 1926.

During the period of Flood calamity, a loan was asked for from Government to help us in our distress. But my people resented that, and the question was dropped. Later, at the suggestion of His Excellency Lord Reading personally made to me during his visit to inspect the damage caused by floods, this question was again taken up. My subjects immediately on being consulted on this disapproved of the idea, and made it clear that rather than take a loan, they would willingly endure the losses consequent on delay in reconstruction necessitated by the flood. Therefore, after due consideration and consultation a similar course by which we could, without prejudice, avail ourselves of the help of the Government, was adopted and incorporated in a note submitted to His Excellency Lord Reading on the 18th March 1925 (A6), in which a request was made that the annual Salt Compensation may be given to us in a lump sum as advance for 10 or 15 years, which would make available a sum of 15 or 22½ lacs respectively to meet the situation. His Excellency Lord Reading who had become fully acquainted with the magnitude of loss suffered by us sympathised with this suggestion and pending the consideration of the whole question was, on the eve of his departure on leave, pleased to sanction an immediate advance on this account of 1½ lacs (B.6). Subsequent to this, however, this question evidently fell through and on the other hand, the immediate advance sanctioned by His Excellency was only received in two delayed instalments (C.6).

At this stage the matter was again put before my people and on being fully explained to them, and it being made clear that a loan at this time would in no way prejudice the honour and prestige of Bharatpur, they consented to my taking up the matter of loan only on condition, that they themselves would also be allowed to participate in this, to a certain extent. As a result of this, on 17th September, 1925, I submitted a note to His Excellency Lord Reading on his return asking for a loan of 20 lakhs (D.6). A loan of 5 lakhs to be raised locally was also budgetted in the same month (A).

The budgets being issued with this proposed entry of loans was followed by an explicit and definite expression of the opinion of my people in the form of a reference being made to these loans

by the Citizens of Bharatpur in a public address presented on the 16th November, 1925 (E.6, App. 1). In this, it was said with reference to the flood and the loans that " it will take years and years for the State to become again what it was before this calamity and that a very heavy expenditure for which we understand that Your Highness feels constrained to negotiate an outside loan. Your Highness, we, one and all, are ready to sacrifice everything and to contribute our full share towards the cost of reconstruction work and thereby obviate the necessity of contracting an outside loan. During the war we were able to raise a loan of no less than 10 lakhs in no time, we hope that on this occasion as well we shall be able to raise sufficient to meet the exigency of the situation." In accordance with this, rules for the Flood Emergency loans were framed by the Finance Department (F.6).

In January a loan of 15 lacs was obtained through the Government of India from the Gwalior Darbar, in place of 20 lacs asked for, and consequently in February the amount of local loan was raised from 5 to 10 lacs. This loan was duly opened to subscription at a public meeting held in Kacheri Kalan (Darbar-i-Am) on the 11th of February, 1926, at which a sum of Rs. 3,75,350 was immediately subscribed (G.6) and the work was entrusted to volunteers both official and non-official.

Two petitions dated 16th and 30th March respectively were received by Seth Damodar Lal (H.6) from two Mahajans complaining of pressure in inviting subscriptions to this loan. These were handed over to me by Seth Sahib immediately on my return from Bombay, and as I did not wish any pressure of any kind to be allowed in regard to this, a robkar was issued on the 9th of April inaugurating a Central Committee (1.6. App. II) under special guidance and presidency of Shri Dhauji Sahab retired President of my State Council and having as Members 3 Members of Council, 2 District Officers and 3 members of the Municipal Board. This Committee was to give proper instructions to Local Officers and to see that this work was carried on peacefully and two State motor cars were placed at their disposal for touring the district to see that the zeal of volunteers did not lead them astray. On my return from Sarguja, a resolution passed in a public meeting held in the Dharam Sabha of Bharatpur, was submitted by the President of the Municipality (J.6 App. III) requesting that a deputation comprising of their representatives be granted an interview in connection with the Flood Emergency Loan. 8 a.m. on 7th of May was fixed to receive this deputation. An order was issued on the 7th of May as a result of the discussions held with

this deputation (K.6). Under this order, it was clearly and definitely defined that the public who by their persistent requests from time to time were responsible for the inauguration of this loan, should also be allowed under the supervision of the Central Committee, to do the work of furthering it, and with a view to remove any doubt as to the connection of the State with this work, it was ordered that the bonds be issued through the Shree Krishna Bank and its branches at the different Sub-Treasuries.

Consequently, public Panchayats were formed (Lists attached App. III). These Panchayats went about inviting subscriptions to the loan, and the loan having been fully underwritten by the end of June, was closed under Ijlas Khas order dated the 5th of July (L.6). From enquiries made from the Secretary Central Flood Committee (Babu Amar Nath Home Member of the State Council) it appears that the Police had never had anything to do with the loan, and the connection of the Revenue Staff with this work has been to the extent of—

(a) the local Patwaris having done the clerical work for the local Panchayats, and

(b) the Tehsildars, as Officers in charge of Sub-Treasuries having issued the Flood Bonds after due entries in their Registers.

This is the history of the Flood Emergency loan, from which it seems clear that no pressure of any kind was exercised, and that on the other hand, positive and specific measures to see that over-zealous subordinates did not have any opportunity of indulging in this abuse, were taken from time to time, not only by the Ijlas-i-Khas but by Rao Bahadur Dhau Bakshi Raghubir Singh, C.I.E., C.S., Indu, and Babu Amar Nath, Home Member in their capacities as President and Secretaries of the Central Flood Loan Committee.

In connection with the other allegations enquiries reveal the following facts:—

1. Of the Indian Pensioned Officers present in the State it was possible in this short period to have the cases 34 of them examined (M.6). The statement prepared as a result of this enquiry shows that only a sum of Rs. 695 was contributed by 13 of them, of their own free will and that none of them was assessed on their Pensions or pressed to participate in this loan by any one.

2. The statements of Ratan Singh and Nandan Singh, residents of Meroli (N.6) are to the effect that they

are not related to Lakhmi Chand of Bamner, that nothing was demanded from them and that they have not contributed a penny towards this loan.

3. In connection with the alleged two deaths of the people it seems that two deaths have occurred in the month of May on which it is possible for these allegations to have been based. Files regarding these show that (a) in one case a man named Chirmoli Gaddi of Naroli met with accidental death while bathing in a river on the 21st of May, 1926 (O.6). It seems that the Bayana Panchayats visited that village by coincidence on that day. The statements of the near relatives of the deceased made during the enquiry show that this man was never molested nor even called by the Panchas. An inquest in this death was duly made under the Criminal Procedure Code by the Police and the Tehsildars concerned, and finally the case was filed by the District Magistrate on completion of the enquiry. (b) The other case is one in which a woman by the name of Harbhejee, wife of Nanga Jat of village Shahpur, committed suicide by throwing herself in a well with her 3 children as a result of a quarrel with her sister-in-law over some milk, etc. (P.6). One of the children however, was rescued and the statement he has given in the course of enquiry goes to show that his father was not in the village on the day of occurrence and that he, his mother, and all children were harassed by his aunt. This case has been duly investigated and finally filed by the Judicial Member after sanctioning a reward of Rs. 15 to one Janki for rescuing the boy.

In connection with the Press Criticism by Tarun Rajasthan it seems sufficient to append (App. IV) an extract from the Memorandum of the interview I had with the Political Agent on the 21st June, 1926. Finally it should be noted that when on the 6th of May, the Political Agent mentioned this loan to me casually, I at once invited him to attend privately, unofficially or in any other way he liked, the meeting fixed for 7th of May with the representatives of the Public mentioned above and thus obtain for himself a first-hand knowledge of the facts. But this was refused.

12th July, 1926.

Maharaja of Bharatpur.

APPENDIX I.

Copy of the Municipal Address, dated 16th November, 1925, presented by the Citizens of Bharatpur, to Colonel His Highness Maharaja Brijendra Shree Sawai Shree Kishen Singh Bahadur, Bahadur Jung, Maharaja of Bharatpur.

We, the Citizens of Bharatpur, in a Public Meeting assembled on this most auspicious birthday of Her Highness Shreemati Shree Maharani Sahiba, beg most respectfully and loyally to offer to Your Highness our most sincere and heart-overflowing welcome and tender to Your Highness our warmest thanks for your august presence on an occasion which is destined to be a most memorable day in the civic life of the people of the State. We are deeply sensible of the great inconvenience Your Highness has had in coming and presiding over this Meeting, but great as may be Your Highness' discomfort, our gain on the other hand is infinitely greater. Your Highness, out of your usual benevolence and magnanimity has been generously pleased to confer full civic rights on us and to-day we are being initiated to our new duties and responsibilities. For an occasion such as this, we as loyal and faithful subjects of Your Highness, do stand in need of sound counsel and Your Highness' word of encouragement which would tend to inspire us with faith and confidence in the success of our cause. Your Highness' captivating personality, far-reaching sympathies and unceasing devotion to promote the welfare of the general public are some of the most striking virtues which have contributed to give to Your Highness a unique place among the present day Rulers and Administrators of the country, and we consider it a high and valued privilege to have the good luck to enjoy the boons which Your Highness has been showering on us ever since Your Highness has taken the reins of the administration in your own hands in the year 1918.

Your Highness, it is hardly necessary for us to recount the numerous blessings which have been conferred upon us and for which we are deeply beholden to Your Highness. In all matters affecting the welfare of the people, whether Agricultural, Industrial or Commercial, Your Highness has been the foremost in devising and carrying into practice schemes which have been launched on the most approved and up-to-date lines. The food grains which had been exported wholesale outside the State leaving the producers and the people quite at the mercy of the outside dealers have been controlled through the Grain Agency with the result that whereas the dealers are earning better profits than

they used to have before, the general public and the labouring classes are living quite at ease with their resources properly replenished and adequately supplied. The Shree Krishan Bank which Her Highness the late Shreemati Maji Sahiba of the Blessed Memory had been pleased to start by the Royal Privy Purse for the benefit of the agricultural classes and for promoting the industrial advancement of the people is fulfilling its object most admirably. We are deeply indebted to Her Highness the late Shreemati Maji Sahiba for this very beneficial and useful institution, which Your Highness has only lately transferred to the management of the general public by appointing a Board of Directors to control and direct its working.

We need hardly assure Your Highness that the confidence which Your Highness has been pleased to repose in us will be fully justified by our honest and strenuous labours which we will ever put to promote the very interests for which the Bank was originally started. Lately, Your Highness has directed your attention towards promoting Agriculture on the latest and up-to-date lines and has introduced the Panchayat System of local administration throughout the State. The Forest Department is being reorganised on proper and right lines for the mutual benefit of the people and of the State and the income during the very first year of the new scheme has gone up from Rs. 25,000 to 1½ lakhs. Similarly, the Stone Quarries, through the selfless devotion to duty and strenuous hard work of Risaldar Raoji Bhagwat Singh Sahib, Officer Bareta, are being run properly and efficiently with the result that the income from the Quarries has gone up to 3½ lakhs in one year. For these creditable results we are sincerely thankful to Risaldar Raoji Sahib in whom the State is justly proud to possess a most capable, loyal and earnest worker.

On the æsthetic side of the public life as well, Your Highness has been as eager to contribute your energies as towards other equally important aspects of human life. Besides the public Recreation Club and Sardars' Club, Your Highness has been pleased to provide Cinema and Theatrical performances for the exhileration and enjoyment of the people. Your Highness' Body Guard, the Kishen Singh's Own Brijendra Lancers, is an object lesson to one and all of perfect efficiency, strict discipline and mutual co-operation which virtues have been instilled in a marked degree, as if it were by a noble example, in the other Units of the State.

Your Highness, while the people of Bharatpur were living in so perfect peace, amity and contentment under your Highness' most sympathetic, liberal and wise administration, the Floods of

1924 came to us as a rude shock. These floods beat all records in their severity and devastation which was so complete and all-sweeping that no adequate idea of the magnitude of the loss and the ruin can be formed except by seeing the devastated areas and witnessing the very scene of havoc which extends to several hundred square miles from one end to the other. The picture is too horrible in its outlines and the tale of human woes and suffering is much too tragic and heart-rending. Roads for many many miles have been completely washed away; numerous bunds and irrigation canals have breached or rendered useless; hundreds of villages have been entirely swept away leaving little or no trace of their former existence; thousands of men, women and children have been reduced to utter destitution and helplessness; miles of rich agricultural land has been converted into a sandy desert, about one hundred thousand acres of standing crop had been totally destroyed, thousands of cattle have perished; numerous wells have been destroyed or rendered unserviceable, the bed of the river Banganga and of its canals has been silted up several feet in sand for miles together and the river Banganga itself has changed its course. In and around Bharatpur City where the water has kept running in gushing torrents for weeks together, hundreds of houses with all that was in them—in jewellery, clothes, provisions and household effects—have been completely destroyed and the inmates rescued with great difficulty. Extensive damage has been done to numerous State buildings including palaces and to valuable property.

On the top of all this has been the loss of several human lives which no amount of rescuing endeavours could save.

Under these tragic and trying circumstances, Your Highness' noble example of steadfastly standing at the post to guard our interest, come what may, was the only Beacon Star that was guiding us from out of the engulfing fury of the fathomless water surging around us. For all this, we have nothing to offer beyond that we in the innermost corner of our heart adore you, worship you as our God-sent Saviour.

It will take years and years for the State to become again what it was before this calamity and that at a very heavy expenditure for which, we understand, that Your Highness feels constrained to negotiate an outside loan. Your Highness, we, one and all, are ready to sacrifice everything and to contribute our full shares towards the cost of reconstruction work and thereby obviate the necessity of contracting outside loan. During the Great War we were able to raise a loan of no less than ten lakhs in no time;

we hope that on this occasion as well we shall be able to raise sufficient to meet the exigencies of the situation.

In conclusion, we earnestly pray that Providence may endow Your Highness with health, happiness and long long years of life to rule over us and guide our destinies with the same zeal, sympathy and singleness of purpose which have been the characteristic features of Your Highness' career all through. May He bestow on Your Highness, Her Highness Shreemati Maharani Sahiba and Maharaj Kumars, the choicest blessings of Honour, Health and Reputation, from more to more—is our heartfelt wish.

APPENDIX II.

Translation of Ijlas Khas Robkar dated 9th April, 1926.

In regard to the work which is being carried on the sale of Flood Emergency Loan Bonds in accordance with the public meeting held on the 11th February, 1926, certain petitions have come before our notice, which go to show that there are certain misunderstandings among certain people regarding this loan, due to which, they forego their gains owing to the losses which appear incidental to the present system.

To remedy this state of affairs, it seems expedient that a Central Committee for this work under the special supervision of Shree Dhauji Sahib be inaugurated to peacefully carry out this work by issuing necessary instructions to local officers. It is, therefore, ordered that the following Committee be appointed:—

1. Shree Dhauji Sahib, President.
2. Rao Bahadur Chaudhri Lal Chand Sahib.
3. Dewan Bahadur Munshi Raushan Lal Sahib.
4. Babu Amar Nath Sahib, Secretary.
5. Risaldar Raoji Bhagwat Singh.
6. Captain Isar Singh.
7. Seth Lala Damodar Lal Sahib.
8. Mir Sajjad Husain Sahib.
9. Sardar Bahadur Colonel Girdhar Singh, C.I.E.

Two motor cars for inspection, etc., may be deputed from the Bharatpur Mechanical Transport.

Orders may be published.

KISHEN SINGH.

APPENDIX III.

Names of the Members of Panchayat, as received from the Secretary, Central Flood Loan Committee.

BHARATPUR COMMITTEE.

1. Syed Akber Khan Ji Contractor.
2. ,, Aley Husain Vakil.
3. Lala Gaddar Mal Ji Bhagat.
4. ,, Lal Chand Ji Pharetia.
5. ,, Madan Lal Ji Adhatia.
6. ,, Sanwalia Ram Gudwala.
7. ,, Nand Ram Ji.
8. ,, Chiranji Lal Ji Chaudhri.
9. ,, Madan Lal Pharetia.
10. ,, Hira Lal Bohra.
11. ,, Mohan Lal.
12. ,, Bonchi Ram Saraf.
13. ,, Damodar Lal Seth.
14. ,, Kundan Lal Pansari.
15. ,, Nangi Ram Hakim Pansari.
16. ,, Shanker Lal Saraf.
17. ,, Ganeshi Ram Modi.
18. ,, Kela Bux Baza.
19. ,, Peeti Ram Baza.
20. ,, Mool Chand Pharetia.
21. ,, Mingi Ram Pharetia.
22. ,, Mool Chand Kundan Lal Adhatia.
23. ,, Chimman Lal Tamukoowala.
24. ,, Har Pershad Chaudhri Pansari.
25. ,, Chunni Lal Boorawala.
26. ,, Gayasi Ram Chaudhri.
27. ,, Beedha Ram Gudwala.
28. ,, Narain Saraf.
29. ,, Gopal Chaudhri.

BHARATPUR COMMITTEE—(contd.)

30. Lala Beedhu Ram Jurerawala.
31. ,, Bishen Lal Saraf.
32. ,, Moti Lal Contractor.
33. ,, Lallu, son of Gopal Bazaz.

KUMHER COMMITTEE.

1. Lala Jagonnath Halwai.
2. ,, Ram Chand Bazaz.
3. ,, Raghunath Das Sahukar.
4. ,, Baboo Ram Girdhar Lal.
5. ,, Ram Chand Chaudhri.
6. ,, Pearey Lal Shanker Lal.
7. ,, Pearey Lal Buddhu Ram.
8. ,, Nandan Lal Gayasi Ram.
9. ,, Behari Chaudhri.
10. ,, Sheo Narain Bazaz.
11. ,, Suraj Bazaz.
12. ,, Gaddar Ram Ramji Lal.
13. ,, Pearey Chiranji Lal.
14. ,, Ram Chand Chiranji Chaudhri.
15. ,, Manohri Pansari.
16. ,, Kirori Lal.
17. ,, Durgi Pershad Deep Chand.
18. ,, Chiranji Banwala.
19. ,, Sham Lal, son of Parmoli.
20. ,, Mangi Sahukar.
21. ,, Cheetarya Brahman.

DEEG COMMITTEE.

1. Lala Manohar Lal.
2. ,, Chiranji Lal.
3. ,, Chanda Mal Munim.
4. ,, Jhamman Lal.
5. ,, Khem Chand.
6. ,, Ganga Pershad.

DEEG COMMITTEE—(contd.)

7. Lala Nathi Lal.
8. ,, Bansi Dhar Caundhri.
9. ,, Ram Pershad.
10. ,, Nathee Lal Saraf.
11. ,, Budhi Ram Saraf.
12. ,, Chutar Bhuj Barebliwala.
13. ,, Har Baksh Bazaz.
14. ,, Gaddar Bazaz.
15. ,, Chajju Bazaz.
16. ,, Narain Lal.
17. ,, Hira Lal Moharrir.
18. ,, Sohan Lal Halwai.
19. ,, Nathi Sarraf.
20. ,, Shiv Dutt, Inspector Customs.
21. ,, Chotey Kasera.
22. ,, M. Kaley Khan.
23. ,, Gheesa Ram Loia.

KAMAN COMMITTEE.

1. Lala Lalta Pershad Chaudhri.
2. ,, Kanahya Lal.
3. ,, Sobha Ram.
4. ,, Bansi Dhar Chaudhri.
5. ,, Chotey Lal Kishori Lal.
6. ,, Chiranji Lal Qanungo.
7. ,, Basanti Lal Chaudhri.
8. ,, Jamni Ram.
9. ,, Bansi Dhar Sunar.
10. ,, Phool Chand Bijarina.
11. ,, Gheensa Halwai.
12. ,, Phool Chand Qanoongo.
13. ,, Jhamman Lal.
14. ,, Madan Lal Mukhtar.
15. ,, Narain Nihari Lal.
16. ,, Girwar Chaudhri.

KAMAN COMMITTEE—(contd.)

17. Lala M. Kamuruddin Bisapi.
18. ,, Ram Sarup.

NAGAR COMMITTEE.

1. Lala Sanwalya Ram.
2. ,, Bhulli Ram.
3. ,, Pearey Lal.
4. ,, Radha Ballabh.
5. ,, Sham Lal.
6. ,, Gheensa Ram.
7. ,, Radhey Lal.
8. ,, Rām Chand.
9. ,, Umid Chand.

JURERA COMMITTEE.

1. Lala Chuttan Lal.
2. ,, Beedhu Mal.
3. ,, Har Pershad.
4. ,, Nathoo Halwai.
5. ,, Ram Chand.
6. ,, Sham Lal.
7. ,, Anandi Lal.
8. ,, Moola.
9. ,, Jhamman.
10. ,, Mangal.
11. ,, Gaddar.
12. ,, Harbux.
13. ,, Ram Chand.
14. ,, Madan Lal.
15. ,, Taija.
16. ,, Ram Chand Gutta.
17. ,, Raghunath.
18. ,, Hira Lal Ji.
19. ,, Manohar Lal.
20. ,, Gordhan,

BAYANA TEHSIL.

1. Lala Kundan Lal Saraf.
2. ,, Sugan Chand.
3. ,, Kalla Ram.
4. ,, Girraj.
5. ,, Booncha Ram.
6. ,, Nand Lal.
7. ,, Narain Pershad.
8. ,, Sham Lal.
9. ,, Shimbhu Nath.
10. ,, Pershadi.
11. ,, Kastoor Chand.
12. ,, Bihari Lal.
13. ,, Umedi Lal.
14. ,, Genda Lal.
15. ,, Ram Lal.
16. ,, Puran Chand.

WEIR COMMITTEE.

1. Lala Chiranji Lal.
2. ,, Bansi Dhar.
3. ,, Ratan Lal.
4. ,, Pearey Lal Dandi.
5. ,, Ganga Bux.
6. ,, Pearey Lal Pandari.
7. ,, Moda Mehant.
8. ,, Moola Ram.
9. ,, Jagannath Patwari.
10. ,, Mooli Ram.

BHUSAWAR COMMITTEE.

1. Lala Mooli.
2. ,, Gopi.
3. ,, Jagaonnath Pershad.
4. ,, Kanahya Lal.
5. ,, Bhikka.

BHUSAWAR COMMITTEE—(contd.)

6. Lala Ram Dayal Sarraf.
7. ,, Ram Het Chaudhri.
8. ,, Kunjee Lal Saraf.
9. ,, Shri Ram Kasera.
10. ,, Sanwalia.
11. ,, Gordhan Singh.

NADBAI COMMITTEE.

1. Lala Shanker Lal.
2. ,, Basanta Chaudhri.
3. ,, Ganga Nathoo.
4. ,, Papu Ram.
5. ,, Ganga Bux.
6. ,, Pearey Lal.
7. ,, Gurgi Pershad.

UCHAIN IN RUPBAS COMMITTEE.

1. Lala Bansi Lal.
2. ,, Phool Chand.
3. ,, Hukam Chand.
4. ,, Gopal Patwari.
5. ,, Behari Lal.
6. ,, Ratan Lal.
7. ,, Kishan Lal.
8. ,, Shiam Lal.
9. ,, Chiranji Lal.
10. ,, Bansi Dhar.

APPENDIX IV.

Extract from a Memorandum of an Interview between the Maharaja and the Political Agent on 21st June, 1926.

Item 2 (b). Loan. The Political Agent mentioned to me on the 7th May casually about the unpopularity of the loan and being asked by me immediately to attend a meeting between me and the representatives of the public that was going to be held

on the 8th May and to obtain for himself first-hand knowledge of facts: Regarding this Colonel Crosthwaite said, " yes this is fact, except I do not remember being asked to sit in another room, which I would have more emphatically declined." He also said: " Your Highness will of course note the reports (by Agra officials) of 2 deaths of people in consequence of the loan collections." I remarked that it was difficult without details to make any successful enquiry and to locate and punish the offenders if any. Political Agent in reply said, " I hear that one man while beaten by loan collectors broke away and committed suicide by throwing himself in a well or pond. I heard that 2 or 3 weeks ago. Recently, comparatively recently I heard a woman seeing her husband or near relative being beaten, committed suicide, in a similar manner with two young infants in her arms." Adding " this is only hearsay "; continuing Political Agent said, " I am not now in a position to collect any material as nobody comes near me, as they are afraid of Your Highness, but this again is presumption pure and simple." I told Political Agent that we in Bharatpur had not been accustomed to any such matters being kept hidden from us by our Political Agents, and therefore I strongly resent Colonel Crosthwaite not having brought it to my notice when he heard of it, and in that case immediate enquiries could have been made. I also said that if the Political Agent thought or implied that our Police was not capable or trustworthy enough to make full enquiries into such matters, I was prepared to get on loan Government Police to make such enquiries; to this Political Agent said, " I have nothing against the Police; in fact I heard that the Police actually reported this case and the papers were done away with or sat upon, as nothing further is to be heard of them at least by me." I asked how would he hear anything of this without having mentioned anything about it to the Darbar; to this Political Agent said, " Oh! a little bird comes and whispers to me " and added, " what I had heard is more or less corroborated by my Agra Reports."

CHAPTER V.

SUMMARY OF THE ABOVE SUBMITTED TO THE VICEROY ON 27TH NOVEMBER AND ACKNOWLEDGED BY HIS EXCELLENCY IN HIS LETTER OF THE 4TH DECEMBER, 1926.

Serial No.	Criticism by the Political Agent.	Statement of Facts.
		I. LIABILITIES.
1	It is surmised that the State owes a debt of between 50 and 60 lacs.	The statement of Liabilities of the State submitted by the Accountant General on 30th June 1926 shows:— Total Liabilities ... ... 45,08,717 Assets such as advances, suspensions, etc, on account of above ... 13,86,380 Net Liabilities ... 31,22,337
2	It is alleged that this debt is largely due to the expenditure on (*a*) unnecessarily numerous and expensively uniformed Bodyguards.	Comparative statement showing cost of uniforms according to the scale:— BODYGUARDS. Late Maharaja's Time ... Full Dress. 1,500 Officers. 70 Rank & File. Present ... ... 250 „ 90 „ Khaki 200 „ 150 „ Rates have gone up 3 times compared with those in the late Maharaja's time. Comparative statement showing number of Bodyguards: BODYGUARDS. In the time of late Maharaja Shree Jeswant Singh Bahadur ... 677 In the time of State Council (His Highness' Minority) ... 306 Present Strength ... ... 372 *N.B.*—Decrease of 305 compared with late Maharaja's time and increase of 66 compared with those maintained in Minority.

Serial No.	Criticism by the Political Agent.	Statement of Facts.
3	(*b*) Shikar Department.	Comparative statement showing expenditure on Shikar Department for the past 10 years:— Sambat 1973 ... 10,936 Sambat 1977 ... 9,598 Sambat 1981 ... 31,292 „ 1974 ... 12,662 „ 1978 ... 18,397 „ 1982 ... 31,446 „ 1975 ... 14,626 „ 1979 ... 17,521 „ 1976 ... 9,598 „ 1980 ... 32,629 The increase in latter years is due to engagement of nearly 50 Shikaris to replace Tehsil establishment such as Tehsildars, Qanungos, etc., utilized previously for Beatforming and to the making of full payments for the animals and goats used for kills, which were formerly taken on Begar.
4	(*c*) Troops used mainly for Shikar purposes.	The strength of the Army has been considerably reduced for the sake of economy as is clear from the fact that the total strength which is now 1,927, including Elephants' Mahauts was 3,344 in the Minority and 7,756 in the late Maharaja's time. Consequently the percentage of Army Expenditure to the income which was 40·6 in the late Maharaja's time and 19·2 at the close of the Minority is now 12·4. Formerly the whole of the Military and Tehsil Staff was utilized on the occasion of Shoots by the Political Agents but now the III Bareta Infantry performs the Shikar Duty in addition to Camp Duties and furnishing guards at all places outside Headquarters.
5	(*d*) Elephants.	*N.B.*—Over 90 Elephants were maintained for Military, religious and ceremonial purposes at a cost of roughly Rs. 1,29,000 during the time of late Maharaja. In the Minority these died off and only 6 were left on which Rs. 22,064 were spent annually. The sanctioned strength of elephants now is 30 and the annual expenditure on these is Rs 35,000. Only 20 are however present.

6	(*e*) P. W. Department.	*N.B.*—Charge of extravagance can hardly be brought against this Department when under Gwalior Loan it is alleged that the P. W. D. has not been allowed enough to spend.
7	(*f*) and Bharatpur Mechanical Transport.	Statement showing cost of maintenance and upkeep of Cars and Lorries for Sambat Year 1981 (1924-25).

Name of Dept.	Amount Spent.	Name of Dept.	Amount Spent.	Name of Dept.	Amount Spent.
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
Revenue ...	4,900	Their Highnesses	17,505	Maharaj Kumars	
Finance ...	4,100	Mahamandari ...	17,000	and Bibijis ...	5,500
Judicial ...	1,200	Military ...	12,000	Railway freight	5,000
P. W. D. ...	5,000	Dairy Farm ...	3,643	Miscellaneous ...	5,544
Palace and Kothi Khas.	8,100	Duck Shoot ...	16,800		
				Total ...	1,06,290

N.B.—Not less than 111 carriages and pairs were maintained formerly for this purpose at a cost of Rs. 99,479. Now only 34 carriage-horses are maintained for ceremonial purposes and they too are included in the Bodyguard.

8	Extravagant expenditure in Bombay including 6 Motor Cars and all saddlery from Army and Navy Stores, 2 wagons of furniture and electric appliances, one Motor Launch and 18 horses.	5 Cars and one Lorry were purchased by Mr. Vakil at Bombay. Out of these one was purchased from the Privy Purse, one Lorry for Bharatpur Mechanical Transport and the rest were purchased for State Sardars. Original receipted Bills of Army and Navy Stores show that only Rs 3,819 worth of saddlery was purchased. The alleged wagons of furniture, etc., may be of the furniture purchased for the Kothi Khas and Ijlas Khas, etc., etc. No Motor Launches were purchased but two Motor Boats were presented by Mr. Ormerod of Bombay at Xmas last.

Serial No.	Criticism by the Political Agent.	Statement of Facts.
		18 horses were purchased in Bombay as below :— 8 Polo Ponies purchased from the Privy Purse. 1 Pony purchased by Raja Kishen. 9 Remounts purchased for Body Guards. Total 18.
9	Raja Kishen is a hanger-on of humble origin.	Genealogical Tree of the Ruling Family prepared by Sir Michael O'Dwyer (submitted in original) shows him to be a member of the family of the Ruling house. The Wajib-ul-Arz of Raja Kishen's village shows that 3 villages Ajau, Paua and Si were granted to Kishen's ancestors by Maharaja Suraj Mal some 400 years ago.
10	Formerly he is said to be a bugler in the Army.	According to the old traditions of the State Raja Kishen started life in the Army and was enlisted as a Sepoy and while undergoing recruit training was a bugler. Following are few instances :— 1. File of Chaudhri Birbal, father of Lt.-Col. Ghamandi Singh and brother of Shree Dadiji Jaginewali (grandmother of present Ruler) was appointed a Sowar on Rs. 4 per month on 1st June, 1880. 2. File of Major Behari Singh, Military Secretary to His Late Highness Maharaja Sir Jeswant Singh Bahadur shows he started as Sawar on Rs. 4 per month on 19th May, 1878. 3. File of K. Raghunath Singh, son of Raja Narain Singh, shows he served as a Sawar on Rs. 24 per month to which he was appointed on 25th May, 1885. 4. File of Ch. Samal Singh, elder brother of late Shreemati Maji Sahiba, C. I., shows his appointment as Sowar on Rs. 4 per mensem.

That this policy was uninterruptedly continued is clear from similar instances of the Minority Period such as :—

1. Colonel Ganeshilal who started life as Sepoy and rose to the position and rank of Colonel of the same Force in which Raja Kishen first enlisted.

2. Major Mohkam Singh, Captain Sanwalia Singh, and Captain Harmukh Singh (Raja Kishen's Uncle) are other instances in point.

3. Major Shree Ram who was appointed as Sawar on the 10th March 1910 was, under order of the Political Agent, given a direct Commission a year later and was made a Jemadar.

11 He has been the recipient of valuable presents, 2 or 3 Cars, and has got a house in Bharatpur and is building another in the country.

Raja Kishen purchased a private car in compliance of I. K. Notification dated 31st December 1925 through Mr. Vakil along with other Sirdars. He uses State cars on duty like other Sirdars and Members of Council. A rent-free house was given to him by Mr. Gibson under orders dated 11th November 1922 at Bharatpur like other Sirdars. Raja Kishen has purchased a house in Bharatpur and has constructed an Anglo-Vernacular School and a Rest-House at his own village. Nothing is shady in this as all this was witnessed by the then Political Agents from time to time.

12 The whole Pargana (district) of Weir has been given to him in Jageer.

Regarding this Raja Kishen states :—

'It is a gross lie to say that the entire Pargana of Weir was granted to me in Jageer. The area of the entire Pargana is 3,82,000 Bighas whereas the area of the Jageer granted to me is only 9,847 Bighas.'

In official recognition of the Jageer Grant, a Sarpech was given according to the ancient usages and customs of the State, and cannot be termed a personal present to Raja Kishen.

Serial No.	Criticism by the Political Agent.	Statement of Facts.
13	And is of not too moral a character.	Regarding this Raja Kishen states : "If my sentiments have been wounded by anything which Colonel Crosthwaite has said or left unsaid regarding me, it is his uncalled for attack on my morality and character. Of all the Political Agents and European Officers who happen to know me, Colonel Crosthwaite knows me the least. He has been in Bharatpur for not more than 3 or 4 months during which period . . . . . he gave his ears quite rapidly, to every whisper that buzzed across him and relying on such flimsy hearsay reports of ill-inclined persons he has put up a buttress to support his castle in the air repleted with unfounded allegations, one of which is against my own character." The very fact that I am attending the Palace since the lifetime of Her Highness Shrimati Maji Sahiba, C. I., is a proof enough against all such allegations, but for further references I submit the names of Mr. E. C. Gibson, I. C. S., General Sir R. C. Macwatt, General Sir Harry Watson, Late Inspector General of Indian Forces and Field Marshal General Sir William Birdwood, Commander-in-Chief and his Staff.
14	Lal Chand who was made President few months ago has failed to put the finances in order or showed any signs of doing so.	*N.B.*—Chaudhri Lalchand who is a person of considerable administrative experience, well spoken of by the Governors of Punjab and who was originally recommended to me personally and through the Political Agent by Sir Malcolm Hailey—was appointed President only a few days before these criticisms were conceived. If the finances of the State are really as bad as alleged—then it is hardly possible for any one to put them in order in a period of few months.

15 What is the explanation of the apparent breach of the undertaking that Gwalior Loan shall be solely devoted to reconstruction works and not on other purposes.

II. Misapplication of Gwalior Loan.

Statement of the account of the Gwalior Loan :—

Receipts.		Expenditure.	
Rs.		Rs.	
12,27,697	By Draft in Bank.	7,00,000	to State Treasury on account of Dast-Gardan.
2,20,000	Through Col. Ghamandi Singh.	4,13,000	to P.W.D. on account of works.
50,000	Cash through do.	2,30,680	to Deorhi Privy Purse on account of Deposit.
2,303	On account of transfer charges.	98,000	to Garrad & Co., *vide* A.G.'s endorsement dated 30-11-25.
		2,303	Transfer charges.
15,00,000			
	Balance	56,017	
		14,43,983	

N.B.—The misunderstanding in this apparently seems to be that exception is taken to the utilization of the Gwalior Loan for works commenced before its actual receipts. In this connection it is noted that the works for which payments were made from other departments and then debited to this Loan, were actually the works included in the list prepared by Mr. Cruickshank and submitted to H. E. Lord Reading on 17th September 1925, and which formed the basis of this Loan.

Serial No.	Criticism by the Political Agent.	Statement of Facts.
16	The alleged non-provision of Funds to repair the damage done by Floods, to important irrigation systems and failure to employ experienced State Engineer.	*N.B.*—Our anxiety to repair the damage can in no way be less than that of the Political Agent, otherwise the Durbar would have hardly gone out of their way to call Mr. Cruickshank, their former Engineer, from England at considerable expense. Mr. Cruickshank could not get works started sufficiently rapidly to satisfy the Durbar and therefore left after alleging to the Political Agent that he was not given money. No less than Rs. 7,69,000 were advanced to him during the short period of 8 months that he was in service to carry out the works included in the list prepared by him totalling 18 lacs, which formed the basis of the Gwalior Loan. If the Durbar had not contemplated to carry on the reconstruction work with all speed possible, the necessity of Gwalior Loan would never have arisen. Most of the works thus taken in hand have been completed and are giving full benefit during this season.
		III. The Emigration from the State.
17	There has been very considerable exodus of thousands of cultivators from Bharatpur State into the neighbouring British Districts of Agra and neighbouring Indian States.	Emigration and Immigration statements of 10 years show that the number of the cultivators who left the State was 1,649 of whom 1,616 have returned to their holdings, which means that 33 have so far not returned Number of new cultivators who have come from outside and settled in the State is 2,015 for the above period. *Labourers.* Roughly 3,118 labourers went out for works from the State and 1,112 came into the State during this year. These people go out every year and return when the rains set in to their homes and children.

		N.B.—These figures are not abnormal or surprising in a population of nearly six-hundred thousands and furthermore the above figures do not include the Punjabi and Christian Colonists, who have purchased land at a cost of thousands of rupees and who are settling under the Colonisation Scheme started after the floods.
18	An alleged recently-imposed grazing tax on all animals from horses down to village pigs which was not sanctioned in the Revenue Settlement now in force.	There is no grazing tax in the State. Grazing fee is charged from the owners of cattle who graze cattle in the Preserves and Forests of the State. The Scale and Schedule of fee charged is the same as it was in the year 1902 and 1903, *i.e.*, ever since the present settlement came in.
19	This tax is said not to pass into State Accounts but goes to Raja Kishen direct.	The accounts of the Department are maintained according to the Accounts Circular in force, on duly attested Siahas and income of the Department credited into the State Treasury.
20	Lack of irrigation due to silting up through neglect of canals and distributaries.	The villages from which emigration is alleged have practically no canal irrigation or agricultural activities but the people live chiefly on cattle.
21	The forcible ejectment of inhabitants of about 10 or 12 villages converted into preserves for hunting purposes.	4 villages situated inside the catchment area of Bareta lake were allowed to be evacuated according to the request of the inhabitants made during the Minority on the grounds of culturable land having been reduced by submersion and the place having become most unhealthy owing to the construction and filling of the Bund in 1904. This matter is an old one and has long been closed after full reference to the then Political Agent, who as well as his successors have never raised the point.

Serial No.	Criticism by the Political Agent.	Statement of Facts.
22	Some thousands of houses were destroyed by Floods in Bharatpur itself but the sufferers received no help from the Durbar to rebuild their houses and being unable to construct themselves have left Bharatpur and have settled themselves in other villages of the State or even out of it.	The Report of the Flood Relief Committee shows the help granted to the citizens of Bharatpur and the villagers. The destruction of thousands of houses and hundreds of villages has never been denied and it was to see this destruction that His Excellency Lord Reading took the trouble of visiting the State during that period.
23	These persons have got cattle and had paid the tail tax, but they left their homes, when Rs. 5 per chhapper were demanded from them. This tax was not confined to Rs. 5 but it was a tax on the circumstances of the man. If any body perchance had a pacca house, he has to pay Rs. 500 or 1,000.	There is no Chhapper or House Tax in the State and the allegation is absolutely baseless.

24	The Chamars have run away from the State owing to Begar which was imposed on them and they had to work for months and months together without any payments.	Begar System has been definitely and effectively abolished in this State, *vide* Alia Ijlas Khas Robkars of the years 1921 and 1922. *N.B.*—Bharatpur is one of the few States in India, where traditional forced and free labour has been absolutely stopped, not only as between the State and labourers, but also between the local landlords and their tenantry by declaring it to be illegal and punishable.
25	As hundreds of people are daily running away from the State the Maharaja, it is said, has taken precautions and deputed Sowars not to let people go out of the State.	As regards the question of Patrols, the subsequent letter of the Political Agent, Eastern Rajputana States, himself to the Foreign and Political Secretary regarding measures to deal with Chambal Kanjars and of Mr. Young, Superintendent, Special Dacoity Police, thanking the Durbar on the measures adopted, are clear in showing the purpose for which these Patrols, so misrepresented, were appointed.
		IV. The Loan negotiations with Michael.
26	Michael who was brought to Bharatpur by Phool Chand came from Calcutta and not from Bombay.	Mr Michael was brought in by the State Treasurer and his proposals were rejected by the Durbar before this matter was even brought to our notice by the Political Agent: *N.B.*—I had personally told the Political Agent about this on the very day of Michael's departure and it is indeed surprising how in face of that this report originated. 2. The State Treasurer who misrepresented these facts and introduced such an objectionable character has since been dismissed.

Serial No.	Criticism by the Political Agent.	Statement of Facts.
27	If, as appears to be the case, the Darbar were of opinion in September, 1925, that a loan of 20 lakhs would meet their requirements, what are the factors which have led them, within less than a year from that date, to contemplate a loan of 50 lakhs in addition to 15 already raised from Gwalior.	The factors which led the Durbar to consider a loan of 65 lacs were (a) the repayment of the 15 lacs Gwalior Loan and the 8 lacs Seth's Loan and other miscellaneous liabilities of the State, totalling to 30 lacs, whereby making a saving in the rate of interest of 1 and 3 per cent respectively and (b) to finance the Steam Tramway Project amounting to 35 lacs. *N.B.*—The Steam Tramway Project has been under consideration of the Durbar for the last 18 years and on the basis of which the B. B. and C. I. R. Broad Gauge Project passing through the Northern part of State was dropped, *vide* Foreign and Political Secretary's No. 482-S dated 31st January 1920 and Political Agent's letter No. 3313 dated 14th September, 1921. This Project has since, by abandoning the Firozepur, Jhirka and Karauli extensions, been brought down to 20 lacs.
		V. Grain Agency. This matter is being separately dealt with by an expert.
		VI. The Unpopularity of the Flood Emergency Loan.
28	This loan is most unpopular.	This loan was raised according to the wishes of the people, *vide* Public Address (E. 6. Appendix I).
29	Too much pressure is alleged to have been brought on the people, and savage means are being adopted by the	This loan was duly opened to subscription at a Public Meeting on 11th February, 1926, when no less than 3¾ lacs was immediately subscribed. Public Committees were organised to work under a Central Committee under the Presidency of Shree Dhauji Sahib, Rao Bahadur, B. Raghubir Singh, C.I.E., C. Sh. I., Member of Council for 40 years, President of Council for 6 years, Retired, to ensure that positive

	State officials to get this loan subscribed. 2 deaths of people in consequence of the loan collections may be noted. One man while beaten by loan collectors broke away and committed suicide by throwing himself in a well or pond and comparatively recently a woman committed suicide with two young infants in her arms.	and specific measures were carried out from time to time to see that no pressure was exercised and that overzealous subordinates did not have any opportunity of indulging in the abuses, so common to such loans. *N.B.*—This is an example of the extent to which baseless misrepresentations can be carried. Details including the actual inquest files of 2 deaths to which these allegations seem to point, have been submitted in original as flagged O. 6, but it would suffice to say that in the 20th Century, it is hardly conceivable that such atrocities can be committed in the darkest corner of even a Native State much less within a couple of miles of Telegraph Offices without there being considerable commotion.
30	The Indian Officers who came for their pensions complained that they were being assessed on their pensions.	34 Indian pensioners were examined in this short period. The statement prepared as a result of this enquiry shows that a sum of Rs. 695 was contributed by only 13 of them, of their own free will, while the remaining 21 gave nothing.
31	Rs. 6,000 and 2,000 were demanded from Ratan Singh and Nandan Singh, residents of Meroli and relations of Lakhmi Chand of Bamner.	The statements of Nandan Singh and Ratan Singh of Meroli show that they are not related to Lakhmi Chand of Bamner and that nothing was demanded from them nor they have contributed a penny towards this loan.

MOTI MEHAL,
19th November, 1926.

(Sd.) Maharaja of Bharatpur.

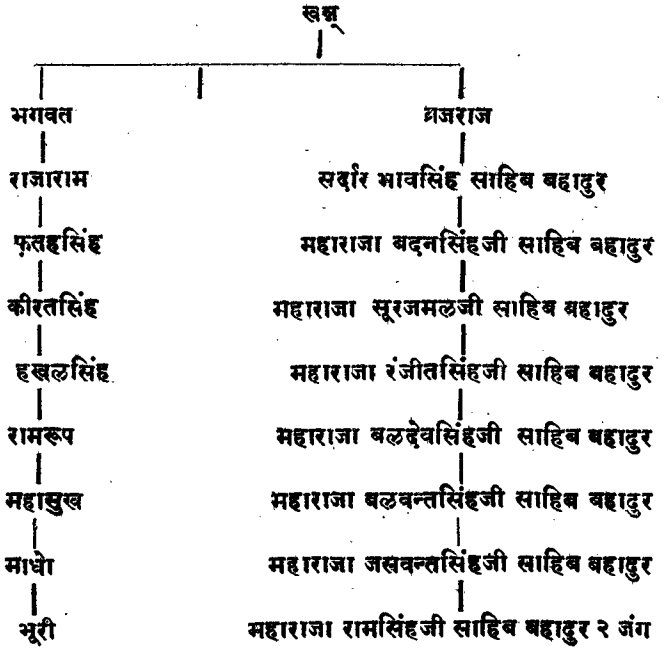
REFERENCES QUOTED IN THE ABOVE STATEMENT OF FACTS.

C-1

इन्तख़ाब शजरा नसब व हक़ूक़ मालकान मौज़ा सिनसिनी इनाम परगना दीग रियासत भरतपुर सूरतदेह भय्याचारा ग़ैर-मुकम्मिल मुर्तिबा बन्दोबस्त संवत् १९५४ विक्रम

नाम थोकपट्टी — **थोक कोचिकन्**

क़ौमियत मालकान — **फ़ौजदार सिनसिनवार**



D-1

नकल वाजिबुल अर्ज़ मौज़ा आजऊ तहसील कुम्हेर रियासत भरतपुर बन्दोबस्त क़ानूनी संवत् १९५४

नम्बर दफ़ा १

मज़मून ज़िक्र इब्तदाई बुनयाद व सूरतदेह

रिवाज

महाराजा सूरजमल ने मुसम्मी फ़तहसिंह मूरिस आला को जो उनका क़रीबी यकजद्दी भाई था, देह हाज़ा व मवाज़ेआत सी व पाहुआ व नगला आजऊ इनाम कांसा अता किये, मूरिस मज़कूर के सात बेटे थे। बवजह तक़सीम बाहमी देह हाज़ा मुसम्मी कीरतसिंह व मुखराम के हिस्से में आया, और दोनों मूरिसान ने बाहम बहिस्सा मसावी तक़सीम की, और दोनों के नाम पर दो थोक मशहूर हुये। चूँकि कीरतसिंह के पाँच और मुखराम के चार बेटे थे। इसलिए बाहम उनके बहिस्सा मसावी तक़सीम होकर उनके नाम पर थोक कीरतसिंह में पाँच और थोक मुखराम में चार कोठरी हस्ब जैल मशहूर हुईं।

थोक कीरतसिंह ८ बन्दूक़				थोक मुखराम ८ बन्दूक़			
कोठरी चैनसिंह	कोठरी सहीराम	कोठरी हखलसिंह	कोठरी नवलसिंह	कोठरी देवीराम	कोठरी विजोलासिंह	कोठरी तेजसिंह	
				कोठरी रतीराम	कोठरी धारा		

चूँकि फ़तहसिंह मूरिस महाराजा सूरजमलसिंह साहिब का क़रीबी भाई था, और उस वक्त राजा को क़िला वाला और दीगर क़रीबीयान को ठाकुर कोठरी वाला कहते थे। इसलिए मालकान को ठाकुर कोठरीबन्द कहा जाता है। अन्दरून कोठरियों के अमल बिल इजमाल है। और शामलातदेह भी है। सूरत गाँव पट्टीदारी ग़ैर मुकम्मिल है।

E-1

मि० नं० २७३ म० १ जून स० ८० फैसला १ जून सन् ८० मिसल मुक़दमा अर्ज़ी चौधरी नारायन जमादार रखवालगार परवरिश मुसम्मी बीरबल खुसरपुरा खुद ऊपर किसी खाली आसामी के—

बहज़े अर्ज़ जनाब आली खुदावंद नैमत फैयाज़े ज़मा जनाब महाराजा साहब बहादुर २ जंग दाम इकबाल हू मीरसानद।

जनाब आली अर्ज़ हाल फ़िदवी का यह है कि मुसम्मी बीरबल खुसरपुरा हाज़ा का अरसे से दरे दौलत पर व उम्मेद परवरिश खुद हाज़िर है—इस वास्ते बज़रिये अर्ज़ी हाजा अर्ज़ रसाँ हूँ कि हज़ूर खाविन्दी फरमाकर ऊपर किसी आसामी खाली घुड़चढ़ा के परवरिश नामबुरदे की फ़रमावें तो अपनी मुराद को पहुँचकर बदुआये दौलत मसरूफ़ रहे। इलाही आफ़ताब दौलत का तावां रहे, फ़क़्त

अर्ज़ी फ़िदवी चौधरी नारायन जमादार मारूज़ा (१ जून सन् ८० ई०)

नं० ४६ हुक्म हुआ है कि मुकर्रिर किया जाना बीरबल का ऊपर आसामी गेंदा गोपाल गढीया के बतरफ सोयम रजमट १ में व जुमरै घुड़चढ़ा हाय बमुशाहिरा ४) माहाना व १ पेटिया योमिया के मंजूर है अहकाम जाब्ता जारी होवैं—अलमरकूम १ । ६ । १८८० ई० मोहर श्री हजूर पुरनूर दाम इकबाल हू

F-1

मि० नं० १३६ घुड़चढ़ा म० १६ । ५ । १८७७ फैसला १६ । ५ । १८७७

मि० मु० अर्ज़ सिरिश्ते कप्तान श्रीराम व दरख्वास्त तकररूरी मुसम्मी विहारी बजाय आसामी ठा० पैमसिंह घुड़चढ़ा मुतवफ्फी पिदर नामबुरदा—

व इज़ अर्ज़ बन्दगान आली मुत आली खुदाबन्द नियामत फईयाज़ ज़मा जनाब फैज़ मआब श्रीहज़ूर महाराजा साहब बहादुर २ जंग दाम इकबालह

मेरसानद

जनाब आली मुसम्मी विहारी पिसर ठाकुर पैमासंह घुड़चढ़ा मुतवफ्फी ने किते अर्ज़ी बदी मारूज़ा कि वालिद मुजहिर का बकज़ा इलाही फ़ौत हो गया है और सिवाय इस नौकरी के और कोई गुज़र औकात की सूरत नहीं लिहाज़ा उम्मेदवार हूँ कि बराय खाविन्दी परवरिश फ़िदवी की ऊपर आसामी खाली वालिद मुतवफ्फी फ़िदवी की फ़रमाई जावे सरिश्ते हाज़ा में गुज़रानी लिहाज़ा अस्ल अर्ज़ी सायल

वज़रिये अर्ज़ दास्त हाज़ा व मुराद सिदूर हुक्म मुनासिब इरसाल ख़िदमत बन्दगान आली है और ऐहतयातन नामबुरदा भी बहत मुलहाज़े बन्दगान वाला भेजा जाता है, वाजिब था सो अर्ज़ किया इलाही अफ़ताब दौलत का तावां रहे

अर्ज़ी फ़िदवी ज़ोरावरसिंह रिसालदार मेजर

ता० १७ । ५ । १८७७

द० ज़ोरावरसिंह रिसालदार मेजर के बख़त हिन्दी

नं० ७७२ रो० हुक्म हुआ कि

दरख्वास्त हाज़ा मंज़ूर है अहकाम ज़ाबता जारी होवें अलमरकूम १६ मई सं० १८७७ ई०

मोहर श्रीहज़ूर

G-1

मि० नं० ४०७ घुड़चढ़ा मरजूआ ७ जौलाई सन् १८८३ व फ़ैसला ७ जौलाई सन् १८८३

नक़ल हुक्म महकमे इजलास खास श्रीहुज़ूर पुरनूर बहादुर २ मद्द दाम इकबालहू

मुसविते नासिये रपोट दीवानान दफ्तरराज ज़ुहर अरजी रघुनाथसिंह, वल्द राजा नारायनसिंह मुतवफ्फी बल्लभगढ़िया बदरख्वास्त तकरीर खुद बजाय वाकिद राजा नारायनसिंह मुतवफ्फी—मशहर इसके कि २०० बीघे आराजी वाक़े मौजे खरगा परगना उज्जैन व २४) माहाना ता हीनहयात बनाम राजा नारायनसिंह मुतवफ़्फी मुकर्रर थे बदर पेशी काग़ज़ हाज़ा जाहिर है कि बनाम नारायनसिंह मुतवफ्फी २४) रु० माहाना और २०० बीघे आराज़ी वाक़े मौज़ा खरगा परगने उज्जैन में हीनहयात उसके मुकर्रर थे । अब नारायनसिंह मज़कूर फौत हो गया, रघुनाथसिंह वल्द नारायनसिंह ख्वास्तगार परवरिश खुद का है अगरचे मुआश मज़कूर बनाम मुतवफ्फी हीनहयात थी उसमें कुछ इस्तहकाक पिसर उसके का नहीं है मगर व नजर तरहम मुकर्रर होना २४) रु० माहाना का बनाम रघुनाथसिंह पिसर नारायनसिंह मुतवफ़्फी और किया जाना नौकरी का नामबुरदा से व सरिश्ते रजमट अव्वल स्काडरन अव्वल व जुमरे सवारान मुनासिब और २ सौ बीघे आराज़ी मौसूमा मुतवफ्फी लायक ज़ब्ती के है और जो कि अरजी रघुनाथसिंह सायल व तारीख १५ जून सन् १८८३ मुलाहिजा हुज़ूर अनवर में गुज़र कर बमुराद दरयाफ्त हाल खानपान दफ़्तर राज में भेजी गई

तो दीवानान दफ़्तर राज ने बाद २० योम के इस कदर अरसे बाद जवाब भेजा लिहाज़ा इस क़ुसूर में दीवानान दफ़्तर राज लायक किये जाने ग़ैरहाज़िरी आठ आठ योम के हैं नजर बरां

हुक्म हुआ कि

२०० बीघे आराजी मौसूमा राजा नारायनसिंह मुतवफ़्फी बाक़ै खरगा परगने उज्जैन ज़ब्त राज होकर कबूलियत आराजी मजकूर व जरिये तहसीलदार उज्जैन तलब होवे और २४) नकद तनख्वाह मुतवफ़्फी की बनाम रघुनाथसिंह पिसर मुतवफ़्फी मुकर्रर होकर नामबुरदा से व सरिश्ते रजमट अव्वल स्काडरन अव्वल बजुमरै सवारान नौकरी ली जावें। २४) रु० माहवारी दफ़्तर राज से अलहदा होकर शामिल बराबुर्द रजमट अव्वल की जावें और ग़ैरहाज़िरी दीवानान दफ़्तर राज की बक़ुसूर देर से भेजने जवाब के डाली जावे एहकाम ज़ाब्ता इजरा पावें—७ जौलाई सन् १८८३

H-1

मि० नं० ४६ घुड़चढ़ा मरजूवा ६ अप्रेल सन् १८७८
फैसला ६ अप्रेल स० ७८

जोकि मुसम्मियान खरकसिंह व पदमसिंह व करनसिंह व फ़ौजदार भोलासिंह व चौधरी दीपसिंह व दीनानाथ तनख्वाह दफ़्तर राज से हस्ब तफ्सील जैल पाते हैं—खरकसिंह पदमसिंह करनसिंह फ़ौ० भोलासिंह चौ० दीपसिंह व दीनानाथ

४२) ४२) ४२) २०)

मशाहारा १८)

लिहाज़ा हुक्म हुआ कि

खरकसिंह व पदमसिंह व करनसिंह व फौ० भोलासिंह व चौ० दीपसिंह व दीनानाथ का ताल्लुक दफ़्तर से अलाहदा होकर तबदीली इनकी सरिश्ते तुरप पंजुम ताल्लुके कप्तान श्रीराम में की जावे और तनख्वाह भी उनकी दफ़्तरराज से अलहदा होकर दर्ज बराबुर्द तुरप पंजुम होवे दीवानान दफ़्तर और कप्तान श्रीराम को बमुराद तामील हुक्म लिखा जावै—६ अप्रैल सन १८७८

I-1

मि० नं० २५३ रजमट कौंसिल मरजुआ १ अप्रेल सन् १९१० व फैसला १ अप्रेल सन् १९१०

कैफ़ियत सरिश्ते रजमट अव्वल—ब हुज़ूर जनाब मिसलेनियस मैम्बर सा० कौंसिल राज बाकै, ३१ मार्च सन् १९१०

मिसिल मुक़दमा दिये जाने जगह श्रीराम क़ौम गूजर वज़ीफ़ा ख्वार वल्द ज़ोरावर सवार मुतवफ़्फी को।

गुज़ारिश है कि कैफ़ियत जनाब वाला रक़म ज़दा १६ मार्च स० १९१० व मुक़दमे दरख़्वास्त हफ़ीज़ख़ाँ उम्मेदवार ब मुराद परवरिश ब ज़मरह सवारान ब इरशाद दिये जाने जगह श्रीराम नाबालिग को वसूल हुई चुनांचे मुआयना डाक्टरी सायल का कराया गया तो डाक्टर साहब ने सायल को क़ाबिल मुलाज़मत के तहरीर फ़रमाया है और जरे चन्दा इसके वालिद का जमा रजमट है जगह भी ख़ाली है। लिहाज़ा मिसिल मुक़दमा ज़रिये कैफ़ियत हाज़ा ब मुराद मन्ज़ूरी तक़र्ररी सायल यानी श्रीराम नाबालिग ब ज़मरह सवारान बतौर सिलेदार खुद अस्पा इरसाल ख़िदमत शरीफ़ है और बाज़ैराय आली होवे कि हालात मुफ़स्सिल साबिक़ा इसके मुलाहिज़ा कैफ़ियत रजमट अव्वल मौसूमा जनाब मुवर्रिख़ै २३ मार्च सन् १९१० से बाज़ैराय आली होंगे जो बवजह कराने मुक़र्रर मुआयना डाक्टरी मुलतवी किये गये थे। वह भी शामिल कर दिये गये जो महकमै सदर में रक्खे जावेंगे।

इजलास मिसलेनियस मैम्बर सा० ब०

बाद मुलाहिज़ा भरती किया जाना श्रीराम वज़ीफ़े ख्वार का इस्ब रपोट करनैल साहब रजमट अव्वल मन्ज़ूर है। असल दर्ज रजिस्टर होकर अहकाम जारी हों १ अप्रेल सन् १९१०

J-1

नं० १६२—कैफ़ियत इजलास हौम मेम्बर साहब ब० स्टेट कौंसिल भरतपुर बख़िदमत सेक्रेटरी साहब म्युनिसिपिल बोर्ड व नजूल भरतपुर

ता० ११-११-२२ ई०

मिसल नं० ६८ नजूल सन् २२—बाबत ख़ाली कराये जाने हवेली बाके मोहल्ला गोपालगढ़ वास्ते लेहस दफ़ेदार किशन अरदली खास—माफ़िक हुक्म जबानी ज़रिये नारायन खवास—

अंदरीन वारे नक़ल हुक्म महकमे आलिया इजलास ख़ास नं० १०११ महकमा १०-११-२२ वर्दी इरशाद कि व तामील नोट आलिया इजलास ख़ास मुवर्रिखा ३-

१०-२२ रिपोर्ट तामीली हुक्म ज़बानी अफ़सर साहब नजूल पेश होने पर हुक्म हुआ कि मकान वाक़े मुहल्ला गोपालगढ़ का लेहस दफेदार किशन पोलो स्कोड्रन सैक्सन ए० तुरप १ कृ०सि० ओ०ब्र०ला० की बूदबास के वास्ते बिला किसी किराया दिया जाना मंजूर है, सादिर मोहक्मे हाज़ा होने पर ज़रिये कैफ़ियत हाज़ा मंशाय हुक्म आलिया इजलास खास से इत्तला दी जाती है।

दस्तख़त इंग्रेजी होममेम्बर।

K-1

नं० १४६ कैफ़ियत अज़ मेहक्मा कौंसिल बइजलास श्रीराव राजा रघुनाथसिंहजी साहब बहादुर

नजूल—ता० ६।७।१७

मि० नं० ११७ संवत् ६५ नजूल

मि० नं० २६५ मरजूआ १८।८।१७ फ़ैसला १८।८।१७ ई० नजूल व मुक़दमे हुक्म कौंसिल व इरशाद रखे जाने मकान सरकारी वाक़े वासन दरवाजे व माफ़ी चौधरी श्रीरामजी रिश्तेदार राज के पास बिला शर्त हीनहयात.

तहकीकात मकानात सरकारी मकबूआ ठाकुर कल्यानसिंह व चौ० श्रीराम व मुक़दमे हाज़ा मकानात चौधरी श्रीराम को बमूजिब हुक्म २ मई सन् १८६४ इजलास जनाब महाराजा श्रीरामसिंहजी साहब बहादुर २ जंग दाम इकबालहू, अता हुये। उस हुक्म में अगरचे नाम दरज नहीं है लेकिन फैहरिस्त जो मिसल नं० ६० नजूल कौंसिल संवत् ६७ में शामिल है उसमें इस जायदाद की बाबत चौधरी श्रीराम का नाम दरज है और उनका कब्ज़ा है। चुनांचे यह मामला कौंसिल इकजाई के सामने सन् १६०० में आया और ५ जौलाई सन् १६०० को चौधरी श्रीरामजी का कब्ज़ा बहाल रखा गया। बादहू २६ मई सन् १६०६ को मोहक्मे आलिया ऐजंटी से बाद तहकीकात कामिल मुशर्रह तौर पर यह हुक्म सादिर फरमाया गया कि यह मकान महाराजा रामसिंहजी साहब के हुक्म २ मई सन् १८६४ से श्रीराम और ठाकुर कल्यानसिंह को मिली और उसी बुनियाद पर कौंसिल ने अपने हुक्म ५ जौलाई स० १६०० में तजवीज किया, कि मकानात श्रीराम और ठाकुर कल्यानसिंह की हवालगी में दरज किये जावें।

फिनानशल मेम्बर साहब बहादुर की राय है कि चूंकि इन मकानात की बाबत तहरीरी हुक्म मौजूद है आयंदा किराया वग़ैरह लगाने की ज़रूरत नहीं है—इससे रेवन्यू

मेम्बर साहब ब० को भी इत्तफाक है। मिसलेनियस मेम्बर साहब बहादुर की राय है कि पेशतर इन मकानात की निस्बत यह जाहिर किया गया था कि ज़बानी हुक्म से हैं—लेकिन जब तहरीरी हुक्म का मौजूद होना साबित हो गया तो फिर कोई बहस ज़बानी हुक्म होने और उसको साबित करने की ईजानिब को नहीं है ईजानिब को राय फिनानशल मेम्बर साहब बहादुर व रैवन्यू मेम्बर साहब बहादुर से इत्तफाक है कि मकानात श्रीराम और ठाकुर कल्यानसिंह की हवालगी में बदस्तूर रहने चाहियें और उसके मुताबिक अहकाम जारी हो गये। उसके बाद ठाकुर कल्यानसिंह की बाबत महकमे आलिया ऐजेंटी से हीनहयात रखने का हुक्म हो गया था और चौधरी श्रीराम की बाबत कोई हुक्म खिलाफ अहकाम मुतज़करा वाला नहीं था—सिर्फ़ इजलास जुडीशल मेम्बर साहिब ब० १३ दिसम्बर सन् १९०९ को हुक्म दिया गया कि मिसल ठाकुर कल्यानसिंह के चौधरी श्रीराम की बाबत भी अमल किया जावे। चौधरी श्रीराम की ज़रदारी पर यह काग़ज़ात जुडीशल मेम्बर साहब बहादुर के इजलास में पेश किये गये, कि जब कि कोई हुक्म चौधरी श्रीराम के साथ क़ैद हीन-हयात आलिया ऐजेंटी का नहीं है तो जो अहकाम साबिक में निस्बत चौधरी श्रीराम हैं, वह नातिक हैं उनके खिलाफ़ क़ैद हीनहयात की लगाना मुनासिब नहीं है इस पर जुडीशल मेम्बर सा० ब०की राय है कि इन अहकाम मुतजकरै वाला के ख़िलाफ़ और कोई हुक्म इस ख़ास मामले चौधरी श्रीराम के मुतालिक आलिया ऐजेंटी से नहीं हुआ, जैसा कि ठाकुर कल्यानसिंह के मुतालिक १९ नवम्बर सन् १९०९ को हो गया है—और जब कि हमने १३ दिसम्बर सन् १९०९ को अपना हुक्म तहरीर किया था—हमारे सामने यह वाक़यात नहीं थे—वगैरः मौसूल होकर ज़रिये कैफ़ियत हाज़ा लिखा जाता है कि निस्बत चौधरी श्रीरामजी बमूजिब अहकाम २ मई सन् १८९४ व ५ जौलाई सन् १९०० व २६ मई सन् १९०९ कारबंद रहें और इसके मुताबिक तामील की जावे। इमसला आमदा वापिस हैं।

दस्तख़त बखत इंग्रेज़ी श्रीराव राजा

रघुनाथसिंहजी सा० बहादुर

K-1

मि० नं० ४३ । नज़ूलम० ८ । ७ । १८७३ फ़ैसला ८ । ७ । १८७३

फ़ेहरिस्त मि० मु० भगवतसिंह घुड़चढ़ा बदरख्वास्त मकान सरकारी वाके नीमदे दरवाज़े वमाफ़ी किराया ।

नक़ल हुक्म महक्मे इजलास खास श्रीहजूर फैज़ गंजूर महाराजा सा० बहादुर २ जंग दाम इक़बालहू ।

मुसवे तनासिया अर्जी चौ० भगवतसिंह घुड़चढ़ा वदी खुलासा कि जो मकान नीमदे दरवाज़े का कि जिसमें जोरावरसिंह रिसालदार रहते थे सो उनको सरकार ने और मकान इनायत फरमाया है बदरख्वास्त अताये मकान जोरावरसिंहवाला वास्ते सकूनत खुद ।

हुक्म हुआ कि

जो मकान कि साबिक जोरावरसिंह को मिला था और अब वह ख़ाली है । लेहाज़ा वह मकान सायल को वमाफ़ी किराया वास्ते सकूनत के अता किया जावे एहकाम जाबता इजरा पावें ६ । ७ । १८७३ मु० दीग

मोहर श्री हजूर पुरनूर

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मि० नं० ६८ । निज़ूल मु० ६ । ४ । १९२३ फ़ै० ६ । ४ । १९२३

वमु० बख़शिश किये जाने ज़मीन व मकान चौकी-हाट बुद्ध नत्थीसिंह ड्योढ़ीवान व ख़ुशी जनम महाराज कुँवार—

कैफ़ियत अज महक्मे आ० कौनसिल व इजलास होम मेम्बर सा० बहादुर बख़िदमत सक्रेटरी साहब म्यूनिसिपलबोर्ड भरतपूर ता० ३ । ४ । १९२३

नक़ल हुकम महक्मे आ० इ० ख़ास नं० १३ ता० २१ । ३ । १९२३ वहीं इरशाद कि अरजी नत्थीसिंह ड्योढ़ीवान अताय मकान वाके बुध की हाट मौसूमा चौकी जो ईंट मिट्टी से बना हुआ है और दास के मकान के सामने है—बवजह होने तकलीफ़ मकान के श्रीमहाराज कुँवार के जन्म उत्सव की ख़ुशी में बतौर बख़शिश पेश होकर निज़ूल से ज़रिये होम मेम्बर साहब रिपोर्ट तलब हुई तो रिपोर्ट निजूल ता० २९ । ११ । १९२२ की वाक़े मोहल्ला बुध की हाट एक मकान नम्बरी ११० पुख़ता मारूफ चौकी पुलिस किराये =) आने माहवार बनाम रामसिंह गूजर है तख़मीना २४५) है । रक़बा ज़मीन तहैत मकान व रङ्ग सुर्ख़ ५८ गज़ १३½ बिस्वे है

और इसके बराबर ज़मीन उफ्तादा बरंग सबज़ा नं० १ । २ । ३ कुल १६५ गज़ १२½ वि० होता है शरह मोहल्ला ।।।) आने गज़ है। कुल रक़बा तहैत मकान व उफ्तादा का २५४ गज़ ५½ बिस्वे होता है जिसकी क़ीमत १६०।।=) होती है यह रक़बा ज़मीन मन्दरजे नक़शा हस्ब ख्वाहिश नत्थीसिंह ज्योढ़ीवान है। जरिये अर्ज दाश्त होम मैम्बर सा० वसूल महकमे हाज़ा होने पर कराये जाने मुलाहज़ा मौक़ा मिसल को अफ़सर निज़ूल के पास भेजा। हमने मौक़ा मुलाहज़ा कर लिया है लि० मिसिल को निज़ूल से तलब करके हुक्म देते हैं कि मकान चौकी बुध की हाट का हस्ब दरख्वास्त नत्थीसिंह ज्योढ़ीवान को जन्म उत्सव महाराज कुंवर की खुशी में बख़शिश में दिया जाना मन्जूर है सादिर महकमे हाजा होने पर जरिये कैफ़ियत हाज़ा मनशाय हुक्म आ० इ० खास से बिनावर तामील इत्तला दी जाती है।

दस्तख़त वख़ते अँगरेजी गिबसन सा०
होम मेम्बर सा० व ~

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मि० नं० २५ निज़ूल मु० २२ । ११ । १६१४ फ़ै० १७ । ६ । १६१५

व मुक़द्दमे कै० निज़ामत भरतपूर मुशअर दरयाफ़्त हाल ज़मीन मकान वाकै घेर किरानी सा० जो सहीयद् आलिमअली व मुसम्मात राहतुलनिसां बेवा हकीम अहमद अली व एवज़ ४००) रुपये बनाम सैयदहुसैन मास्टर रेहेन करते हैं।

नम्बर १२२—व इजलास श्रीराव राजा साहब बहादुर यह काग़ज़ात मुलाहज़े में आये मकान राज से अरसे का दिया हुआ है इसलिए जिस तरह से कबज़ा है कबज़ा तो सायलान का बदस्तूर रक्खा जावे लेकिन रजिस्टरी रेहेन की नाज़ायज़ मुतसव्वर होनी चाहिये। जवाब निज़ामत भरतपूर को व निज़ूल को मुरसिल होवे। सा० ६ । ८ । १६१५

दस्तख़त रावराजा साहब
वख़ते अँग्रेज़ी

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मि० नं० ५० मरजुआ ८ । ३ । २२ फ़ैसला ८ । ३ । २२

दरबारे न लिये जाने किराया मकान सरकारी गुसाईं झन्डासिंह से—

नम्बर २—नक़ल हुक्म महकमे आलिय इजलास ख़ास श्री हुजूर पुरनूर महाराजा साहब बहादुर २ जङ्ग दाम इकबालहू

मु० अर्जी गु० झन्डासिंह सरदार राज माफी किराया मकान मसकूना खुद—

इस मुक़दमे में अरजी गु० झन्डासिंह सरदार राज वइस्तदुआ माफी किराया मकान मसकूना खद जिसमें पहले व माफ़ी रहता था और अब कुछ अरसे से किराया लगा दिया गया है—पेश होकर बाद मुलाहजा मिसल कायमी किराया नं० ६१ ए० स० १६०३ कौंसिल बाद दरयाफ़ सरिश्ते बिजूल—

हुक्म है कि

यह मकान गुसाईं झन्डेसिंह को वास्ते रहने के दिया गया है । जब तक ये इसमें रहें तब तक किराया लिये जाने की ज़रूरत नहीं है अहकाम इजराय हों

नं० ३ । ३ । २२

मोहर श्री हुजूर पुरनूर

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मि० नं० ६६ नजूल पुराना डाकख़ाना मरजुआ १२ । ५ । २२
फ़ैसला १२ । ५ । २२

दिये जाने कमरा पुराना डाकख़ाना पंडित बुलाक़ीराम साहब डाईरेक्टर साहब तालीम को

मित्रवर फ़ौजदारजी

माफिक आज्ञा श्रीमतीजी मकान पुराने डाकख़ाने का पं० जी महाराज को दे दिया जावे सफ़ाई वग़ैरा भी इसकी करा दी जावे ता० २७

दः परषोत्तमलाल

वख़त इंग्रेजी

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मि० नं० ३१३ मरजुआ ८।८।१९१८ फैसला ८।८।१८ नजूल

ब मुक़दमे मंजूरी वापसी मकान सरकारी नम्बरी वाके वासन दरवाज़े जो ब माफ़ी किराये चौधरी मौहोरसिंह व केहरीसिंह रिश्तेदार राज के पास है।

नं० २०२ कैफ़ियत अज़ महकमे कौंसिल व इ० होम मेम्बर सा० ब०

बख़िदमत सैक्रेटरी साहब बोर्ड व नजूल भरतपूर ता० १६।४।२४

मु० अर्जी चौ० केहरीसिंह दरबारे न खाली कराये जाने मकान खुद जो राज से बख़शिश में मिला है व दिये जाने खान पान।

इस बारे में नक़ल हुक्म मेहकमे आ० इ० ख़ास नं० १६ में ८।४ २४ ई० वर्दी इरशाद कि अर्ज़ दाश्त होम मेम्बर सा० ता० १९।२।२४ नं० २३ मय मिस्ल नं० ३१३ सन् १९१८ नजूल हुक्म है कि सायल अच्छी तरह मकान को रखता है फ़िलहाल मकान ख़ाली कराने की ज़रूरत नहीं है। जवाब मुरसिल हो सादिर महकमे हाज़ा होने पर मन्शाय हुक्म आ० इ० ख़ास से जरिए हाज़ा आपको इत्तला दी जाती है इति।

दः बलवीरसिंह होम मेम्बर
वक़्त इंग्रेज़ी

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मिसल नं० २३ निजूल मु० २३।१।१९०० फै० २३।१।१९००

मिसल मु० कै० सुपरीडेन्ट सा० माल सदर बमुराद ख़ाली कराये जाने हवेली जक़ाती वाली वीनावर सकूनत खुद मुतलिका वारसान करनेल श्रीराम हस्ब मनशाय जनाब एजेन्ट साहब बहादुर।

नम्बर १५९ श०—कैफ़ियत महकमे कौनसिल, राज भरतपूर बख़िदमत अफ़सर सा० सिरस्ते बिजूल

ता० ५।३।१९०३

मि० मु० दरख़ास्त मीर महमूदहुसेन सा० सुपरीडेन्ट सा० माल बमुराद अताय मकान बलदेव ज़कातीवाला बिनावर बूदबाश।

इस मुक़दमे में तहरीर सिरस्ते निजूल मुवरखा २६।७।१९०२ बेंच दाल में वसूल होकर बाद काररवाई जाबता मिसल पेश हुई—और अरज़ी भँवरसिंह

पिसर करवेल श्रीराम साविक रजमट अव्वल गुजर कर आज यह मिसल पेश हुई। यह मकान अतईयाराज है हुक्म २७।२।१६०० मुफसिल है वह हुकुम कायम है कोई दस्तन्दाज़ी की वजह नहीं है। मकान सायल के पास अतईया राज है लेकिन इसका फरज़ है कि उसकी मरम्मत करावै—मकान इस वास्ते नहीं दिया गया कि उसको मिसमार होने देवे। लिहाज़ा ज़रये कैफ़ियत हाज़ा इत्तला दी जाती है।

दस्तख़त जनाब मैम्बर सा० वख़ते अग्रेज़ी

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नं० ३६३ कैफ़ियत अज़ ई० मिसलेनियस सैकेट्री साहब ब० सेवा में अफ़सर साहब सिरश्ते निज़ूल भरतपुर ता० ११।३।२१

मि० नं० ८० मु० १६।३।२१ फ़ै० १६।३।२१ निज़ूल व मु० हुक्म कौंसिल व हवाले हुक्म आ० इ० खास वइरशाद मिलने मकान चौधरी रतनसिंह वाला श्रीधाऊजी साहब को व मकान चिरोंजी नायनवाला दफ़्तर हितकारिणी सभा व आनरेरी मजिस्ट्रेटी को व मिलने हवेली पाईं बाग़ वाली जिसमें दफ़्तर स्कूल है मास्टर नारायणदासजी को।

ज़रिये कैफ़ियत हाज़ा नक़ल हुक्म आ०इ० खास नं० ११ म्यू० मु० ७।३।२१ वदीं इरशाद कि जिस मकान में स्कूल का दफ़्तर है वह दफ़्तर स्कूल के किसी बिलडिंग में रक्खा जावै या उसके वास्ते कोई और जगह तजबीज कर ली जावे--और उस मकान को जिसमें दफ़्तर मज़कूर है—मास्टर नारायणदासजी के वास्ते इमारत से तैयार करा दिया जावे यानी ज़रूरी मरम्मत व सफ़ाई वग़ैरः उस मकान की हस्ब मंशाय मास्टर सा० इमारत से जल्द करा दी जावे।

हितकारिणी सभा का दफ़्तर अब जिस मकान में है उसमें से हटाकर चिरोंजी नायनवाली हवेली में लाया जावे जिस मकान में अब हितकारिणी सभा होती है वह मकान ख़ाली रक्खा जावे।

चूँकि यह हवेली चिरोंजी नायनवाली बहुत बड़ी है इस हवेली में आनरेरी मजिस्ट्रेटी का दफ़्तर भी होगा कि जिसके वास्ते मकान बनाये जाने की दरख्वास्त तहेत से हो रही है, जिस हवेली में पहूराम रहता था उसमें अब कारख़ाना शीरनी है। वह हवेली धाऊजी साहब के वास्ते तैयार कर दी जावे ज़रूरी मरम्मत व सफाई उसकी जो श्री धाऊजी साहब बतलावें इमारत से फ़ौरन करा दी जावे मगर इन दोनों मकान की ज़रूरी मरम्मत का तख़मीना सिरश्ते इमारत से पहले हमको मुलाहज़ा कराकर मंजूरी ले ली जावे। आपको इत्तला दी जाती है इसकी फ़ौरन तामील की जावे।

द० अँग्रेजी मिसलेनियस सेकेट्री साहब भरतपुर

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मिसल नं० १०६ बोर्ड भरतपूर मु० २०।७।१६२० फ़ै० २०।७।१६२०

नं० ८६ बमुक़दमे मन्जूरी माफी मकान वासन दरवाज़े वेवा ठाकुर कल्यानसिंह को ता हीनहयात ।

कैफ़ियत अज इजलास मिसलेनियस सैक्रेटरी सा० ब० भरतपूर ब म्यूनिसिपिल बोर्ड भरतपूर ता० ७।७।१६२०

हुक्म आलिये इजलास ख़ास रक़म ज़दा २।७।१६२० कि हस्बुल हुक्म श्री १०८ श्रीमती माजी साहिबा ख़ास तौर से ताजिन्दगी बेवा ठाकुर कल्यानसिंह को उस मकान में रहने की इजाज़त दी जाती है कि जो ठाकुर कल्यानसिंह को ज़ाती तौर से रहने को अता किया गया था। इसके अलावा २०) रु० माहवार उनकी परवरिश के वास्ते दफ़्तर से मंजूर किये जाते हैं सादिर होकर ज़रिये कैफ़ियत बगरज़ तामील इत्तला दी जाती है।

दस्तख़त बख़ते अँग्रज़ी सी० इस्कैलटन

K-1

मिसल नं० ६ निजूल मरजुआ २४।११।१६१० फ़ै० ३१।१।१६११

रपोट नायब रजिस्टार बदरख़ास्त दरज निजूल फरमाये जाने नोहरा पारसल वाला मुतसिल कोठरी नम्बर १३२ सेवर

व इजलास श्रीरावराजा साहब बहादुर

वापसी असल निजूल को लिखा जावे हस्ब रपोट तहसील नोहरा सेवर निजूल के कबज़े में किया जावै—और जो मकान भरतपूर में विनावर सकूनत कप्तान पारसल को दिया गया है और अब उसमें उनकी बेवा रहती हैं ताहयात उसके वह मकान विनावर सकूनत उसके कबज़े में रहने दिया जावै बाद वफात बेवा वह मकान निजूल के कबज़े में दिया जावै ता० १४।४।१६१३

दस्तख़त राव राजा साहब बहादुर बख़ते अँग्रेज़ी

K-1

मिसल नं० ११६ निजूल मरजुआ ६।५।१६१६ फ़ैसला ६।५।१६१६

नं० ४४ बमुक़दमे मंजूरी दिये जाने मकान सरकारी वाकै मोहल्ला खैरापती किशनलाल व सोहनलाल किरायेदार वाला भट्ट नत्थीलालजी राजवैद को विनावर बूदबाश ।

रोबकार महकमे कौंसिल व इजलास रेवन्यू मेम्बर सा० ब० ६ । ५ । १६१६

रोबकार महकमे आ० इजलास ख़ास मरकूमा ८ । ५ । १६१६ वर्दी इरशाद सादिर हुआ कि दिया जाना मकान निजूल जिसमें किशनलाल सावक सिरस्तेदार रावजी साहब रहता है विनावर वूदवाश राजवैद भट्ट नत्थीलालजी मंजूर किया गया है—मकान किशनलाल फ़ौरन ख़ाली कराकर भट्टजी के रहने को दे दिया जावै। विनावर आं

हुक्म हुआ कि

रोबकार हाजा बिनावर तामील सिरस्ते निजूल मेंभ्मुरसिल हौवै

दस्तख़त अमरनाथजी वख़ते अँग्रेज़ी

K-1

नं० १६५ कैफ़ियत म० कौंसिल व इ० जुडीशल व फाईनेशल मैम्बर साहब ब० बख़िदमत अफ़सर सा० बोर्ड ब निजूल भरतपुर—ता० १३।५।२४

मि० नं० ११० मु० १२ । ३ । २४ फ़ै० २८ । ५ । २४ निजूल रिपोर्ट इन्सपेक्टर निजूल दरबारे वापिस लिए जाने कमरा नं० ३८ बाकै वारेदरी माफ़ी से व देहान्त हो जाने पं० मूलचन्दजी—

हुक्म श्री आलिए इजलास ख़ास नम्बरी ३१ रकम ज़दा २६ । ४ । २४ वर्दी इरशाद कि अर्जी पं० लक्ष्मीकान्त शास्त्री वल्द पं० मूलचन्दजी के शुभचिन्तक के पिता पं० मूलचन्दजी को विद्यार्थियों के पढ़ाने के लिए तथा चिरञ्जीव श्रीकुँवरजी साहबान के जन्मपत्र बनाने के लिए श्रीमती श्री राजराजेश्वरी श्री १०८ श्रीमती श्री माजी महोदय ने एक मकान निजूल का रतन बजाज़वाला दिया था अब पिताजी का देहान्त होगया है। जो सेवा पिताजी करते थे उनको यह शुभ-चिन्तक भी पिताजी के सामने से कर रहा है और करता रहेगा। सुना गया है कि इस मकान के बारे में निजूल से सवाल चलाया गया है अतः इस मकान को बदस्तूर शुभचिन्तक के नाम भी मंजूर फरमाया जावै। पेश होकर हुक्म है कि जिस तौर से यह मकान अब तक पास पं० मूलचन्द रहा है उसी तरह यह मकान पास सायल पिसर मूलचन्द रहे अहकाम जारी हों—सादिर महकमे हाज़ा होने पर ज़रिये कैफ़ियत आपको इत्तला दी जाती है।

म० बाबोली जजीशल मैं० साहब

L-1

Notification No. 45-M.C., dated 1st December 1925, by Chief of Staff, Bharatpur State.

It has been brought to the notice of the Darbar that owing to the practice by which State conveyances are provided to certain State Officials and Sirdars, both the said Officials and the said Sirdars have entirely dispensed with their private conveyances, with the result that even for purely private purposes either State conveyances are used, or resort is being had to such conveyances as are below the dignity and prestige of the Officials and Sirdars concerned. To remedy this state of affairs it is hereby ordered that, without prejudice to the deputation of State conveyances for duty with Sirdars and Officials, now or hereafter:—

(a) Sirdars or Officials drawing Rs. 1,000 or more per mensem, in the form of salary, Khanpan, Jagir, etc., shall each maintain for his private use a decent Car, other than a Ford or Overland; or a rubber-tyred Landau and pair of horses.

(b) Those drawing less than Rs. 1,000 but not less than Rs. 500 shall maintain a Ford or other Car; or a rubber-tyred carriage and pair of ponies.

(c) Those drawing less than Rs. 500 but not less than Rs. 300 shall keep a Motor Cycle Combination, or a rubber-tyred single-horse Phaeton.

(d) Those drawing less than Rs. 300 but not less than Rs. 200 shall keep a Motor Cycle, or a rubber-tyred tonga.

(e) Those drawing less than Rs. 200 but not less than Rs. 150 shall maintain a rubber-tyred horse Ekka, or any other conveyance mentioned above.

(f) Those drawing between Rs. 150 and Rs. 100 shall keep a pony Ekka.

(g) Those drawing less than Rs. 100 but over Rs. 50 shall keep a push bike.

Provided (1) that Members of Council, must maintain conveyances as classified in (a) and (b) above;

(2) that Military Officers, provided with State Chargers, can keep a rubber-tyred trap, and use these Chargers, provided they pay an extra expenditure necessitated by such private use;

(3) that these orders will, in the case of Tehsildars, Naib-tehsildars, and Police Officers, other than the Superintendent and Deputy Superintendent, be read to mean in class (f) a riding horse 14 hands and 3 inches or over, and in class (g) a riding pony over 14 hands;

(4) that these orders will in no way affect the cases of those in receipt of definite allowances for the maintenance of defined conveyances, and

(5) that these rules will not in any way debar any person from maintaining any conveyances over and above or higher than this scale.

Explanations:—

(1) Staff Officers, both Civil and Military, will, for the purposes of these rules, be considered to be in receipt of Rs. 200 in case of Class A, and Rs. 100 in case of Class B, over and above their ordinary salaries.

(2) Except where otherwise defined, a horse will mean one over 14½ hands, while a pony will mean one under 14 hands and 2 inches.

2. These rules shall come into force from the 1st of January 1926. In cases of default the State may provide or purchase a conveyance, for the private use of the Official or Sirdars concerned, in which case monthly deductions of half the pay or Khanpan, etc., shall be made, to cover the initial cost, as well as, if necessary, the maintenance charges thereof.

3. In order to facilitate the purchase of these conveyances, a loan, on State Security, to the extent of six months' salary or Khanpan, can be advanced from the Krishna Bank, at the usual rate of the said Bank.

M-1

नक़ल है

मु० ६२५०) नौ हज़ार दो सा पचास रु० । क़ीमत मोटर जो राजा साहब के वास्ते बमुक़ाम बम्बई ख़रीद हुई थी ताकी क़ीमत के राजा साहब से मारफ़त कोठपारी जगन्नाथप्रसाद वसूल हुये—ता० ४ । ५ । २६

द० मोहनलाल खवास

अफ़सर

O-1

Letter No. A-102, dated 5th July 1926, from the Financial Secretary, Bharatpur, to the address of His Highness the Maharaja Sahib Bahadur Bahadur Jang of Bharatpur.

I beg most respectfully to submit a report on the alleged Bharatpur State Budget 1924-25 received under Your Highness' Confidential Order dated 2nd July 1926.

The original statement and a note accompanying it is returned herewith.

Report on the Statement alleged to be the Budget for 1924-25.

Total figures of Income and Expenditure given in the statement are correct but the details are, in some respects, misleading. For instance:—

INCOME.

1. In giving details of Rs. 25,00,000 under extraordinary receipts the statement shows a loan of 4 lakhs from the Imperial Bank of India. No such loan was taken in that year.

2. Similarly no loan of Rs. 6,00,000 was taken by the State from the Seths.

3. Similarly Rs. 2,26,719 shown as representing a loan from Imperial Bank Agra on Government Promissory notes belonging to the ladies of the Palace is incorrect. The Government Promis-

sory notes are State property and are with the Imperial Bank as a security for our current account with the Bank.

4. Rs. 7,44,379 shown as received on account of Kharif demand for 1925-26 in advance is also misleading. Kharif demand was actually collected in November 1925 at the proper time as will appear from the State Accounts. But for the sake of convenience in settling 1924-25 account before 31st October 1925 (the date on which our year closes) the account of 31st October 1925 was kept opened upto 30th November 1925. This amount of 7,44,379 was taken from the Treasury in November to pay off our liability and not before 31st October 1925.

5. Lastly War Bonds of 1,08,500 shown as belonging to Her Highness and sold to the Bank have not been sold. They are in the Bank like other securities of the State.

EXPENDITURE.

On the expenditure side the following remarks will remove misunderstandings.

1. His Highness' expenses are shown as Rs. 9,29,021. But this gives a very wrong idea of the actual facts. By mistake of the Account office many items which did not belong to His Highness' expenses were debited to this account simply because their payment was made through the Palace Member or the Private Secretary. For instance Rs. 8,785 paid for wall papering, etc., of State Houses, Rs. 11,907 paid for furniture replacements at Deeg and Rs. 8,947 paid for price of carpets for guest-house, have been shown as charged under this head while properly speaking according to Accounts rules all these items should have been debited to head Kothi Khas. Similarly in the item sawari kharch all included amounts such as Rations to guards, feed of animals, etc., debitable to the Units and departments concerned. Under head Poshak, an item for uniforms replacements of different units, also Rs. 63,000 for New uniform of the State Band is included, which shows the extent of wrong entries. I am having these mistakes checked and corrected.

2. An item of 5·8 lakhs is shown against Workshop. This is also not correct. The following expenditure has been debited to this head simply because the State Engineer or Karkhana

Officer made payments for them. They should have been debited to their proper heads.

Rs.		
5,095	...	... Mines and Tube wells.
3,237	...	... Imarat.
1,42,682	...	... Electricity.
489	...	... Irrigation.
97,865	...	... Telephone.
1,939	...	... Building K.S.O.B.L.
2,301	...	... Purchase of plants, etc., for Garden.
2,927	...	... Kitson Lamps.
14,400	...	... Purchase of furniture for Shri Alia Ijlas Khas.

There are other items of the same kind.

3. An item of 1·34 lakhs is as shown under "Shikar." This is also not correct. In this has been included expenditure "Bagar" on account of fodder, for all State animals such as horses, elephants, oxen, etc.

4. Item of Rs. 4,000 shown as expenses on marriage of Jamna Bai at Bombay is entirely wrong. Jamna Bai was a companion of Her late Highness Shrimati Maji Sahiba, C.I. On the death of Jamna Bai, Rs. 4,000 were given for her death ceremonies at Kaman and not for her marriage.

I have briefly shown the kinds of mistakes by the persons who prepared the statement. These mistakes will show that the statement is quite misleading and does not show the actual facts, and cannot be termed as the State Budget for 1924-25.

The figures on which the note below is based are taken from a budget of the Bharatpur State from 1st November 1924 to 31st October 1925 (copy attached) which Colonel Crosthwaite forwarded and which he has reason to believe is fairly correct. From the statement of debts of the State supplied by Colonel Crosthwaite to His Highness and from various other sources, the accuracy of the figures cannot however be vouched for, and the statement of debts must be merely taken as a summary of the position compiled from such information, which may not be entirely correct, as is available.

Statement of debts of the State divided into—

(a) Long-term loans to be met by annual payments from revenue under agreements.

(b) Long-term loans as to the provision for repayment of which nothing is known.

(c) Loans and debts payable on demand.

(a) There have been 3 loans for flood reconstruction on specific terms:—

(1) Advance of Rs. 1,50,000 of salt compensation by Government.
Rs. 75,000 repaid in 1924-25, and
Rs. 75,000 due on 1st April, 1926.

(2) Loan of 15 lakhs from Gwalior Darbar.
Rs. 75,000 due 1st October, 1926.
Rs. 1,50,000 plus Rs. 1,00,000 interest=2,50,000 due in 1926-27 and after that about Rs. 10,000 less every year, i.e., Rs. 2,40,000 in 1927-28 and so on.

(3) Loan of 8 lakhs from Seth Tikam Chand borrowed for flood reconstruction.
Rs. 3,60,000 due in 1925-26.
Rs. 3,60,000 due in 1926-27.
Rs. 50,000 plus interest in 1927-28.

Therefore there are the following charges on the revenues of the State:—

	Rs.
1925-26	5,10,000
1926-27	6,10,000
1927-28	3,00,000
1928-29	2,30,000
1929-30	2,20,000

and so on decreasing by Rs. 10,000 per annum

(b) 3·75 lakhs, the Political Agent says are due to Deorhi. The Budget of 1924-25 shows under extraordinary receipts 1 lakh loan from Deorhi plus 2,26,719 loan from Imperial Bank on G. P. Notes belonging to Palace Ladies, plus 1,08,500 War Bond belonging to Her Highness.

(I cannot quite reconcile all these figures but we may assume round about 4 lakhs has been borrowed from the Palace Ladies.)

5·5 lakhs to shareholders in flood emergency loan.
5 lakhs from temple deposits, etc.

Total 4 plus 5·5 plus 5=14·5 lakhs.

(c) The 1924-25 budget in "extraordinary receipts" shows 14 lakhs unpaid bills, 6 lakhs from Seth Tikam Chand, 4 lakhs (approximate) Deorhi, 4 lakhs secured loan from Imperial Bank of India, and 7½ lakhs advance Kharif demand.

The secured debt to the Imperial Bank of India may have been discharged by sale of securities and can be now left out of account.

The 4 lakhs Deorhi has been dealt with under (b). But the 6 lakhs to the Seth, the 14 lakhs unpaid bills, and the 7½ lakhs advance Kharif—27½ lakhs—must theoretically be met from the revenues of 1925-26, i.e., the current year.

Therefore the demand debts payable in the present Bharatpur financial year of 1925-26 are:—

5,10,000	loan charges for flood loans of 15 lakhs (Gwalior) and 8 lakhs (Tikam Chand) and salt compensation advance by Government.
27,50,000	as above
Total ... 32,60,000	

Assume the total ordinary revenues of the State to have to be down 3 lakhs as compared to last year, i.e., to be about Rs. 38,00,000 and 5,40,000 are left for expenses of the administration.

BHARATPUR STATE BUDGET, 1924-25.

(*1st November*, 1924—*31st October*, 1925.)

RECEIPTS.	Budget.	Actuals.	EXPENDITURE.	Budget.	Actuals.
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
Opening balance	38,474	38,474	1. His Highness' expenses ...	1,53,328	9,29,021
1. Land Revenue and Customs...	33,48,066	31,23,674	2. Allowances to Ex-Maharaja, Raoji, etc.	1,17,143	1,19,196
2. Judicial Department ... Fines and includes Land Revenue from Bharatpur villages in Agra and Muttra districts.	88,788	70,857	3. Ijlas Khas and Council ... Pay of, Travelling Allowance, etc.	1,27,153	1,10,636
3. Finances ... ... Salt compensation, Judicial Stamps and interest on War Bonds etc.	3,08,320	2,77,070	4. Pay of Army and Bharatpur Mechanical Transport ...	5,77,815	9,80,057
4. Army Department ...	25,300	2,223	5. Financ edepartment including Accountant General's Office and Treasury	26,129	26,854
5. Public Improvement ... Stone Quarries, Education, Municipal Department, Walterkrit Sabha.	3,30,815	1,82,380	6. Revenue Department and Customs. Pay and travelling allewance and contingencies	4,48,981	3,58,992
6. Other departments (Miscellaneous) Kothiar (Commissariat) Shikar and Forest, Kothi Khas, Jail, Press, Tosha Khana, Dairy Farm, Medical.	55,290	80,541	7. Judicial Department ... Pay, Travelling allowance and contingencies.	62,620	58,341

Receipts.	Budget.	Actuals.
	Rs.	Rs.
7. Charity	800	1,091
8. Miscellaneous	3,10,000	3,80,200
Grain Agency, etc.		
...		
Total ...	44,67,379	41,18,036
Extraordinary receipts.		
Refund of loans to Military ...	10,000	6,793
Compensation for Railway Land ...	2,000	...
Loan from Seths and Bank, etc. ...	...	25,00,000
Loan from Seth 6 lakhs.		
Deorhi 1 lakh.		
Loan from Imperial Bank of India on Security of G. P. Notes or War loan, 4 lakhs ...		

Expenditure.	Budget.	Actuals.
	Rs.	Rs.
8. Public Improvement ...	29,71,290	29,91,309
Public Works Department		
Workshop, 5·8 lakhs		
Electric Department		
Baretha Palace Establishment, 4½ lakhs		
9. Other Departments, Medical, Education, Police, Municipality, Jail, Press, Walterkrit Sabha, and Shikar (1·34 lakhs) Rations to troops and Guest House Expenses (7·50 lakhs).	7,15,260	12,59,492
10. Pensions, Charities, etc. ...	2,32,000	2,35,877
11. Miscellaneous	8,000	11,523
otal ...	54,40,721	67,81,297
Extraordinary expenditure.		
Compensation for Railway land ...	1,500	...
Contributions	3,500	2,603
Repayment of Seth's loan (Instalment)	...	1,50,000
Interest on all loans	30,000	71,731
Payment of debts pending from last year	2,00,000	3,26,066
Advances	...	1,63,318

Unpaid bills of P. W. D., 7 lakhs			Special expenditure (by His Highness' presents, etc.)	...	2,06,246
Palace 4 lakhs ...			Settlement (Land)	20,000	12,163
Bharatpur Mechanical Transport, 1½ lakhs			Local Fund	540	...
Kothi Khas 67,000			Payment for coins, etc., from Government of India	...	75,100
Body Guard 15,000					
Miscellaneous departments, 68,000					
Refund of advance	75,000	1,65,957			
Exhibition (Bharatpur) ...	5,000	1,350			
Loan from Imperial Bank, Agra, on G. P. Notes, etc., belonging to the Palace ladies	...	2,26,719			
Received on account of Kharif demand for 1925-26 in advance ...	...	7,44,379			
War Bond belonging to Her Highness, etc., sold to Imperial Bank, Agra	...	1,03,500	Marriage of Jumnabai at Bombay ...		4,000
Total Extraordinary ...	92,000	37,53,698	Total Extraordinary ...	2,55,540	10,11,227
			Total ordinary and extraordinary	56,96,261	77,92,524
			Balance in Treasury on 1st November, 1925	...	1,17,684
Grand Total	45,97,853	79,10,208	Grand Total	...	79,10,208

P-1

मि० नं० ३६ शिकारगाह मरजुआ ३। १। १९१२ फ़ैसला ३।१।१९१२

मि० मु० हस्ब कैफ़ियत सरिश्ता बदरख्वास्त इजराय अहकाम बिनाबर दिये जाने मुलाज़मान फ़ौज व गाड़ी हाय वग़ैरह बिनाबर इन्तज़ाम शिकार बतारीख़ ३० दिसम्बर १९११ जनाब साहब पोलीटिकिल ऐजन्ट सा० ब० मय दीगर सा० इनग्रेज वा० शिकार मुरगाबी कीजावेगी

नं० रवानगी ११६

कै० अज़ सरिश्ते शिकारगाह—बख़िदमत फ़ैज़ दरजत जनाब रैवन्यू मे० सा० ब० आ० कौंसिल ता० २६।१२।१९११ जो कि ता० ३० । ११।१९११ जनाब साहब पोलीटिकिल ऐजन्ट बहादुर मय दीगर साहिबान इंगरेज़ बहादुर शिकार मुरगाबी का फ़रमावेंगे । लिहाज़ा बिनाबर इन्तज़ाम शिकार हस्ब जैल मुलाज़मान फ़ौज वग़ैरह की जरूरत है लिहाजा ज़रिये कैफ़ियत हाजा गुज़ारिश है कि बिनाबर दिये जाने मु० फ़ौज़ व गाड़ी हाय वग़ैरह अहकाम इज़रा फरमाये जावें ।

द० सरदार झन्डेसिंह बख़त उर्दू

महाराज पलटनकुल—बन्दूकचीयान मय कारतूस—सवारान रजमट अव्वल

५० ४०

राजपलटन—विशम्भर पलटन

२५ २५

सिपाहीयान बाईसी—गाड़ीयान ट्रानसपोर्ट महाराज पलटन—गाड़ी गाव ख़ान

२५ ३

ता० २८।१२।१९११ ता० १।१।१९१२

कुली हाय जरिये तै० भरतपुर ३०० नफ़र

T-1

हिसाब मोटर श्रीधाऊजी साहब आमदा बम्बई जरिये कप्तान हीरासिंहजी साहब पेलिस मैम्बर साहब

७०१०) बिल मोटरकार कम्पनी,

२०।) कमीशन मनिआर्डर बाबत वी०पी० २०१०,

३२६) रेलवे महसूल किराया व कुली चारजेज़ वग़ैरः

७३५६।)
६४००) वसूल मारफ़त कर्नेल गिरधरसिंहजी—मारफ़त बाबू हिम्मतसिंह
५४००) १०००)

३५६।) बाक़ी खेने रहे जिसका हिसाब पेशतर जा चुका है।

ता० '१३।७.२६
द० अँगरेज़ी मोहनलालजी
अफ़सर खवास ऐच० ऐच० दी०
महाराजा साहब भरतपुर

A-2

Office Note.

A sum of Rs. one lac has been kept for payment to Messrs. Garrard and Co., Simla. As Mr. Cruickshank stands in need of money for P.W.D. Works, this amount may be paid to him and Garrard's dues may be paid out of the Flood Loan which is expected from Gwalior. This note may be kept in the Bill.

(Sd.) LACCHMAN PRASAD,
Dated 30th November 1925. Actg. Accountant General.

G-2

Letter No. A.-101, dated 3rd July, 1926, from the Financial Secretary, Bharatpur, to His Highness the Maharaja of Bharatpur.

I beg most respectfully to submit herewith a note giving information on certain points, enquiries regarding which were made in Your Highness' Confidential Order.

Note.

1. The exact amount spent on reconstructional and replacement works can be ascertained from the P.W.D. (Karkhana and other Departments). Lump sums have been advanced to the State Engineer, therefore the Accounts Office is not in a position at present to say how much of such sums have been spent on reconstructional works. Roughly speaking nearly Rs. 14 lacs have been spent on such works. Reconstructional works were undertaken long before the receipt of the Gwalior Loan. Payments were made for these works out of the ordinary Revenues of the State, necessarily at the expense of the other departments and works. When the loan was received part of it was given to the P.W.D. for further reconstructional works and part was given to the other departments at whose expense payments were made before.

2. Statement A attached herewith shows the details of the State liabilities. At present they amount to Rs. 30,75,717.

3. Statement B is submitted showing bills passed last year, amounts held in deposit, payments made against them up to 30th June, 1926 and the balance that remains payable on that date. Reasons for holding these bills and deposits and for the balance still being payable are as follows:—

A major portion of these deposits are under head P.W.D. Mr. W. D. Cruickshank, then State Engineer while representing the bills for payments wrote on them that they were received very late and were not properly checked by his Office. They might be passed, but the amount should be held in deposit and payments should be made when the bills were finally checked by the P.W.D. (Vide copy of the State Engineer's endorsement on the bills attached herewith) consequently the amounts of these bills were held in deposit and payments are being made at the request of the State Engineer. Payments of deposits of other departments have been withheld for similar and other audit reasons.

4. Robkars and orders regarding the checking of these bills issued from Sri Alia Ijlas Khas Council or State Engineer are submitted herewith.

5. Bills of this year that have been presented for payment have been paid. Other bills either have not been prepared or are being checked in the departments concerned.

6. There are no deposits of Ganga Mandir, Jama Masjid and Shri Krishna Gaushala now in the Treasury. These Accounts have been transferred to Shri Krishna Bank. A sum of Rs. 1,20,180-14-0 of Chah Fund is in current account.

7. A statement of money advanced to the P.W.D. this year is submitted.

8. File Book of Account Circulars is submitted herewith.

(Sd.) MAYA SHANKER,
Financial Secretary.

Statement showing the Liabilities and Assets.

Liabilities.

		Rs.	
1.	Gwalior loan ...	... 15,00,000	
2.	Seth Tikam Chand's loan	... 8,24,500	
3.	Deposits of Bills ...	... 5,64,000	30th June.
4.	Personal Ledger Deposits	... 3,63,267	30th June.
5.	Local Loans ...	... 6,50,000	
6.	Grain Agency Loans	... 3,50,000	
7.	Unpaid bills current year	... 2,56,950	30th June.
	Total	... 45,08,717	

Deduct Assets.

		Rs.	
1.	Land Revenue suspensions	... 5,08,000	
2.	Advance, etc., to Depts	... 6,65,000	
3.	Balance in Sadder ...	... 2,13,380	30th June.
	Total	... 13,86,380	
	NET LIABILITIES	... 31,22,337	

(Sd.) MAYA SHANKER.

List of Miscellaneous Deposits.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Council	23,250	7	9
Education	93	1	0
Judge's Court	6,831	6	1
Nizamat, Bharatpur	4,873	15	2
Shri Krishna Bank	567	9	9
Palace	37,260	12	2
State Band	500	0	0
Jaswant Household Infantry	24,349	9	9
Late 1st Muttoo Infantry	7,589	1	2
Municipal Board, Bharatpur	655	12	0
Rajendra Elephant Artillery	115	10	6
Deputy Collector's Office, Bharatpur	2,063	0	9
Sadar Treasury	2,623	12	0
II. Infantry	1,814	6	0
Bareta Area	38,325	8	0
Toshakhana	1,741	0	0
Sadabart	397	1	1
Dairy Farm	7	11	0
Kothi Khas	67,000	0	0
Account office	840	14	9
Settlement	78	13	0
Phopi Ji Sahiba	25,549	3	6
K. S. O. B. Lancers	60	5	0
Jail Press	255	12	0
Engineering	2,55,864	0	0
Jaswant Exhibition Mela	9,446	2	4
Rathkhana	2,858	2	9
Bharatpur Mechanical Transport	9,171	15	11
Pandit Shiam Lal	382	14	9
Bangla Deodhiat	10,509	6	6
Sheo Pershad	19,753	12	3
Anandi Lal Thekadar	500	0	0
Police	1,291	8	0

	Rs.	A.	P.
Hawalat, Bharatpur	670	8	9
Theatre	8,005	7	3
Baghat	5	0	0
Total Rs. ...	6,65,303	10	11

(Sd.) MAYA SHANKER.

List of Personal Ledger.

	Rs.
Amanat of Judicial Tehsils	43,677
Patwar Fund	42,287
Rao Raja Girdhari Saran Singh Ji	18,500
Suls Mandirs	65,366
Fauj Fund	55,588
Police Fund	10,020
Late Transport Corps	3,996
State Band	475
Municipal Board	5,078
Body Guard	1,976
Shiam Lal	557
Taccavi Chahat	61,275
Theatre	124
Grain Agency	51,616
Hitkarni Sabha	2,732
Total Rs. ...	3,63,267

(Sd.) MAYA SHANKER.

Statement showing the amount paid to the P. W. D. from the beginning of the current year 1925-26 to the end of June 1926.

			Rs.			
1925						
Dec.	1st	...	20,000	0	0	Given on the personal security of the State Engineer Mr. Cruickshank.
,,	15th	...	20,000	0	0	
,,	16th	...	58,000	0	0	
,,	17th	...	42,000	0	0	Mr. Cruickshank resigns.
1926						
Jany.	25th	...	1,00,000	0	0	
,,	26th	...	1,25,000	0	0	
Feb.	4th	...	20,000	0	0	
March	5th	...	4,000	0	0	
,,	22nd	...	1,00,000	0	0	
April	29th	...	5,000	0	0	
May	12th	...	15,000	0	0	
,,	15th	...	12,000	0	0	Given on the personal security of the State Engineer Mr. N. H. Vakil.
,,	20th	...	9,492	1	3	
,,	26th	...	16,941	3	0	
June	12th	...	22,000	0	0	
,,	14th	...	33,000	0	0	
,,	17th	...	10,000	0	0	
,,	17th	...	4,172	12	0	
,,	29th	...	1,315	15	9	
,,	30th	...	25,000	0	0	
,,	8th	...	2,000	0	0	
July		...	5,000	0	0	Date not definite.
	Rs.	...	6,49,922	0	0	

(Sd.) MAYA SHANKER.

"श्री"

नक़्शा हवालगी बक़ाया सरिश्तेजात रियासत भरतपुर

नक़्शा बक़ाया हवालगी लगायत मई स० १९२६

नम्बर शुमार	नाम सरिश्ता	बाक़ी ३० अप्रेल	माह मई	मीज़ान	वसूल	बाक़ी
१	कौंसिल	२२४७)	...	२२४७)	...	२२४७)
२	वागर	२००६॥।)॥	...	२००६॥।)॥	...	२००६॥।)॥
३	लेट फस्ट मट्टू ई	२७७॥–)।	...	२७७॥–)।	...	२७७॥–)।
४	इंजीनियरी	३५००४॥≡)	३०००)	६५००४॥≡)	...	६५००४॥≡)
५	कारख़ाना	३१७१२॥।=)	...	३१७१२॥।=)	...	३१७१२॥।=)
६	कान संग	२००)	...	२००)	...	२००)
७	इमारत	५५०२॥।=)॥	...	५५०२॥।=)॥	...	५५०२॥।=)॥
८	के.एस.ओ. बी. एल	२२१००)	...	२२१००)	...	२२१००)
९	तालीम	२६९–)॥	...	२६९–)॥	...	२६९–)॥
१०	वि० आगरा	४६०)	...	४६०)	...	४६०)
११	महल ख़ास	१२४१७०॥।=)।	२६८४६०)५०००)	३०६६३०॥।=)।	...	३०६६३०॥।=)।
१२	वि० मथुरा	१३१५॥–)	...	१३१५॥–)	...	१३१५॥–)
१३	लेट रामरसाला	३४०००)	...	३४०००)	...	३४०००)
१४	जे० ऐच आई	१५२०॥≡)॥	...	१५२०॥≡)॥	...	१५२०॥≡)॥
१५	कुवाटर मा० जनरल	९७३३≡८)	...	९७३३≡)८	...	९७३३≡)८
१६	कोठी ख़ास	४९८१०)	१०००)	५०८१०)	...	५०८१०)
१७	बन्दोबस्त	७६२२)	४१०)	८०३२)	...	८०३२)
१८	नुमायश विलायत	२००००)	...	२००००)	...	२००००)

नम्बर शुमार	नाम सरिश्ता	बाकी ३० अप्रेल	माह मई	मीज़ान	वसूल	बाक़ी	
१९	रिलीफ कमेटी	२७०४१)	...	२७०४१)	२०००)	२५०४१)	२०००)
२०	बी० एम० टी०	१५१०)	१००७५॥-)५	११५८५॥-)५	८१७०॥-)५	३४१५)	८१७०॥-)५
२१	श्री कैलादेवीजी	२१८४)	...	२१८४)	...	२१८४)	...
२२	माल भरतपुर	६६८-)॥	...	६६८-)॥	...	६६८-)॥	...
२३	मिलिट्री सै०	४१७१७।=)।	५०००)	४६७१७।=)।	१३७९॥=)।	४५३३७॥।।	१३७९॥=)।
२४	वि० आबू	२७८३)	...	२७८३)	...	२७८३)	...
२५	तोशा खाना	७६६≡)	४३८२।≡)	५१४८॥=)	१९००)	३२४८॥=)	१९००)
२६	कोठियार	९९५॥।-)॥	४८००)	५७९५॥।-)॥	...	५७९५॥।-)॥	
२७	सै. रामसिंह ओन इं.	१५०)	...	१५०)	...	१५०)	
२८	डेरी फारम	२००)	...	२००)	...	२००)	
२९	ऐगरीकलचर	४२५)	...	४२५)	...	४२५)	
३०	स्टेट बैन्ड	३०००)	४११)	३४११)	...	३४११)	
३१	शफ़ाख़ाना	५००)	...	५००)	...	५००)	
३२	बोर्ड कुम्हेर	१५०)	...	१५०)	...	१५०)	
३३	बाग़ात सदर	...	४०००)	४०००)	...	४०००)	
		४३००४४-)८	३३३५३९)५	७६३५८३=)१	१३४५०≡)८	७५०१३२॥।=)५	
						२६२४६०)	
						४८७६७२॥।=)५	
	परमनेंट ऐडवांस	...	...	...	...	८८६८२)	
	बक़ाया दीगर जुरमाना फौजदारी					५७६३५४॥।=)५	
	वग़रह	...	...	...	...	८८७५५।=)७	
	मीज़ान कुल	...	...	...	...	६६५११०।-)	

माह मई में ता० ८ मई सन् १९२६-१०००००) जो स्पेशल के साथ शिमले गया खर्च हवालगी १६२४६०) माफ़िक चिट्ठी बाबू अमरनाथजी साहब

॥ श्री ॥

नक़्शा परमनेंट ऐडवांस सिरश्तेजात रियासत भरतपुर

फ़ैहरिस्त तफ़सील परमनेंट ऐडवांस रियासत भरतपुर

नम्बर शुमार	नाम महकमा	तैदाद रक़म	कैफ़ियत
१	तहसील रूपवास	४६५)	
२	,, ब्याना	४१५)	
३	,, वैर	५१५)	
४	,, नदबई	४१५)	
५	,, नगर	२००)	
६	,, पहाड़ी	११५)	
७	,, कामाँ	४१५)	
८	,, दीग	१३१५)	
९	,, कुम्हेर	२१५)	
१०	माल भरतपुर	१५०)	
११	माल दीग	७५)	
१२	महलखास	५०००)	
१३	श्री आलिए इ० खास	५००)	
१४	कौंसिल	५००)	
१५	के०ऐस०ओ०बी०ऐल	१५००)	
१६	आर०ई०ए०	४०)	
१७	जे०ऐच०आई	१५०)	
१८	सैकिन्ड रामसिंह ओन इन-फैन्टरी	२००)	
१९	थर्ड वारेठा इ०	२५०)	
२०	लेट ट्रांसपोर्ट कोर	२०००)	
२१	स्टेट बन्ड	१००)	
२२	कुवाटर मा०ज०	५०)	
२३	लेट रामरसाला	२००)	
२४	लेट फस्ट मट्ट ई०	२५)	
२५	एकौंट ओफिस	१००)	
२६	खजाना सदर	२००)	
२७	जजी	१५०)	
२८	निजामत भरतपुर	३१५)	
२९	,, दीग	१५०)	
३०	आनरेरी मजिस्ट्रेटी	२०)	
३१	हवालात भरतपुर	६५)	
३२	,, दीग	२०)	
३३	विकालत आगरा	६००)	

नम्बर शुमार	नाम महकमा	तैदाद रक़म	कैफ़ियत
३४	,, मथुरा	५५०)	
३५	,, गोरधन	३००)	
३६	,, आबू	३००)	
३७	,, जयपुर	२००)	
३८	इंजीनियरी	४००००)	
३९	तालीम	११४०)	
४०	मेडीकल	५००)	
४१	पुलिस	१०४०)	
४२	सायर	२६००)	
४३	बोर्ड भरतपुर	२००)	
४४	,, दीग	३०)	
४५	,, भुसावर	५०)	
४६	,, कामाँ	५०)	
४७	,, कुम्हेर	२५)	
४८	,, वैर	२५)	
४९	हितकारिणी सभा	२)	
५०	लेट वनगायान	४००)	
५१	लायबरेरी	२५)	
५२	वागर सदर	५०००)	
५३	बाग़ात सदर	८५०)	
५४	कोठी ख़ास	२०००)	
५५	कोठियारख़ास	१३००)	
५६	तोशाख़ाना	५००)	
५७	जेल, प्रेस	४५०)	
५८	रथखाना	२५)	
५९	डेरी फारम	१८५)	
६०	शिकार	१५०)	
६१	श्रीकृष्ण बक	२५)	
६२	मेयो कालेज	११००)	
६३	सदाबर्त	८९००)	
६४	वी० ऐम० टी०	३०००)	
६५	निज़ामत बया ना	५०)	
६६	आरमी हेड कुवाटर	५००)	
६७	बन्दोबस्त	३००)	
६८	पेक ट्रांसपोर्ट	१५०)	
६९	ऐगरीकलचर	५०)	
		८८६८२)	

ता० १३ । ७ । २६

H-2

Letter No. X-124, dated 23rd June 1926, from the Executive Engineer, Bharatpur, to His Highness the Maharaja of Bharatpur.

In reply to the most Confidential note asking for answers to certain questions I beg to submit herewith the required information:—

No. 1. *Detailed report of Reconstructional works.* The same is submitted herewith as per File No. 1.

No. 2. *Non-provision of Funds.* A detailed list giving dates and amounts received by the P.W. Department is herewith submitted.

During the short period of the current year that Mr. Cruickshank was in the services he received Rs. 2,65,075-12-10, which shows that he should never have had any complaint about non-payment; all the important works are under progress except the Banganga Project which cannot be started unless detailed survey is made and for which sanction was already accorded by Your Highness but the work was never started and is yet remaining in the same condition.

No. 3. As written above, Mr. Cruickshank had enough money to carry on the works and from the files it is seen that he always got the money on demand.

As for the cause of Mr. Cruickshank's resignation so far as the undersigned knows it was on the Schedule of Rates more than anything else that he resigned his post. There is nothing on the record which can show that he had ever any other objection which might have led to his resignation.

No. 4. In para. No. 3 of the general note of the new Schedule of Rates the Officer Bareta is given full powers to revise the rates at any time he thinks necessary for works within his area, whereas the State Engineer who is his superior has not been given any such authority. So far as I know and as he had also one day told me he resigned on this question and the fact that his resignation was submitted within a day or two of the publication of the Schedule goes to show the above statement.

No. 5. The total amount of money that has been spent in reconstructional works since January is Rs. 2,44,462. No work was started before January 1926 during the current year and if any did start it was very trivial.

No. 6. While in Bombay I bought four Fiat cars and one Crysler. They were as under:—

1 Fiat Car was bought for Raja J. S. Kishen and is now in his services. Another one was bought for Colonel Balbir Singh and is with him. Another small Fiat was bought for His Highness and is now in services of the Agent to the Governor General at Mount Abu. One Fiat Lorry was bought for the B. M. T. and one Crysler was bought for Mr. Rup Narain and registered in Bombay in his own name. I had Your Highness' permission and authority to buy these cars as the Officers concerned were to be advanced money for buying those Cars. I had paid an advance of Rs. 3,000 for the whole lot and which advance has now been recouped.

No. 7. I am herewith submitting a report of Rai Bahadur Lala Chuttan Lal which has been received from him. He was not in a position to stay in Bharatpur for more than 2 days, and hence I made the programme accordingly. On the morning of 8th June when he arrived he was taken round the Holmes Canal and Ajan Bund. While visiting Sikri in the evening he wanted to return early, so we had to go as far as Beru Nakka and returned without seeing the canals, etc. Next morning the programme was to go and show him the biggest works that are now in progress namely the Dharsoni Head and Pathena reconstructional works; the roads being Katcha it would have taken 6 to 7 hours in going and coming back and for this reason the Superintending Engineer refused to visit those places as it would have been too hot for him. I therefore took him to Pichuna Canal instead and in the evening to Agra Road. It was because of the heat that I could not show him those places that I really wanted him to see.

Payment received by the P. W. Department during the year 1924-25.

(Excluding Establishment and Workcharge Wages.)

1924					Rs.	A.	P.
November	4th	...	...	...	2,000	0	0
,,	21st	...	...	...	3,000	0	0
,,	26th	...	...	...	2,000	0	0
December	4th	...	...	...	1,296	0	10
,,	8th	...	...	...	1,528	14	11
,,	9th	...	...	...	18,253	3	10
,,	10th	...	...	...	1,000	0	0

1924			Rs.	a.	p.
December	11th	...	4,225	4	3
,,	12th	...	2,478	8	3
,,	13th	...	100	0	0
,,	17th	...	1,124	2	0
,,	20th	...	34	14	0
,,	23rd	...	4,645	1	2
,,	26th	...	4,204	10	1
,,	27th	...	5,098	14	11
1925					
January	5th	...	2,000	0	0
,,	6th	...	424	3	4
,,	7th	...	4	10	0
,,	8th	...	927	14	0
,,	14th	...	7,568	11	8
,,	17th	...	1,971	5	5
,,	27th	...	3,868	1	5
February	2nd	...	4,449	0	0
,,	4th	...	1,596	4	0
,,	11th	...	46,000	0	0
March	13th	...	2,162	11	4
,,	16th	...	2,000	0	0
,,	23rd	...	1,976	13	9
,,	26th	...	2,700	0	0
,,	31st	...	400	0	0
April	4th	...	20,000	0	0
,,	7th	...	3,253	0	0
,,	10th	...	10,000	0	0
,,	16th	...	37,000	0	0
May	4th	...	10,000	0	0
,,	5th	...	10,000	0	0
,,	7th	...	2,000	0	0
,,	8th	...	917	3	9
,,	16th	...	15,000	0	0
,,	19th	...	35,000	0	0

1926			Rs.	A.	P.
May	2ord	... ...	75,137	6	5
,,	26th	... ...	10,000	0	0
,,	28th	... ...	41,000	0	0
,,	30th	... ...	52,600	0	0
June	3rd	... ...	15,000	0	0
,,	4th	... ...	31,488	10	0
,,	6th	... ...	20,000	0	0
,,	8th	... ...	20,000	0	0
,,	10th	... ...	45,118	14	4
,,	13th	... ...	25,000	0	0
,,	15th	... ...	20,802	9	0
,,	18th	... ...	13,504	8	3
,,	22nd	... ...	25,000	0	0
,,	15th	... ...	15,000	0	0
,,	28th	... ...	10,000	0	0
,,	29th	... ...	248	4	0
August	15th	... ...	1,500	0	0
,,	17th	... ...	6,000	0	0
,,	20th	... ...	57,997	14	11
,,	22nd	... ...	34,000	0	0
September	21st	... ...	346	3	0
,,	21st	... ...	75,000	0	0
October	22nd	... ...	2,338	13	0
,,	31st	... ...	40,000	0	0
,,	31st	(2-11)	2,032	6	7*
,,	31st	(10-11)	2,000	0	0*
,,	31st	(10-11)	5,000	0	0*
,,	31st	(20-11)	1,27,576	4	10*
,,	31st	(30-11)	20,000	0	0*
		Total Rs. ...	10,65,901	15	3

* These payments were actually made in November, but as the financial year was over by October and these transactions pertain to that month the payments are shown in October.

Payment received by the P. W. Department during the current year 1925-1926.

(Excluding the Establishment and Workcharge Salary Bill.)

1925		Rs.	A.	P.	
Nov.	2nd	2,032	6	7	As the financial year lasted
,,	10th	2,000	0	0	till the end of November
,,	10th	5,000	0	0	these items are taken as last
,,	20th	1,27,576	4	10	year's payments.
,,	30th	20,000	0	0	
Dec.	1st	20,000	0	0	
,,	15th	20,000	0	0	
,,	16th	58,000	0	0	
,,	17th	42,000	0	0	Mr. Cruickshank resigns.
1926					
Jan.	25th	1,00,000	0	0	
,,	26th	1,25,000	0	0	
Feb.	4th	20,000	0	0	
March	5th	4,000	0	0	
,,	22nd	1,00,000	0	0	
April	29th	5,000	0	0	
May	12th	15,000	0	0	
,,	15th	12,000	0	0	
,,	20th	9,492	1	3	
,,	26th	16,941	3	0	
June	12th	22,000	0	0	
,,	14th	33,000	0	0	
,,	17th	10,000	0	0	
,,	17th	4,172	12	0	
,,	29th	1,315	15	9	
,,	30th	25,000	0	0	
,,	8th	2,000	0	0	
July	...	5,000	0	0	Date not definite.
	Rs.	6,49,922	0	0	

I-2

SCHEDULE OF RATES, P. W. D., BHARATPUR STATE, 1926.

General Notes.

1. This Schedule is issued in supersession of all previous Schedules of Rates, and shall come into force with effect from the 1st January 1926.

2. The State Engineer is authorised to—

(a) sanction special Rates in cases where special circumstances exist, and

(b) order deductions to the extent of 50 p.c. in cases where bad material or work has been used or done:

Provided that the approval of Ijlas Khas is obtained in the case of (a) and action taken in the case of (b) before the completion of the work.

3. The Officer Bareta may at any time revise any rate he may think necessary for works within his area.

4. Any additions, alterations, or modifications to this Schedule, shall be issued as amendments or appendices to this Schedule, by authority of a Robkar Ijlas Khas.

Ijlas Khas,
Chief of Staff's Branch.

KISHEN,
J. S.,
Raja, S. K. B.,
Chief of Staff,
Bharatpur.

NOTE.—Copies of this Schedule can be had from the Superintendent, State Press, Ijlas Khas (Chief of Staff's Branch) and the State Engineer, Bharatpur. Price cloth bound Rs. 10. Ordinary Rs. 5.

SCHEDULE OF RATES.

Serial No.	Head and sub-head of work.	Standard unit or measurement.	Rates.	Remarks.
1	**I.—Earthwork.**		Rs. a. p.	
	1 *A.—In Banks and cuttings upto 5 ft.*			
	(*a*) Sandy Soil ...	per 1,000 c.ft.	4 0 0 to 4 8 0	
	(*b*) „ loam ...	„	4 8 0 to 5 0 0	
	(*c*) Stiff soil ...	„	6 0 0 to 8 0 0	
	(*d*) Soil mixed with Kankar and loose boulders ...	„	8 0 0 to 10 0 0	
	(*e*) Soft rock requiring use of picks and occasional blasting	„	15 0 0 to 20 0 0	Rates will be allowed according to class of work done :—
	(*f*) Hard rock requiring use of continual blasting ...	„	40 0 0 to 60 0 0	(a) These rates include dressing of top, bottom and side slope and also ordinary jungle clearance and profiles, etc.
	(*g*) Lift or depth over 5 ft. for every 5 ft. or part thereof ...	„	0 6 0	
	(*h*) Lead over 1 chain, for every additional chain or part thereof ...	„	0 10 0	(b) When earth is watered and rammed in 6" layers special extra rates will be allowed according to local circumstances.
	(*i*) Silt clearance of channels and canals including lift 5 ft. and lead, etc., 1 chain ...	„	3 12 0	

SCHEDULE OF RATES (*Contd.*).

Serial No.	Head and sub-head of work.	Standard unit or measurement.	Rates.	Remarks.
			Rs. a. p.	
	B.—In digging Tanks and Diggis.			
	(*a*) Classification of earthwork same as above ...	per 1,000 c.ft.	Rates as per (*a*) to (*f*) will be paid.	Extra will be allowed up to 5 ft. depth 0-8-0, up to 10 ft. 0-12-0 and up to 20 ft. 1-0-0 per 1,000 c.ft. and for every additional 5 ft. over 20 ft. Re. 1 per 1,000.
	(*b*) Lead of spoil over 1 chain ...	,,	0 10 0	
2	Dagbelling (6", 9" and 1 ft. deep) ...	per chain.	0 3 0	For any special reasons when assigned, 0-8-0 per 1,000 extra will be allowed.
3	Pitching—Dry stone average 1' × 8" × 6" excluding lead ...	per 100 c.ft.	6 0 0 to 10 0 0	For extra earthwork if done rates as for item 1 A (*a*) to (*f*) will be allowed for actual work done only.
4	Jungle clearing :—			
	a. Clearing grass or shrubs for camps	,,	2 0 0	

SCHEDULE OF RATES (*Contd.*).

Serial No.	Head and sub-head of work.	Standard unit or measurement.	Rates.	Remarks.
			Rs. a. p.	
	b. Clearing continuous shrub jungles of an average height of 5 ft., and consisting of small trees 6″ or less in diameter ...	per 1,000 s.ft.	0 12 0	
	c. Clearing thick jungles consisting of trees up to 9″ dia.	„	1 4 0 to 1 8 0	
	d. Cutting and grubbing out trees 1′ diameter 1′ below ground ...	each	1 0 0	Proportionate increase for larger diameters.
	II.—Road Work.			
	A. Earthwork.			
5	*a.* In Banks and cuttings ...	per 1,000 c.ft.	Rates as per class of work from 1 A (a—h)	
	B. Soling.			
6	*a.* Rubbish of old dismantled buildings	per 100 c.ft.	1 8 0	
	b. Stone broken 4″ at quarry ...	„	2 0 0 to 2 8 0	
	C. Metal.			
7	*a.* Stone including stacking at site of work to template excluding lead (1½″) ...	„ New	4 12 0	These rates include 0-4-0 per 100 c.ft. for compensation for land and 0-4-0 per 100 c.ft. for filling in and levelling grounds, etc.
	b. Kanker do. to template and properly screened exclusive of lead ...	„ New	4 4 0	

SCHEDULE OF RATES (*Contd.*).

Serial No.	Head and sub-head of work.	Standard unit or measurement.	Rates.	Remarks.
	D. Consolidation.		Rs. a. p.	
8	*a.* Hard stone metal with engine ...	per 100 c.ft. New	3 8 0	Includes cost of fuel for working roller. If water for consolidation has to be obtained from wells 0-8-0 p.c. extra will be allowed. If water brought from more than 1 furlong, a special rate will be considered. Up to 1-8-0 p.c. c.ft., will be allowed as a special case only on State Engineer's approval.
	b. Kanker with engine ...	,,	2 8 0	
	E. Carriage of metal.			
9	For Kanker :—			
	a. For 1st mile ...		1 6 0	NOTE.—Extra on (*a* & *b*) per p.c. c.ft. will be allowed for actual quantity done in dry season by making special arrangements for supply of water from wells.
	b. ,, 2nd ,, ...		1 4 0	
	c. ,, 3rd ,, ...		0 13 0	
	d. For every subsequent mile.		0 12 0	
	For Ballast :—			
	a. For 1st mile ...		1 6 0	
	b. ,, 2nd ,, ...		1 3 0	

SCHEDULE OF RATES (*Contd.*).

Serial No.	Head and sub-head of work.	Standard unit or measurement.	Rates.	Remarks.
			Rs. a. p.	
	c. For 3rd mile ...		0 15 0	
	d. ,, every additional mile		0 12 6	
	Hill roads ...			The rates will be settled according to P. W. D. Schedules, and local conditions.
	III. Foundations and Well Excavations.			
10	*A. Excavation of Founds of buildings and bridges.*			
	a. Dry earth down to 4′	per 1,000 c.ft.	5 12 0	
	b. For every additional 2′ in depth over 4′.	,,	0 8 0	
	c. Wet earth down to 4′ below low water level including ordinary baling out water.	soft ,, hard	15 to 25 25 to 35	Rate will be allowed according to the class of work done. For work more than 4′ below water level special rates will be considered.
	B. Excavation of wells.			
11	Dry earth up to water level.		as in item No. 10.	When the soil comes under classification of earth rates will be given accordingly.
	Wet earth below water level including baling out water.		do.	

SCHEDULE OF RATES (*Contd.*).

Serial No.	Head and sub-head of work.	Standard unit or measurement.	Rates.	Remarks.
	IV. Concrete, etc.		Rs. a. p.	
12	*A. Dry filling in founds.*	hard labour	3 o o	
	a. Stone ...	,,	3 o o	Labour only.
	b. Brick-bats ...	,,	3 o o	
13	*B. Concrete.*			
	a. Stone ballast in lime mortar.	,,	20 o o	
	b. Brick ...	,,	20 o o	Ballast to be broken to $1\frac{1}{2}$" to 2".
	c. Cement concrete $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1.	,,	65 o o	
	V. Masonry.			
14	*A. Dismantling old works.*			
	a. Brick in lime ...	,,	2 o o	Includes stacking of Materials, clearing site, and levelling ground.
	b. Stone in lime ...	,,	2 o o	
	c. Brick or stone in clay.	,,	o 12 o	
15	*B. Stone Masonry.*			
	a. Stone in lime in foundation.	,,	25 o o	
	b. Good coursed rubble in lime in superstructure.	,,	26 o o	
	c. Block in course chisel dressed.	,,	36 o o	

SCHEDULE OF RATES (*Contd*).

Serial No.	Head and sub-head of work.	Standard unit or measurement.	Rates.	Remarks.
			Rs. a. p.	
	d. Hammer dressed—edges chisel dressed.	hard	32 0 0	
	e. Rough dressed ...	per 100 c.ft.	30 0 0	3/8 and 2/8 per 100 will be allowed for works in tehsils Pahari (Pahari Sikri and Jurehra and Nagar) respectively owing to scarcity of carts, etc.
	f. Random rubble in lime.	„	26 0 0	
	g. Random rubble in clay.	„	15 0 0	
	h. Dry stone ...	„	10 0 0	
	i. Good rubble stone in lime in arch including centering.	„	30 0 0	Special Rates will be given if materials are imported.
	j. Ordinary coping stone on edge.	„	29 0 0	
	C. Brickwork Local Materials.	per 100 c.ft.		
16	*a*. Sundried country bricks in clay or mud.	„	6 0 0	
	b. Pucca brick (country) in clay or mud.	„	15 0 0	
	c. Pucca country brick in lime.	„	22 0 0	

SCHEDULE OF RATES (*Contd.*).

Serial No.	Head and sub-head of work.	Standard unit or measurement.	Rates.	Remarks.
	C. Brickwork Local Materials—(contd.).		Rs. a. p.	
	d. Sun-dried table brick in clay or mud.	per 100 c.ft.	8 0 0	
	e. 2nd class table bricks in clay.	,,	21 0 0	
	f. do. lime ...	,,	29 0 0	
	g. 1st class table brick clay.		24 0 0	
	h. do. lime ...	,,	31 0 0	
	i. Country brick in arch including centerings.	,,	26 0 0	
	j. 2nd class table bricks Do.	,,	32 0 0	
	k. 1st class table bricks Do.	,,	34 0 0	
	l. Country bricks in lime honeycomb.	,,	34 0 0	
	m. 2nd class table in lime honeycomb.	,,	40 0 0	
	n. 1st class tass table bricks in honeycomb.	,,	50 0 0	NOTE—1. Cornice string course, etc., are included in all the above rates being part of masonry concerned. (a) In well steining below 40" 1-8-0 extra will be allowed.
	o. Outside lime and brick 1st class table brick in lime.	,,	55 0 0	
17	*D. Mudwalling.*			
	a. Dismantling ...	,,	0 4 0	
	b. Mudwall to 10 ft. in height for building, etc.	,,	2 8 0 to 3 0 0	

SCHEDULE OF RATES (*Contd.*).

Serial No.	Head and sub-head of work.	Standard unit or measurement.	Rates.	Remarks.
			Rs. a. p.	
	c. Mudwall over 10′ in height for buildings, etc., extra ...	per 100 c.ft.	0 8 0	
	d. Mudwall over 15′ in height for buildings, etc., extra ...	,,	0 12 0	
	e. Puddling in Bunds, etc. ...	1000 c.ft.	15 0 0	
	VI. Flooring.			
18	Terrace flooring of 4½″ well-beaten concrete over brick on edge.	per 100 c.ft.	16 0 0	Rs. 3-8 and 2-8 per 10 s.ft. extra will be allowed for works in Tehsil Pahari, and Nagar respectively owing to scarcity of carts.
19	Concrete flooring 6″ well rammed ...	,,	12 0 0	
20	2″ Slab flooring or Stone flagging over 3″ well rammed concrete			Rates as per Appendix B.
21	3″ do. do.			
22	Rubble stone on edge flooring ...	,,	25 0 0	

SCHEDULE OF RATES (*Contd.*).

Serial No.	Head and sub-head of work.	Standard unit or measurement.	Rates.	Remarks.
	VII. Plastering and Pointing.		Rs. a. p.	
	A. Lime and plastering, etc.			
23	Lime plaster on walls up to 1" thick ...	per 100 c.ft.	5 0 0	Above 12 feet high Rs. 3-12 per 100 s.ft. will be paid for work done in Pahari and Nagar Tehsils Rs. 9 per 100 s.ft. will be paid.
24	Cement plaster ¼" ...	„ „	8-0-0 to 10-0-0	
25	1st class lime plaster with marble polishing ¼" thick...	„ „	18 0 0	
26	Lime rubbing with bari skin ...	„ „	1 2 0	
27	Lime cornice, golas, etc., 15" × 12" ...	R.ft.	1 0 0	
28	Lime cornice, golas, etc., 9" × 6" ...	„	0 8 0	
29	Lime cornice, golas, etc., 6" × 6" ...	„	0 6 0	
30	Lime cornice, golas, etc., 4" × 3" ...	„	0 3 0	
	B. Mudplaster, leeping and lacing.			
31	Mud plaster ...	per 100 s.ft.	0 12 0	
32	Mud lacing ...	„ „	0 2 0	
33	Cowdung leeping ...	„ „	0 2 0	
	C. Lime, etc., pointing.			
34	Lime point flush ...	„ „	2 0 0	
35	Do. rough ...	„ „	2 0 0	

SCHEDULE OF RATES (*Contd.*).

Serial No.	Head and sub-head of work.	Standard unit or measurement.	Rates.	Remarks.
	C. Lime, etc., pointing —contd.		Rs. a. p.	
36	Lime point Cut ...	per. 100 s.ft.	2 8 0	For work done in Pahari and Nagar tehsils Rs. 6¾ per 100 s.ft. will be paid.
37	Cement pointing ...	,, ,,	4 0 0	
	VIII. Roofing.			
	A. Tiled Roofing.			
38	Single tiling locally manufactured set in lime on bamboo frame complete ...	,, ,,	14 to 16	
39	Do. with old and new materials ...	,, ,,	10 0 0	
40	Ridging set in lime...	,, ,,	5 0 0	
41	Tiling set in mud on Bamboo frame complete ...	,, ,,	9 0 0	
42	Tiling with old and new materials ...	,, ,,	7 0 0	
43	Turning tiles ...	,, ,,	2 to 6	
44	Dismantling ...	,, ,,	0 12 0	
	B. Terraced Roof Con.			
45	Consisting of 4" beaten concrete over brick on edge ...	,, ,,	18 0 0	
46	Consisting of 6" fine concrete only ...	,, ,,	12 0 0	
47	Dismantling ...	,, ,,	1 8 0	

SCHEDULE OF RATES (*Contd.*).

Serial No.	Head and sub-head of work.	Standard unit or measurement.	Rates.	Remarks.
			Rs. a. p.	
	C. Mud Roof.			
48	Mud roof with sirki and bamboo frame complete ...	per 100 s.ft.	9 0 0	
	D. Thatched roof.			
	a. New thatch 3″ over frame ...	,,	4 0 0	
	b. New thatch 6″ over frame ...	,,	7 0 0	
	c. New thatch 9″ over frame ...	,,	10 0 0	
	d. For every additional 1″ ...	,,	1 0 0	
	e. Rethatching with new grass only 3″ thick ...	2	3 0 0	
	f. Thatching with old and new materials 3″ thick ...	,,	2 0 0	
	g. Ditto 4″ ,, ...	,,	2 8 0	
	h. For every additional 1″ ...	,,	0 8 0	
	i. Thatched ridging with sirki ...	p. c. running ft.	2 8 0	
	j. Sirki ceiling under thatch ...	p. c. sq. ft.	1 0 0	

SCHEDULE OF RATES (*Contd.*).

Serial No.	Head and sub-head of work.	Standard unit or measurement.	Rates.	Remarks.
	IX. Wood Work.		Rs. a. p.	
	A. Scantlings, etc.			
49	Jungle wood in roof, etc. ...	per. c.ft.	2 0 0	These rates are liable to reduction if market prices of timber fall.
50	Babool „ „ ...	„ „	2 to 3	
51	Sal wood „ „ ...	„ „	5 0 0	
52	Shisham „ „ ...	„ „	5 0 0	
53	Deodar wood „ ...	„ „	4 0 0	
54	Bombay teak wood ...	„ „	8 0 0	
55	Chair wood ...	„ „	3 8 0	
	B. Plankings.			
56	Mango wood 1" plank	„ s.ft.	0 3 6	
57	„ „ 1½" „	„ „	0 5 0	
58	Salwood 1" „	„ „	0 7 6	
59	„ 1½" „	„ „	0 11 0	
60	Deodar „ 1" „	2 „	0 6 0	
61	„ „ 1½" „	„ „	0 9 6	
62	Teak wood 1" „	„ „	0 12 0	
63	„ „ 1½" „	„ „	1 2 0	
64	Chir „ 1" „	„ „	0 5 6	
65	„ „ 1½" „	„ „	0 8 0	

SCHEDULE OF RATES (*Contd.*).

Serial No.	Head and sub-head of work.	Standard unit or measurement.	Rates	Remarks.
	C. Ballies and posts.		Rs. a. p.	
66	Sal wood 4" ballies, etc.	per r.ft.	0 1 6	
67	,, 5" ,,	,, ,,	0 1 9	
68	,, 6" ,,	,, ,,	0 2 3	
69	,, 7" ,,	,, ,,	0 3 0	
70	,, 8" ,,	,, ,,	0 4 0	
71	,, 9" to 10" ballies	,, ,,	0 6 0	
72	,, 11" to 12" ,,	,, ,,	0 8 0	
	D. Eaves boarding.			
73	Eaves board 6"	,, ,,	0 4 0	
74	,, ,, 9"	,, ,,	0 6 0	
75	,, ,, 1 ft.	,, ,,	0 8 0	
	X. Doors and Windows.			
	A. Frames or Chawkhats.			
76	Jungle wood frame, etc.	per c.ft.	2 8 0	
77	Babool wood ,,	,, ,,	3 0 0	
78	Deodar ,, ,,	,, ,,	4 8 0	
79	Shisham ,, ,,	,, ,,	5 8 0	
80	Sal ,, ,,	,, ,,	5 8 0	
81	Teak ,, ,,	,, ,,	8 8 0	
82	Chir ,, ,,	,, ,,	4 0 0	

SCHEDULE OF RATES (*Contd.*).

Serial No.	Head and sub-head of work.	Standard unit or measurement.	Rates.	Remarks.
	B. Shutters, etc.		Rs. a. p.	
83	Shutters batten 1½" thick of Babool, Shisham, and Mango wood, etc., complete with all iron fittings and fixed in position ...	per c.ft.	1 0 0	
84	Deodar wood do. panelled and glazed do.	„ „	1 6 0	
85	Chir do. do. ...	„ „	1 4 0	
86	Deodar wood barred.		1 12 0	
87	Semicircular fan lights Deodar ...		1 12 0	
88	Windows ...	per s.ft.	1 12 0	
89	Do. shutters folding complete with fittings, etc. ...	„	1 14 0	
90	Sal wood shutters 1½" 1st class with brass fittings complete...	„	1 8 0	
91	Do. folding complete with fitting ...	„	1 12 0	
92	Do. barred windows	„	1 8 0	
93	Bombay teak wood shutters 1½" 1st class with brass fittings complete	„	2 4 0	
94	Do. with iron fittings complete ...	„	2 2 0	

SCHEDULE OF RATES (*Contd.*).

Serial No.	Head and sub-head of work.	Standard unit or measurement.	Rates.	Remarks.
			Rs. a. p.	
95	Do. with perforated zinc sheet ...	per s.ft.	1 8 0	
96	Do. semicircular fanlight glazed complete ...	,,	3 0 0	
97	Do. folding with brass fitting complete ...	,,	2 0 0	Note.—Extra will be paid for better fittings if needed.
98	Do. shutter, 2nd class, with iron fittings complete ...	,,	2 0 0	
99	Do. Venetian doors $1\frac{1}{2}$" complete with all fittings ...	,,	2 8 0	
	XI. White and Colour-washing.			
	A. Whitewashing.			
100	Whitewashing 3 coats in new buildings...	per 100 c.ft.	0 6 0	
101	Whitewashing 2 coats (repairs) ..	,,	0 4 0	
102	Whitewashing 1 coat (repairs) ...	,,	0 2 6	
103	Doga washing with lines of colour, etc.	,,	0 6 0	

SCHEDULE OF RATES (*Contd.*).

Serial No.	Head and sub-head of work.	Standard unit or measurement.	Rates.	Remarks.
			Rs. a p.	
	B. Colour Washing.			
104	Colour washing Ordy.	per 100 c.ft.	0 10 0	
	Tutia washing (usual blue, etc.) ...	,,	0 12 0	
105	Gaogoli washing (yellow)	,,	0 10 0	
106	Scrapping old walls ...	,,	0 3 0	
	XII. Painting and Varnishing.			
	A. Painting.			
107	Silver gray painting on walls, 3 coats ...	per 100 s.ft.	2 0 0	Rates will be paid on market value of paint.
108	Silicate, chocolate and gray, etc., painting, 1st coat ...	,,	2 4 0	
109	2nd coat ...	,,	1 4 0	
110	3rd coat ...	,,	1 0 0	
111	Pointing black Japan 3 coats ...	,,	4 0 0	
112	Labour for paintings only	,,	1 0 0	
	B. Varnishing, etc.	,,		
113	Varnishing each coat	,,	1 0 0	
114	Oiling old wood work	,,	0 8 0	
115	Coaltarring, 1st class	,,	0 12 0	
116	For additional coat ...	,,	0 8 0	

SCHEDULE OF RATES (*Contd.*).

Serial No.	Head and sub-head of work.	Standard unit or measurement.	Rates.	Remarks.
	B. Varnishing, etc. —contd.		Rs. a. p.	
117	Labour for varnishing and coaltarring only	per 100 s.ft.	0 4 0	
118	Coaltarring ...	,,	0 8 0	
	C. Lettering and Figuring.	per inch.		
119	Lettering and figuring plain on painted surface on wood...	,,	0 1 0	
120	Do. with shadow ...	,,	0 1 6	
121	Do. plain plaster ...	,,	0 1 6	
	XIII. Ceiling and Matting	,,	0 1 0	
	A. Ceiling.			
122	Teak ceiling tonged and groved, 6" × ½".	per 100 s.ft.	50 0 0	
123	Deodar ,, ...	,,	35 0 0	
124	Pitchpine ,, ...	,,	40 0 0	
125	Cloth ceiling (long cloth) stitched and nailed on wooden frames ...	,,	20 0 0	With frame.
	,,	,,	15 0 0	Without frame.
126	(Garha cloth) tied with battens do....	,,	15 0 0	With frame.
127	Do.	,,	10 0 0	Without frame.

SCHEDULE OF RATES (*Contd.*).

Serial No.	Head and sub-head of works.	Standard unit of measurement.	Rates.	Remarks.
	B. Matting.		Rs. a. p.	
128	Kajoor matting ...	per sq. yd.	0 2 0	
129	Moonj	,,	1 0 0	
130	China or Calcutta matting fixed with battens, etc., in position	,,	1 8 0	
131	Do. without battens ...	,,	1 4 0	
	XIV. Tattis and Jaffries, etc.			
132	Jaffri tatti, plain ...	per 100 s.ft.	4 0 0	
133	Grass tatti with bamboo frame ...	,,	3 0 0	
134	Sirki tatti with bamboo frame	,,	3 0 0	
	XV. Bharatpur Sand Stone.			
135	A. (*a*) Ordinary and simple such as chhajas, gardanas, chowkas slabs, etc.			Rates as in Appendix A
	(*b*) Door frames or stone chowkhats.			Rates as per Appendix A plus 1-8 per c.ft.
	(*c*) Todas, cornices, eaves, etc., with simple moulding.			Rates as per Appendix A plus 1-8 per c.ft.

SCHEDULE OF RATES (*Contd.*).

Serial No.	Head and sub-head of work.	Standard unit or measure-ment.	Rates.	Remarks.
136	B. Carved ornamental work Jalis, fine cutting, pillars, stone Tracery, etc.			Special rates will be paid according to nature and quality of work.

NOTES:—1. The rates of Building materials such as Khunda stone, stone Ballast Bricks, and other materials except Bharatpur stone, include lead upto 5 miles. Over this lead, annas 8 per p.c. c.ft. per mile will be allowed.

2. Lime is to be burnt on site of work, as also the Bricks, except in the City circle or Palace and Shikar areas.

3. For work within Municipal Limits an additional rate as follows, will be paid :—

	Rs.	a.	p.	
Country Brick in Lime ...	0	8	6	per p.c c.ft.
Mud masonry ...	0	5	6	„ „
Table brick in clay ...	0	7	6	„ „
„ „ „ lime ...	0	10	6	„ „
Plaster	0	1	0	„ „

BHARATPUR STONE.

Cost at the State Stone Quarries and Depots.

Item No.	Description.	Rate per c.ft.	Remarks.
		Rs. a. p.	
	Red Stone.		
1	Thin upto $1\frac{1}{2}''$ ...	0 13 3	
2	Medium $1\frac{1}{2}''$ to $2''$ ...	0 12 0	
3	Thick over $2''$ ...	0 8 9	
	White Stone.		
1	Thin upto $2\frac{1}{2}''$ ...	1 8 0	
2	Thin $2\frac{1}{2}''$ to $3''$ ...	1 2 0	
3	Medium over $3''$ to $8''$ ...	0 14 6	
4	Thick over $8''$ ...	0 12 0	

LABOUR.

Class of labour.	Rate each per day. From			To			Remarks.
	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	
Pair of bullocks } Pair of buffaloes } ...	1	4	0	1	8	0	
Cart of 2 bullocks or 2 buffaloes ...	1	8	0	1	12	0	
Do. more than 2 (for each extra bullock or buffalo)	0	7	0	0	8	0	
Bricklayer ...	0	10	0	0	12	0	
Brickmoulder ...	0	10	0	0	12	0	
Head mason ...	1	4	0	1	4	0	
Mason	0	14	0	1	0	0	
Stone mason ...	1	0	0	1	4	0	
Bundhani	0	8	0	0	10	0	
Beldar	0	6	0	0	8	0	
Coolie (man) ...	0	5	0	0	6	0	
,, (woman) ...	0	4	0	0	5	0	
,, (boy or girl) ..	0	4	0	0	5	0	
Carpenter	0	12	0	1	8	0	This rate of wage will be given according to the class of men and work done, etc., etc.
Sawyer	0	8	0	1	0	0	
Tile Moulder ...	0	12	0	0	12	0	
Gharrami or thatcher ...	0	8	0	0	12	0	
Basori to tattimaker ...	0	8	0	0	12	0	
Blacksmith... ...	1	8	0	2	0	0	
Bellowman or Boy ...	0	6	0	0	6	0	
Hammerman ...	0	10	0	0	12	0	
Tailor	0	8	0	1	0	0	
Painter	0	12	0	1	0	0	
Mate	0	8	0	0	10	0	
Mochi		...		1	0	0	
Mali		...		0	6	0	
Chowkidar ...		...		0	4	0	
Pakhalchi	0	12	0	0	14	0	
Quarryman ...	0	12	0	1	0	0	
Fitter	1	4	0	1	8	0	Upto 3/- for 1st class man.
Engine driver ...	0	12	0	1	0	0	Upto 1-8 for good man.
Bhisti		...		0	6	0	

APPENDIX A.

Schedule of Rates for Bharatpur Stone from Quarries and Depots to the following important places.

Item No.	Important Centres of the Sub-Divisions.	Source of supply of stone.	Quality of Stone.	Actual charges per c.ft.																						Initial rate approved & fixed excluding Lead.			REMARKS.
				Cost at Bharatpur store.			Loading.			Railway freight.			Unloading.			Wastage.			Labour for dressing, etc.			Contractor's profit.			Total.						
1	Paharpur ...	Paharpur	Red thin upto $1\frac{1}{2}$"	0	13	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	6	0	0	3	0	1	9	3	1	9	0	
2	Bareta ...	Bareta &	Red medium $1\frac{1}{2}$" to 2"	0	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	[illegible]	0	0	3	0	1	8	0	1	8	0	
3	Bangarra ...	Bangarra Quarries.	„ thick over 2"	0	8	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	6	0	0	3	0	1	4	9	1	5	0	
			White thin upto $2\frac{1}{2}$"	1	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	6	0	0	3	0	2	4	0	2	4	0	
			„ $2\frac{1}{2}$" to 3"	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	6	0	0	3	0	1	14	0	1	14	0	
			„ medium 3 to 8"	0	14	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	6	0	0	3	0	1	10	6	1	11	0	
			„ thick over 8"	0	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	6	0	0	3	0	1	8	0	1	8	0	
4	Ochain ...	Paharpur.		Paharpur Rates plus lead.																									
5	Bayana ...	Bareta	Red thin upto $1\frac{1}{2}$"	0	13	3	0	1	2	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	3	0	0	6	0	0	3	0	1	12	5	1	13	0	
6	Rupbas ...	or Paharpur Depots.	„ medium $1\frac{1}{2}$" to 2"	0	12	0	0	1	2	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	3	0	0	6	0	0	3	0	1	11	2	1	11	0	
			„ thick over 2"	0	8	9	0	1	2	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	3	0	0	6	0	0	3	0	1	7	11	1	8	0	
			White thin upto $2\frac{1}{2}$"	1	8	0	0	1	2	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	3	0	0	6	0	0	3	0	2	7	2	2	7	0	
			„ $2\frac{1}{2}$" to 3"	1	2	0	0	1	2	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	3	0	0	6	0	0	3	0	2	1	2	2	1	0	
			„ medium 3" to 8"	0	14	6	0	1	2	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	3	0	0	6	0	0	3	0	1	13	8	1	14	0	
			„ thick over 8"	0	12	0	0	1	2	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	3	0	0	6	0	0	3	0	1	11	2	1	11	0	

Item No.	Important Centres of the Sub Divisions.	Source of supply of stone.	Quality of stone.	Actual charges per c.ft.																		Initial rate approved & fixed excluding Lead.			Remarks.
				Cost at Bharatpur store.			Loading			Railway freight.			Unloading.			Wastage.			Labour for dressing, etc.			Contractor's profit.			Total.						
7	Halena 19 miles from Bayana.																										
8	Weir 11½ or 12 miles from Bayana.	Bareta or Paharpur Depots.	...	...			...			Bayana			Rates			plus			lead.									
9	Bharatpur ...	Do.	Red thin upto 1½"	0	13	3	0	1	2	0	1	3	0	1	9	0	3	0	0	6	0	0	3	0	1	12	8	1	13	0	
			,, medium 1½" to 2"	0	12	0	0	1	2	0	1	3	0	1	0	0	3	0	0	6	0	0	3	0	1	11	5	1	12	0	
			,, thick over 2"	0	8	9	0	1	2	0	1	3	0	1	0	0	3	0	0	6	0	0	3	0	1	8	2	1	8	0	
			White thin upto 2½"	1	8	0	0	1	2	0	1	3	0	1	0	0	3	0	0	6	0	0	3	0	2	7	5	2	8	0	
			,, 2½" to 3"	1	2	0	0	1	2	0	1	3	0	1	0	0	3	0	0	6	0	0	3	0	2	1	5	2	2	0	
			,, medium 3" to 8"	0	14	6	0	1	2	0	1	3	0	1	0	0	3	0	0	6	0	0	3	0	1	13	11	1	14	0	
			,, thick over 8"	0	12	0	0	1	2	0	1	3	0	1	0	0	3	0	0	3	0	0	3	0	1	11	5	1	12	0	
10	Kumher 10½ or 11 miles from Bharatpur.	Depots.																												
11	Deeg 21½ or 22 Miles from Bharatpur.																													
12	Kaman 35½ or 36 miles from Bharatpur																													

13	Pahari and Jurehra 48 & 46 miles respectively from Bharatpur.	Bareta or Paharpur	...	...	...	Bharatpur Rate plus	lead.							
14	Sikri 39½ or 40 miles from Bharatpur.													
15	Nagar 36½ or 37 miles from Bharatpur.													
16	Nadbai 20½ or 21 miles from Bharatpur.													

Note regarding Lead.

Upto	5	miles @	Re.	0	1	6	per c.ft.
,,	10	,,	,,	0	3	6	,,
,,	15	,,	,,	0	4	6	,,
,,	20	,,	,,	0	6	0	,,
,,	25	,,	,,	0	7	6	,,
,,	30	,,	,,	0	9	0	,,
,,	35	,,	,,	0	10	6	,,
,,	40	,,	,,	0	12	0	,,
,,	45	,,	,,	0	13	6	,,
,,	50	,,	,,	0	15	0	,,

Less than ½ of the distance apart will be omitted and more than ½ will be paid.

FOR EXAMPLE

6th and 7th will be paid for 5 miles.

8th and 9th will be paid for 10 miles and so on.

APPENDIX B.

Details of Rates of slab flooring or stone flooring over 3 inches well rammed concrete for the following Stations.

Item No.	Important Places of the Sub-Divisions.	Source of supply of Stone.	Quantity of Red Stone.	Cost of stone 2" by 10" by 10" eq. 16⅔ and 3" by 10" by 10" eq. 25 as per Appendix A.	Concrete 3" 10 by 10 by ¼ eq. 25 c.ft. 20 per cent. as per revised rates.	Total Rs.	Approved initial rate.
1	Bharatpur & Sewar via Bharatpur.	Bareta or Paharpur Depot	Thick ... 25 Thin ... 16⅔	37 8 0 29 2 8	5 0 0 5 0 0	42 8 0 34 2 8	42 0 0 34 0 0
2	Kumher 10½ or 11 Miles from Bharatpur.	,,	Thick ... 25 Thin ... 16⅔	37 8 0 29 2 8	5 0 0 5 0 0	42 8 0 34 2 8	42 0 0 34 0 0
3	Deeg 21½ or 22 Miles from Bharatpur.	,,	Thick ... 25 Thin ... 16⅔	37 8 0 29 2 8	5 0 0 5 0 0	42 8 0 34 2 8	42 0 0 34 0 0
4	Kaman 37½ or 30 Miles from Bharatpur.	,,	Thick ... 25 Thin ... 16⅔	37 8 0 29 2 8	5 0 0 5 0 0	42 8 0 34 2 8	42 0 0 34 0 0
5	Pahari & Jurehra 48 & 16 from Bharatpur.	,,	Thick ... 25 Thin ... 16⅔	37 8 0 29 2 8	5 0 0 5 0 0	42 8 0 34 2 8	42 0 0 34 0 0
6	Sikri 39½ Miles or 40 from Bharatpur.	,,	Thick ... 25 Thin .. 16⅔	37 8 0 29 2 8	5 0 0 5 0 0	42 8 0 34 2 8	42 0 0 34 0 0

7	Nagar 36½ or 37 Miles from Bharatpur.	Bareta or Paharpur Depot	Thick ... 25	37	8	0	5	0	0	42	8	0	42	0	0
			Thin ... 16¾	29	2	8	5	0	0	34	2	8	34	0	0
8	Nadbai 20½ or 21 Miles from Bharatpur.	,,	Thick ... 25	37	8	0	5	0	0	42	8	0	42	0	0
			Thin ... 16¾	29	2	8	5	0	0	34	2	8	34	0	0
9	Weir 11½ or 12 Miles from Bayana.	,,	Thick ... 25	37	8	0	5	0	0	42	8	0	42	0	0
			Thin ... 16¾	29	2	8	5	0	0	34	2	8	34	0	0
10	Uchain 14½ or 15 Miles from Paharpur Q.	Paharpur	Thick ... 25	32	0	6	5	0	0	37	0	6	37	0	0
			Thin ... 16¾	25	8	4	5	0	0	30	8	4	31	0	0
11	Sewar via Uchain 21½ or 22 Miles.	,,	Thick ... 25	32	0	6	5	0	0	37	0	6	37	0	0
			Thin ... 16¾	25	8	6	5	0	0	30	8	6	31	0	0
12	Bayana	Bareta or Paharpur Depot	Thick ... 25	37	8	0	5	0	0	42	8	0	42	0	0
			Thin ... 16¾	29	2	8	5	0	0	34	2	8	34	0	0
13	Rupbas	,,	Thick ... 25	37	8	0	5	0	0	42	8	0	42	0	0
			Thin ... 16¾	29	2	8	5	0	0	34	2	8	34	0	0
14	Bareta	,,	Thick ... 25	32	0	6	5	0	0	37	0	6	37	0	0
			Thin ... 16¾	25	8	6	5	0	0	30	8	6	31	0	0
15	Paharpur	Paharpur Q.	Thick ... 25	32	0	6	5	0	0	37	0	6	37	0	0
			Thin ... 16¾	25	8	6	5	0	0	30	8	6	31	0	0
16	Bangarra	Bangarra Q.	Thick ... 25	32	0	6	5	0	0	37	0	6	37	0	0
			Thin ... 16¾	25	8	6	5	0	0	30	8	6	31	0	0

Note.—1. Lead for stone to be paid according to the foot-note given in Appendix A for example.

1. 2 inch slab flooring complete at Kumher lead for stone upto 10 miles is 0-3-0 per c.ft. and for 16¾ c.ft. is 3-2-0 rate will therefore be Rs. 34 plus 3-2-0 eq. 37-2-0 and so on.
2. If any extra stone or concrete is used the rate will be adjusted in proportions.

ABSTRACT.

NAME.	Works done in 24-25.				Works done from 25 Apr. 26.				Works to be done till Oct.				Remarks.
	Restoration.	Original.	Other works.	Total.	Restoration.	Original.	Other works.	Total.	Restoration.	Original.	Other works.	Total.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Irrigation ...	145347	71286	8224	224857	27043	15185	5594	47822	40050	32870	1960	74880	
Roads ...	59673	94909	25007	179589	28183	67958	28025	124166	6752	20000	15622	42354	
Buildings ...	438819	85559	413509	937887	25510	50583	106753	182846	10000	40000	...	50000	
Karkhana ...	468976	65266	163327	697569	30000	...	...	30000	...	...	...	...	Works charged to Depts.
Establishment ...	56862	...	80000	136862	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Read 56,862 in "Original" column.
Miscellaneous ...	...	...	7526	7526	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total ...	1169677	317020	697593	2184290	110736	133726	140372	384834	56782	92870	17582	167234	
Total Restoration works.	1486697		...	...	244462		...	...	149652				

Grand Total Reconstructional and Flood works ... Rs. 1880811

Grand Total other works ... ... Rs. 855547

Grand Total of works by P.W.D. since Floods ... Rs. 2736358

B-2

NAME	ESTIMATED LOSS BY FLOOD			WORKS CARRIED			
				Restoration and repair works			
	Total	Actual damages	Works necessitated by flood	1924 1925	1925 April 1926	April 1926 October 1926	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
CITY SECTION.							
Halena Canal	81285	54577	26708	1142	...	...	1142
Dharsoni Canal	16688	1823	14865	1823	...	...	1823
Pathena Canal	45379	18094	27285	10446	...	1998	12444
Br. Canals, Pathena ...	100000	50000	50000	...	...	...	...
Uchain Canal	94183	77582	16601	1366	...	...	1366
Murwara Mehgayan Canal ...	24640	12021	12619	5221	...	3000	8221
Pichuna Canal	9861	9861	...	5239	3706	916	9861
Holms Canal	102516	...	102516	...	...	...	...
Khurrampur Canal	33416	16416	22000	1791	...	...	1791
Ajan Bund	58050	28145	29905	12576	8830	6739	28145
Murwara Bund	23176	23176	...	2875	...	...	2875
Bhutaoli Bund	29916	20158	9758	1804	...	1747	3551
Ajao Bund	9003	9003	...	2253	...	4717	6970
Addi Bund	7967	3222	4745	820	99	900	1819
Atal Bund	2729	2729	...	2729	...	...	2729
Bhandor Bund	19204	3333	15871	3333	...	...	3333
Helak Bund	6192	6192	...	385	...	...	385
Moti Jheel Bund	12164	12164	...	404	...	...	404
Sewar Bund	28400	6592	21808	2015	...	...	2015
Golbagh Bund	1195	1195	...	1195	...	...	1195
Works below Rs. 1,000 ...	440216	260307	179909	11064	77	..	11141
City Rampart	51750	51750	...	14544	...	...	14544
Pologround, Diggi	5669	5669	...	5669	...	...	5669
Land compensation	572	...	572	...	...	...	...
DEEG SECTION.							
Sikri Bund	51632	13014	38618	3920	1616	873	6409
Feeder Canal	10842	10842	...	...	...	1248	1248
Distributary Channel, Sikri ...	11359	11359	...	398	570	3873	4841
Tajpur Diversion	6548	6548	...	...	...	...	...
Kakra Bund and Channel ...	3500	3500	...	...	...	...	...
anoother Bund	8210	8210	...	263	...	3842	4105
Deeg Escape	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous	3351	3351	...	629	234	1488	2351
WEIR SECTION.							
Lalpur Bund	15610	15610	...	1903	7420	2406	11729
Ataripura Bund	9993	9993	...	1363	1948	1735	5046
Shakarpur Canal	3966	3966	...	3282	684	...	3966
Sri Krishna Mukteshwar Bund	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jiwad Bund	3000	3000	...	...	...	1100	1100

OUT BY THE P. W. D. AFTER THE FLOODS								BALANCE		
Original works necessitated by floods				Works not connected with floods				Restoration works	Original works	Total
1924 1925	1925 April 1926	April 1926 October 1926	Total	1924 1925	1925 April 1926	April 1926 October 1926	Total			
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	53435	26708	80143
...	2000	12865	14865	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14789	2000	10496	27285	...	...	...	...	5650	...	5650
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50000	50000	100000
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	76216	16601	92817
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3800	12619	16419
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18295	8556	5665	32516	...	...	...	...	...	70000	70000
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14625	22000	36625
10475	586	3844	14905	...	...	...	...	...	15000	15000
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20301	...	20301
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16607	9758	26365
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2033	...	2033
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1403	4745	6148
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15871	15871
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5807	...	5807
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11760	...	11760
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4577	21808	26385
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	249166	179909	429075
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	37206	...	37206
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
572	...	...	572	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6605	38618	45223
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9594	...	9594
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6518	...	6518
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6548	...	6548
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3500	...	3500
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4105	...	4105
...	...	...	...	32	1065	935	2032	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1000	...	1000
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3881	...	3881
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4947	...	4947
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	84 2	4529	1025	13746	..	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1900	...	1900

NAME	ESTIMATED LOSS BY FLOOD			WORKS CARRIED			
	Total	Actual damages	Works necessitated by flood	Restoration and repair works			
				1924 1925	1925 April 1926	April 1926 October 1926	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Bansi Bund	3200	3200	...	368	...	1621	1989
Lohasa Bund	2000	2000	...	...	...	...	...
Ajronda Bund	7000	7000	...	...	...	...	...
Bund along Jaipur road ...	30000	...	30000	...	...	...	...
Richoli Bund	4000	4000	...	846	156	667	1669
Ohloo Canal	12000	12000	...	...	...	...	...
Upper Lalpur Canal... ...	20000	20000	...	489	...	...	489
Lower Lalpur Canal ...	2000	2000	...	...	...	930	930
Malahera Canal	25000	25000	25000	...	...	...	...
Murrki Bund No. 2 ...	1000	1000	...	340	...	...	340
Murrki Bund No. 3... ...	1000	1000	...	456	...	...	456
Drain from Bidyari Bund to Gambhir Road	1000	...	1000	...	...	...	...
To drain off flood water (Sadpura, Naddigaon and Jahannagar)	1600	...	1600	...	...	...	...
Martha Bund	15000	7000	8000	...	...	...	...
Dorda Bund	12000	7000	5000	...	...	...	...
Ghata Canal	4000	4000	...	2602	887	...	3489
Dahana Canal	5000	5000	...	...	816	...	816
Barkoli Canal	3000	3000	...	...	...	...	...
Mehalpur kachi Canal ...	3000	3000	...	...	...	...	...
Barkhera Canal	5000	5000	...	...	...	...	...
Barkhena Bund	8000	8000	...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous	10820	10820	...	7308	...	250	7558
BARETA SECTION.							
Bund Bareta	12000	4000	8000	2408	...	...	2408
Canal No. 3	1742	1742	...	1742	...	...	1742
Miscellaneous	883	883	...	883	...	...	883
Strengthening and repairs to Bareta Bund including silt clearance of Canals and other works.	55000	55000	...	27453	...	...	27453
Aqueduct-Viaduct overflow for Canal No. 3 at Bareta ...	68314	...	68314	...	...	...	...
Total ...	1650741	93047	720694	145347	27043	40050	212440

OUT BY THE P. W. D. AFTER THE FLOODS								BALANCE		
Original works necessitated by floods				Works not connected with floods				Restoration works	Original works	Total
1924 1925	1925 April 1926	April 1926 October 1926	Total	1924 1925	1925 April 1926	April 1926 October 1926	Total			
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1211	...	1211
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2000	...	2000
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7000	...	7000
829	...	...	829	...	...	...	...	...	29171	29171
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2331	...	2331
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12000	...	12000
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19511	...	19511
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1070	...	1070
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25000	25000
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	660	...	660
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	544	...	544
405	...	...	405	...	...	...	...	...	595	595
282	871	...	1153	...	...	...	...	...	447	447
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7000	8000	15000
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7000	5000	12000
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	511	...	511
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4184	...	4184
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3000	...	3000
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3000	...	3000
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5000	...	5000
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8000	...	8000
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3262	...	3262
621	1172	...	1793	...	...	...	...	1592	6207	7799
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27547	...	27547
25018	...	...	25018	...	...	...	...	...	43296	43296
71286	15185	32870	119341	8224	5594	1960	15778	717607	601353	1318960

NAME	ESTIMATED LOSS BY FLOOD			WORKS CARRIED			
	Total	Actual damages	Works necessitated by flood.	Restoration and repair works			
				1924 1925	1925 April 1926	April 1926 October 1926	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
ROADS.							
Collection Muttra Rd. ...	94156	26116	68040	10129	1982	...	12111
Bharatpur Kumher Rd. ...	116234	79754	36480	13902	...	...	13902
Deeg Kumher Rd.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Agra Rd.	107978	55378	52600	2724	1944	...	4668
Keoladeo Rd.	5422	5422	...	3023	...	...	3023
Circular Rd.	44283	44283	...	3907	5407	...	9314
Biana Bareta Rd.	10000	10000	...	720	2263	6732	9715
Bharatpur Jaipur Rd. ...	300000	300000	...	2730	...	...	2730
Uchain Sewar Rd.	74684	46684	28000	3499	15125	...	18624
Deeg Nagar Rd.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Deeg Gordhan Rd.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Golbagh Rd.	16303	16303	...	1451	835	...	2286
Roads within City	18617	18617	...	2221	...	...	2221
Bharatpur Bareta Road ...	450000	...	450000	...	...	...	...
Birampura Biana Road ...	40000	40000	...	...	...	...	...
Weir Biana Road	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bharatpur Fatehpur Road ...	1500	1500	...	633	...	...	633
Akhad Salig Ram Road ...	16106	11786	4320	...	...	...	...
Uchain Baseri Road ...	34310	14790	19520	...	...	...	...
Sewar Golpura Road ...	17535	17535	...	...	...	...	...
Sewar Akhad Road ...	17557	17577	...	75	...	...	75
Sewar Helak	4000	4000	...	...	...	...	...
Sewar Babuna Road ...	10000	10000	...	330	...	...	330
Victoria Park Road ...	2000	2000	...	204	..	...	204
Civil Line Br. Road ...	4462	4462	...	2040	422	...	2462
Birampura Bareta	20000	20000	...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous	2984	2984	...	2984	...	...	...
Bareta Bharatpur Rd. Old ...	10000	10000	...	1907	...	...	1907
Bareta Taleti	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Road on Canal No. 1 ...	30000	...	30000	...	...	...	...
Road on Canal 3	60000	...	60000	...	...	...	...
Biana Bareta Rd.	3609	3609	...	3609	...	...	3609
Miscellaneous	3790	3790	...	3585	205	...	3790
Watering of Roads	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sentinel lorries	34000	...	34000	...	...	...	...
Total ...	1549530	766570	782960	59673	28183	6732	94588

OUT BY THE P. W. D. AFTER THE FLOODS								BALANCE		
Original works necessitated by floods				Works not connected with floods				Restoration works	Original works	Total
1924 1925	1925 April 1926	April 1926 October 1926	Total	1924 1925	1925 April 1926	April 1926 October 1926	Total			
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
...	...	...	...	...	1993	...	1993	14005	68040	82045
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	65852	36480	102332
...	...	...	...	2254	16979	15622	34855	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50710	52600	103310
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2399	...	2399
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	34969	...	34969
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	285	...	285
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	297270	...	297270
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28060	28000	56060
...	...	...	...	1932	...	...	1932	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	2394	...	...	2394	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14017	...	14017
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16396	...	16396
47000	45000	20000	112000	...	...	...	...	...	338000	338000
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40000	...	40000
...	...	...	...	417	169	...	586	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	867	...	867
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11786	4320	16106
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14790	19520	34310
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17535	...	17535
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17482	...	17482
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4000	...	4000
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9670	...	9670
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1796	...	1796
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2000	...	2000
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20000	...	20000
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8093	...	8093
...	...	...	...	7735	...	...	7735	...	...	...
11710	5771	...	17481	...	...	...	...	...	12519	12519
2199	17187	...	19386	...	...	...	...	...	40614	40614
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	4320	8488	...	12808	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	5955	396	...	6351	...	...	...
34000	...	...	34000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
94909	67958	20000	182867	25007	28025	15622	68654	671982	600093	1272075

NAME.	ESTIMATED LOSS BY FLOOD.			WORKS CARRIED			
	Total	Actual damages	Works necessitated by flood	Restoration and repair works.			
				1924 1925	1925 April 1926	April 1926 October 1926	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
BUILDINGS.							
Golbagh	33679	33679	...	30766	2913	...	33679
Gibson's house	1801	1801	...	1801	...	...	1801
Blanchett's house	1538	1538	...	1538	...	...	1538
Motorshed	2329	2329	...	1829	...	...	1829
Re-doing Pologround ...	2121	2121	...	2121	...	...	2121
Golbagh Polo Pit	2042	2042	...	2042	...	...	2042
R.E.A	38660	38660	...	11949	350	5000	17299
Civil Line State Kothis ..	9281	9281	...	9281	...	...	9281
Recreation Ground, Victoria Park	2119	2119	...	2048	71	...	2119
Kitchen and Stores	250000	...	250000	...	...	...	...
K. S. O., B. L. works ...	70013	30493	39520	24693	5800	...	30493
Bigan's Kothi	5919	5919	...	5858	61	...	5919
Agency buildings	2384	2384	...	2384	...	...	2384
P.W.D. offices	6625	...	6625	...	...	...	...
Band Master's bungalow ...	1176	1176	...	1000	176	...	1176
Rose Villa	4197	4197	...	4197	...	...	4197
Ijlas Khas	10000	10000	...	10000	...	...	10000
Guest House	1500	1500	...	1500	...	...	1500
Telephone exchange ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Duck shooting chuttri ...	2200	2200	...	...	2200	...	2200
Fort moat wall	45000	45000	...	...	...	...	...
Mount Abu	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Agra	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Deeg	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dramatic Hall	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Petty works	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Simla	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Muttra	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pushkar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Goverdhan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
As per various Imprest accounts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bayana	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
J. H. Infantry	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fort Palaces and area ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Roopbas	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous	89423	89423	...	21841	780	...	22621
Moti Jheel Garden	19900	19900	...	...	635	5000	5635
Riding School Parade Ground ...	1500	1500	...	...	...	...	...
Victoria Park	80000	80000	...	...	...	...	...
Moti Mehal Garden Compound Wall.	30000	30000	...	23755	...	...	23755

OUT BY THE P. W. D. AFTER THE FLOODS.								BALANCE		
Original works necessitated by floods.				Works not connected with floods.				Restoration works	Original works	Total
1924 1925	1925 April 1926	April 1926 October 1926	Total	1924 1925	1925 April 1926	April 1926 October 1926	Total			
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	500	...	500
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21361	...	21361
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
39414	...	40000	79414	...	...	...	...	...	170586	170586
39520	...	...	39520	1553	1150	2703	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6625	...	...	6625	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	11308	5039	16347	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	2687	...	2687	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	45000	...	45000
...	...	...	...	47591	1220	48811	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	1495	...	1495	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	41936	468	42404	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	3265	...	3265	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	1183	...	1183	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	1243	41000	42243	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	9534	3568	13102	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	277	...	277	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	339	...	339	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	918	30	948	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	1269	217	1486	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	387	...	387	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	3170	...	3170	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	44762	14578	59340	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	138	...	138	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	66802	...	66802
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14265	...	14265
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1500	...	1500
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	80000	...	80000
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6245	...	6245

NAME	ESTIMATED LOSS BY FLOOD			WORKS CARRIED			
	Total	Actual damages	Works necessitated by flood	Restoration and repair works			
				1924 1925	1925 April 1926	April 1926 October 1926	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Garden trees	200000	200000	...	14000	..	...	14000
Bareta Garden	70083	20000	50083	...	...	...	...
Other Gardens	20000	20000	...	...	...	...	...
Polo Ground, Bareta ...	27524	12524	15000	...	12524	...	12524
Golbagh Miscellaneous works ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bareta Circle works. ...	70000	70000	...	70000	...	...	70000
Furniture, etc.	250000	250000	..	196216	...	...	196216
Kishen Mehal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Darbar Hall	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	1351014	989786	361228	438819	25510	10000	474329
KARKHANA.							
P. W. D. Stores	108340	108340	..	108340	...	...	108340
Telephones	60000	60000	...	60000	...	...	60000
Gold and Silver Jhools ...	290000	290000	...	30000	20000	...	50000
Furniture, etc.	358000	358000	...	29000	...	...	29000
Damade to Elephant-pads ...	64800	64800	...	20000	...	...	20000
Saddlery	82000	82000	...	35000	10000	...	45000
Motor Bodies	250000	250000	...	50000	...	...	50000
Camp Equipment	260000	260000	...	50000	...	...	50000
Bareta Boats	65266	..	65266	...	...	...	...
Electric Stores, etc. ...	150000	150000	...	50000	...	...	50000
Electric fittings	40000	40000	...	36636	...	...	36636
Establishment	...	...	...	56862	...	...	56862
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	1728406	1563140	365266	468976	30000	...	498976

OUT BY THE P. W. D. AFTER THE FLOODS								BALANCE		
Original works necessitated by floods				Works not connected with floods				Restoration works	Original works	Total
1924 1925	1925 April 1926	April 1926 October 1926	Total	1924 1925	1925 April 1926	April 1926 October 1926	Total			
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	186000	...	186000
...	49083	...	49083	...	...	...	...	20000	1000	21000
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20000	...	20000
...	1500	...	1500	...	...	...	...	...	13500	13500
...	...	...	...	...	1663	1663	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	57727	37820	95547	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	53784	...	53784
...	...	...	...	95760	...	95760	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	86967	...	86967	...	...	...	...
85559	50583	40000	176142	413509	106753	520262	...	515457	185086	700543
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	39796	...	39796	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	240000	...	240000
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	329000	...	329000
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	44800	...	44800
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	37000	...	37000
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	200000	...	200000
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	210000	...	210000
65266	...	...	65266	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	87473	...	87473	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	36058	...	36058	...	3364	...	3364
...	...	...	...	80000	...	80000	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	7526	...	7526	...	...	...	...
65266	...	..	65266	163327	...	163327	...	1064164	...	1064164

C-3

FOREST ACT OF THE BHARATPUR STATE.

Objects and Reasons.

Huge areas of waste land, mountains and hills scattered all over the State are lying barren which if properly managed and controlled may add to the resources of the State. Breeding of cattle is a source of income to the Agriculturists and past experience has shown that fodder famines which recur after every 4 or 5 years take away a large number of our valuable cattle. Agriculturists have not yet learnt to cooperate to meet these calamities, and the duty naturally falls on the State to take such steps as may be necessary to increase the fodder supply of the State and thus may lend a helping hand to the people in times of need.

Besides, cattle roam about in these forests all round the year, with the result, that neither timber nor grass is allowed to grow. The hoofs of cattle and particularly those of goats and sheep make the vegetation-growing material on hills loose, to be swept away along with the rains. This has turned many of our hills into bare rocks and the danger is that in course of time no vegetation will grow on our hills.

The preservation of Forests is a national duty, and all countries have accepted this principle. In British India the Forest Department has turned bare rocks into green forests, and some of the forests are a great source of income to the State.

The present Bill is an attempt to safeguard the interest of the State as a whole. But, in view of the inconvenience, that the closing and control of forests may cause to villages which are situated in the midst or at the foot of these hills, special provision has been made to give them certain concessions. There may be, and probably will be, some difficulties in the working of the Act in the beginning and patience and forbearance will be needed on the part of the Forest Department. But there will be great addition to our wealth if we persevere.

Revenue Member,
State Council,
Bharatpur.

Whereas it is expedient to provide for better preservation and protection of State Forests and also to prevent damage to the fertility of such areas it is hereby enacted as follows:— Preamble.

CHAPTER I.

PRELIMINARY.

1. This Act may be called the 'BHARATPUR STATE FOREST ACT of 1925.' Short title.

2. It shall apply to all 'Forest areas' and such other areas as may from time to time be included in 'Forest areas' under orders from the Durbar; and shall come into force at once. Commencement and Application.

3. In this Act unless there is something repugnant to the subject or context, Definitions.

(a) 'Forest area'—includes all areas entered as 'Mountain Gair Mumkin' in the Records of Rights unless exempted from the same by special order of the Durbar, and such other areas as may from time to time be declared as 'Forest areas' by the Durbar.

(b) 'Forest Officer'—means an Officer appointed by the Durbar by name or by virtue of his office, to carry out all or any of the purposes of this Act.

(c) 'Tree'—includes bamboos, palms, brushwood, canes, and young plants which if allowed to grow would become trees.

(d) 'Timber'—includes trees which have fallen or have been felled and all wood whether cut up, fashioned or hollowed out for any purpose or not.

(e) 'Forest produce'—includes timber, charcoal, lac, trees, leaves, flowers, fruits, grass, creepers, reeds, and moss; and also wild animals, skins, tusks, bones, horns, peacock feathers and all other parts or produce of animals as well as all products of mines and quarries.

(f) 'Forest Offence'—is an offence under this Act, or under any rule made under this Act.

(g) 'Cattle'—includes camels, buffaloes, horses, mares, ponies, colts, mules, asses, pigs, rams, ewes, lambs, sheep, goats and kids.

(h) 'River'—includes streams, canals, creaks and other channels natural or artificial.

CHAPTER II.

Reserved Forests.

Control of Forest areas.

4. All 'Forest areas' shall be under the direct control of Forest Officers appointed by the Durbar unless excluded by an order of the Durbar from such areas and such controlled Forests shall be called 'Reserved Forests.'

Boundary pillars.

5. 'Reserved Forests' shall be demarcated by means of Boundary pillars of a particular description as may from time to time be sanctioned by the Durbar.

Rights of neighbouring villages on Forests.

6. Except when prohibited generally or for a particular area by the Durbar, it shall be lawful for the villagers and agriculturists residing in or near such areas in exercise of existing rights to enter a 'Reserved Forest' and to collect and remove any 'Forest Produce' for *bona fide* domestic or agricultural purposes; provided no damage is done to trees, plants, boundary marks, embankments, quarries or any other works of utility.

Power to stop ways and water courses in Reserved Forests.

7. The Forest Department may from time to time stop any public or private way or water course in a 'Reserved Forest,'— provided a substitute for the same exists or is provided for the convenience of persons affected.

Acts prohibited in such Forests.

8. Any person who:—

(a) sets fire to a reserved forest or kindles fire in such a manner as to endanger the same; or who in such reserved forest

(b) pastures cattle or permits cattle to trespass;

(c) causes any damage by negligence in felling any tree or cutting or dragging any timber;

(d) fells, lops, tops, or burns any tree or strips off the barks and leaves from, or otherwise damages the same;

(e) quarries stone, burns lime or charcoal, or collects, subjects to any manufacturing process, or removes any forest produce;

(f) clears or breaks up any land for cultivation or any other purpose;

(g) in contravention of any rules which the Durbar may from time to time prescribe, hunts, shoots, fishes, poisons water or sets traps or snares,

shall be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months, or with fine not exceeding five hundred rupees, or

both, in addition to such compensation for damage done to the forest as the convicting Court may direct to be paid.—Provided this shall not affect the rights contained in Section 6.

Closing of Forests.

9. The Forest Department may, from time to time

(a) declare that the whole or a portion of the 'Reserved Forests' shall be closed for such periods of the year as may be specified;

(b) prohibit for a period fixed generally or locally the removal of any 'Forest Produce' from any such Preserved Forests and the breaking up or clearing for cultivation, for building, for herding of cattle or for any other purpose, of any land in any such Forest; and

(c) alter or cancel any such order, provided that this order shall not affect the stone quarries and mining or other works that are being done under orders of the State.

Publication of the order.

10. The declaration or prohibition mentioned in Section 9 shall be proclaimed by beat of drum in the villages adiacent to such Forest areas.

Disposal of Forest produce and issue of permits for grazing, etc.

11. Subject to the provisions contained in Section 6 it shall be lawful for the 'Forest Department'—

(a) to open parts of all or any of the 'Forest areas,' for grazing of all or any cattle on payment of a certain scale of fees to be fixed with the previous sanction of the Durbar, and

(b) to make arrangements for the disposal of 'Forest produce' and 'Trees' by means of permits, sale, public auction or leasing out of certain areas for certain periods.

Provided notice of the order is given as mentioned in Section 10.

CHAPTER III.

Control over Private Lands.

Protection of Forests for special purposes.

12. The Durbar may at any time by special or general order regulate or prohibit in any 'Waste land' or 'Forest' not in the possession of the State,—

(a) the breaking up or clearing of land for cultivation,

(b) the pasturing of cattle,

(c) firing or clearing of the vegetation when such regulation or prohibition appears necessary for any of the following purposes:—

First.—For protection against storms, winds, rolling stones and floods;

Second.—For the preservation of soil on the ridges and slopes and in the valley of hilly tracts, the prevention of landslips and the formation of ravines and torrents and the protection of land against erosion or the deposit thereon of sand, stones or gravel;

Third.—For the maintenance of a water supply in springs, rivers, tanks and bunds;

Fourth.—For the protection of roads, bridges, railways and other lines of communication, or

Fifth.—For the preservation of public health;

and may alter or cancel any such order;—provided that the objections (if any) of the owners shall be heard before the order is passed.

Protected Forests.

13. Such areas shall be called ' Protected Forests.'

Control of waste lands and Forests.

14. In case of neglect of, or wilful disobedience to, any order under Section 12, the Durbar may, after considering the objections of the owners, at any time, order that the said waste land or forest be placed under the control of a ' Forest Officer ' on such conditions as the Durbar may think fit and may also order that all or any of the provisions of this Act relating to ' Preserved Forests ' shall apply to such land or Forest.

Protection of Forests at request of owners.

15. The owner of any land or, if there be more than one owner thereof the owners of shares therein, amounting in the aggregate to at least two-thirds thereof may, with a view to the formation or conservation of Forests thereon, represent in writing to the Deputy Collector their desire:—

(a) that such land be managed on their behalf by the Forest Officer as a reserved or a ' Protected Forest ' on such terms as may be mutually agreed upon; or

(b) that all or any of the provisions of this Act be applied to such land.

In either case, the Durbar may, while sanctioning the application, order that all or any of the provisions of this Act be applied to such land.

CHAPTER IV.

Penalties and Procedure.

Seizure of property liable to confiscation.

16. When there is reason to believe that a Forest offence has been committed in respect of any 'forest produce,' such produce, together with all tools, boats, carts and cattle used in committing any such offence, may be seized by any Forest Officer or Police Officer.

Application for confiscation.

17. Every Officer seizing any property under this section shall place on such property a mark indicating that the same has been so seized, and shall, as soon as may be, make a report of such seizure to the Magistrate having jurisdiction to try the offence on account of which the seizure has been made:

Provided, that when the forest produce with respect to which such offence is believed to have been committed is the property of the State, and the offender is unknown, it shall be sufficient if the Officer makes, as soon as may be, a report of the circumstances to his official superior, who will pass an order that the same be confiscated.

Procedure thereupon.

18. Upon receipt of the report of a forest offence the Magistrate shall take such measures as may be necessary for the arrest and trial of the offender and the disposal of the property according to Law.

Punishment for wrongful seizure.

19. Any Forest Officer or Police Officer who vexatiously and unnecessarily seizes any property on pretence of seizing property liable to confiscation under this Act shall be liable to imprisonment which may extend to 6 months or to fine which may extend to 500 rupees or to both.

Penalty for counterfeiting or defacing marks.

20. Whoever, with intent to cause damage or injury to the public or to any person, or to cause wrongful gain as defined in the Indian Penal Code XLV of 1860:—

(a) knowingly counterfeits upon any timber or standing tree a mark used by Forest Officers to indicate that such timber or tree is the property of the State or of some person, or that it may lawfully be cut or removed by some person; or

(b) alters, defaces or obliterates any such mark placed on a tree or on timber by or under the authority of a Forest Officer;

(c) alters, moves, destroys or defaces any boundary mark of any forest or waste-land to which the provisions of this Act are applied, shall be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to two years or with fine, or with both.

Power to arrest without warrant.

21. Any Forest Officer or Police Officer may, without orders from a Magistrate and without a warrant, arrest any person against whom a reasonable suspicion exists of his having been concerned in any forest offence punishable with imprisonment for one month or upwards.

Every Officer making an arrest under this section shall without unnecessary delay take or send the person arrested before the Magistrate having jurisdiction in the case, or to the Officer in-charge of the nearest Police Station, provided that if the person arrested is prepared to give security for his appearance when and where needed, he shall be released at once on bail or personal bond.

Power to prevent commission of offence.

22. Every Forest Officer and Police Officer shall prevent, and may interfere for the purpose of preventing, the commission of any forest offence.

Power to try summarily.

23. Any Magistrate of the 1st Class and any Forest Officer having powers of a Magistrate to try Forest offences may try summarily any forest offence punishable with imprisonment not exceeding 6 months or fine not exceeding 500 rupees or both.

Operation of other laws not barred.

24. Nothing in this Act shall be deemed to prevent any person from being prosecuted under any other law for any act or omission which constitutes an offence against this Act or the rules under it, or from being liable under such other law to any higher punishment or penalty than that provided by the rules made under this Act;—provided that no person shall be punished twice for the same offence.

Power to compound offences.

25. The Durbar may, from time to time, empower a Forest Officer by name or as holding an office:—

(a) to accept from any person against whom a reasonable suspicion exists that he has committed any forest offence, other than an offence specified in section 19 or section 20, a sum of money by way of compensation for the offence which such person is suspected to have committed, and

(b) when any property has been seized as liable to confiscation to release the same on payment of the value thereof as estimated by such officer.

(2) On the payment of such sum of money or such value, or both, as the case may be, to such officer, the suspected person, if in custody, shall be discharged; the property, if any, seized shall be released, and no further proceedings shall be taken against such person or property;—provided that the money accepted as compensation under this section shall not exceed Rs. 50.

Presumption that Forest produce belongs to the State.

26. When in any proceedings taken under this Act, or in consequence of any thing done under this Act, a question arises as to whether any forest produce is the property of the State, such produce shall be presumed to be the property of the State until the contrary is proved.

Penalty for offences under this Act.

27. Whoever contravenes any of the directions issued under sections 7, 9, 12 and 14 or under any other rules sanctioned by the Durbar, for which no special penalty is provided, shall be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to one month or fine which may extend to five hundred rupees, or both.

CHAPTER V.

Cattle Trespass.

Cattle Trespass Act of 1871 to apply.

28. Cattle trespassing in a 'reserved forest' or in any portion of a 'protected forest' which has been lawfully closed to grazing shall be deemed to be cattle doing damage to a public plantation within the meaning of the 11th section of the Cattle Trespass Act, 1871, and may be seized and impounded as such, by any Forest Officer or Police Officer.

29. The scale of fees recoverable for cattle so impounded shall be fixed, either generally or locally, by the Forest Department with the previous sanction of the Durbar.

CHAPTER VI.

Powers of Forest Officers.

Powers.

30. The Durbar may authorise a Forest Officer by name, or by virtue of his office, to try all or any of the offences under this Act.

Forest Officers to be deemed public servants.

31. All Forest Officers shall be deemed to be 'Public servants' within the meaning of the Indian Penal Code.

Indemnity for acts done in good faith.

32. No suit shall lie against any public servant for anything done by him in good faith under this Act.

Forest Officers not to trade.

33. Except with the permission in writing of the Durbar, no Forest Officer shall, as principal or agent trade in timber or other forest produce or be or become interested in any lease of any forest or in any contract for working any forest.

CHAPTER VII.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Persons bound to assist.

34. Every person who exercises any right in a reserved or protected forest, or who is permitted to take any forest-produce from, or to cut and remove timber or to pasture cattle in, such forest, every person who is employed by any such person in such forest, and every person in any village contiguous to such forest who is employed by the State, or who receives emoluments from the State for services to be performed to the community, shall be bound to furnish without unnecessary delay to the nearest Forest Officer or Police Officer any information he may possess respecting the commission of, or intention to commit any forest offence, and shall assist any Forest Officer or Police Officer demanding his aid:—

(a) in extinguishing any fire occurring in such forest:

(b) in preventing any fire which may occur in the vicinity of such forest from spreading to such forest;

(c) in preventing the commission in such forest of any forest offence and,

(d) when there is reason to believe that any such offence has been committed in such forest, in discovering and arresting the offender.

Recovery of money due to State.

35. All money payable to the State under this Act, or under any rules made under this Act, or on account of the price of any forest produce, or of expenses incurred in the execution of this Act in respect of such produce, may, if not paid when due, be recovered as if it were an arrear of land revenue.

Lien on forest produce for such money.

36. When any such money is payable for or in respect of any forest produce, the amount thereof shall be deemed to be the first charge on such produce, and such produce may be taken possession of by a Forest Officer until such amount has been paid.

If such amount is not paid when due, the Forest Officer may sell such produce by public auction, and the proceeds of the sale shall be applied first in discharging such amount.

The surplus, if any, if not claimed within two months from the date of the sale by the person entitled thereto, shall be forfeited to the Durbar.

37. The Durbar may from time to time make rules for the carrying out of the provisions of this Act. Rule-making power.

38. Any person breaking any rule under this Act, for the breach of which no special penalty is provided, shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to one month, or fine which may extend to five hundred rupees, or both. Penalties for breach of rules.

G-3

Letter No. 1631-F., dated 3rd October, 1924, from Foreign and Political Secretary, Bharatpur, to the Political Agent, Eastern Rajputana States, Bharatpur.

I am directed to acknowledge receipt of a copy of a telegram dated the 9th September, 1924, from Kanahia and Moti, c/o Post Master, Belanganj, Agra, to the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General, Rajputana, and a subsequent telegram dated the 22nd September 1924 from the inhabitants of villages Kheri, etc., to your address complaining of their being turned out of their villages.

2. In reply I am to state for your information that some 3 years ago the people of Kheri, etc., petitioned to the Darbar to shift them to some other more comfortable and convenient places as their present villages which lie within the bed of the Baretha Tank get water-logged for a good part of the year and they are subjected to serious privations during that period. Meanwhile confidential reports were received from time to time from the Local Police and Customs to the effect that most of the inhabitants of these villages were addicted to carrying on the evil practice of cattle-lifting and sheltering thieves and dacoits from the neighbouring States in these hilly tracts. These reports were corroborated by repeated dacoities that happened during the past two years in the Bayana and Rupbas Tehsils. Consequently this question began to engage the attention of the authorities but could not be taken up for consideration owing chiefly to the fact that it necessitated making

this tract waste. However in the Camp of April 1924, it occurred to His Highness that this tract of country if it has to be depopulated for the above reasons could with advantage be turned into a Preserve and thus not wasted. With this three-fold object in view, orders were issued to the Revenue Department to take up the matter and to ascertain from the villagers concerned the places where they wish to move. People from these villages, viz., Kheri, Thana, Sahpur and Ghuneni with their hamlets accordingly appeared before His Highness on the 3rd June 1924 and with a common consent after the fullest consideration, the inhabitants of Ghuneni and Sahpur selected Brimbad in the Bayana Tehsil lying on the road from Baretha to Bayana and those of Kheri and Thana chose Bara in the Rupbas Tehsil near Uchain for their new settlement. The Revenue Department submitted that both these villages being in Muafi, there may be complications in connection with this settlement and attempt was made to get these villagers to select some other place. But as their selection of these villages had been made after having seen many others, the villagers requested that they be settled in these and special arrangements were therefore ordered to be made to enable them to settle in them. The Deputy Collector, Bharatpur, was deputed on Special Duty to arrange this settlement and the following Special and Liberal concessions were ordered to induce these men to become law-abiding cultivators and to give up their habits of cattle-lifting and theft:—

1. Larger tracts of cultivated land which in some cases were over three times their present holdings and also suitable pasture for their cattle were granted.
2. Full compensation for their houses was assessed in consultation with the men concerned and granted.
3. A special remission of all land revenue was granted (this necessitated that the Muafidar of the village concerned was to be granted cash compensation to the extent of this special remission for 2 years).
4. Their effects and belongings were transported at State expense.
5. Pucca houses and buildings belonging to the State in Brimbad were to be made over to the settlers in Brimbad and huts at Bara were provided by the State.
6. A special reward of 80 per cent. of their compensation for houses was to be given if they settled in the new settlements properly.

3. The Deputy Collector submitted a report to the Darbar that the settlement had been effected and completed on the 27th of July 1924 and that the men had all taken up cultivation of their new fields and gone to their new houses with their families and belongings.

4. On receipt of this report, the Darbar finally confirmed these villages to be included in the area of the Preserve and the Forest and Shikar Department were ordered to commence their measures for preserving it as a Rukh. The question of stationing one or two armed outposts to stop the passage of stolen cattle, dacoits and thieves and to prevent them using these villages as their sheltering grounds was under consideration when towards the end of August it was reported that a few of the settlers of Bara and Brimbad had gone back to the ruins of their old villages in this area and refused to leave it when told to do so by the Forest and Shikar employees. Upon this the Darbar deputed the Deputy Collector Bharatpur who reported that the men in question had refused to go back to their settlement and defied all authority. A Special Officer was then deputed to enquire and report into the matter. The Officer Baretha held a meeting and arranged with these men that they would vacate these vacant villages and return to their settlement up to and by the 6th, 7th September 1924. Consequently all hamlets of Kheri and Kheri itself with the exception of Bholapura were vacated. Bholapura could not be vacated being surrounded by water on all sides.

5. Later on all communication from Bharatpur being interrupted owing to floods this matter had to be postponed, thereon the remaining men of Thana, Sahpur and Ghuneni absolutely refused to do anything.

6. The reports of the Deputy Collector showed that these men had not only refused to vacate this area but were defying the orders and the authority of the Local Revenue and Police Officers. As this attitude was most undesirable and improper such as could not be permitted His Highness personally proceeded to Baretha arriving there on the morning of the 3rd September, 1924. These men were summoned at Baretha and the matter enquired into. The men of these villages totalling about 89 in all of which there were 3 old women and 2 children came one after the other and admitted their folly and improper attitude of their action and begged and implored in writing by petitions for pardon. They also explained how they had been misled and incited by certain rowdy element among them—the few villains and ruffians who could not carry on without their nefarious trade of cattle-lifting; a thing

almost impossible in their new settlements which lie in the more civilized parts of the State. It was further found that certain other outside people and petty Revenue and Police employees had also been instrumental in enticing these few ignorant people into acting so foolishly.

7. After making the fullest enquiries into the matter and although their conduct deserved a severe punishment, His Highness was graciously pleased to permit them to return to their new settlements with a warning only. It was further decided that the special reward of 80 per cent. should not be given and the 2 years' free-hold concession should be confiscated in the case of those who had thus defiantly returned to their old habitats and would have reverted to their old habits.

8. The levelling of these vacated villages which had been interrupted by heavy rains in August was again carried out and completed. In this connection the villages of Kheri which were vacated in the first week of September were levelled then which may be as it seems the gist of the first telegram to the Hon'ble A.G.G. No reason could however be found for the 2nd telegram to your address. It is highly improbable that any men actually concerned ever left their village to send these telegrams, but to clear up this matter I am to request you to kindly obtain from the head office the names of persons sending these telegrams who signed them.

9. In conclusion I am glad to inform you that the whole matter has been peacefully and definitely settled and there was no need to resort to any severe measures whatsoever and that Departmental and legal action will be taken in due course against those men who enticed these ignorant people into behaving in a insubordinate manner.

H-3

D.O. letter No. 8080, dated 31st October, 1924, from the Political Agent, Eastern Rajputana States, to the Foreign and Political Secretary, Bharatpur.

Please refer to your letter No. 1631-F., dated the 3rd October, 1924, forwarding a report on the complaints of certain villagers of Kheri, etc., in Bharatpur against His Highness the Maharaja for ejecting them from their villages in order to provide a hunting ground.

In paragraph 8 of your letter under reference you asked me if I could get the original telegrams as written and signed by the senders, as the Darbar were of opinion that the names given in the telegrams sent to His Excellency the Viceroy, the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General, Rajputana, and this office were not the real names of the senders. I addressed the Postal authorities who have replied that the telegrams in question can only be produced under the orders of the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General, Rajputana, who would have to send an application to the Telegraph Check Office, Calcutta. The draft telegrams, I may add, are preserved for three months only.

In the circumstances I would enquire whether the Darbar want the matter to be pursued further in this direction. Personally I think it would not be worth while.

I-3

मि० नं० २५३ सीग़ा माल कौंसिल मरजुआ १५ । ३ । २६ व फैसला १५ । ३ । २६ ।

अर्ज़ दाश्त प्राईवेट सेक्रेटरी सा० २० । ७ । २५ बमुक़द्दमे मँगाये जाने १४ तलवार तहसीलदार डीग से वास्ते काटने घास पोलो ग्राउंड़ निसबत तहसीलदार सा० डीग

हुक्म

आज तहसीलदार सा० मय तलवार व सिपाही व बख़्शी व मालकान तलवारान हाज़िर हुए । सबेरे के वक़्त हमने इन तलवारों को जाते देखा था तो पूछने पर मालूम हुआ कि पोलो की घास काटने के वास्ते हैं चूँकि घास का तलवारों से काटना आज तक हमने नहीं सुना और दोयम हमको ये भी शक हुआ था कि शायद ये तलवारें बेगार के तरीक़े पर मुहैया की गई हों । हमने जनाब प्राइवेट सेक्रेटरी सा० को हुक्म दिया कि इसकी जाँच करके इस मामले को हमारे रोबरू पेश करें । तहसीलदार सा० ने अपने जवाब में इन तलवारों का क़ीमतन तलब करना बताया है मगर ये भी कहते हैं कि अगर ठीक काम नहीं करतीं तो वापिस की जातीं । हमने मालकान से पूछा तो वह कहते हैं कि वह तलवारें बेचते नहीं हैं बल्कि उनने अपनी घरू तलवारें निकाल निकाल कर दे दीं डर की वजह से । वरना अब उनके पास एक भी तलवार नहीं रही है । बख़्शी का भी रजिस्टर देखा गया तो उसमें उर्दू में महज़

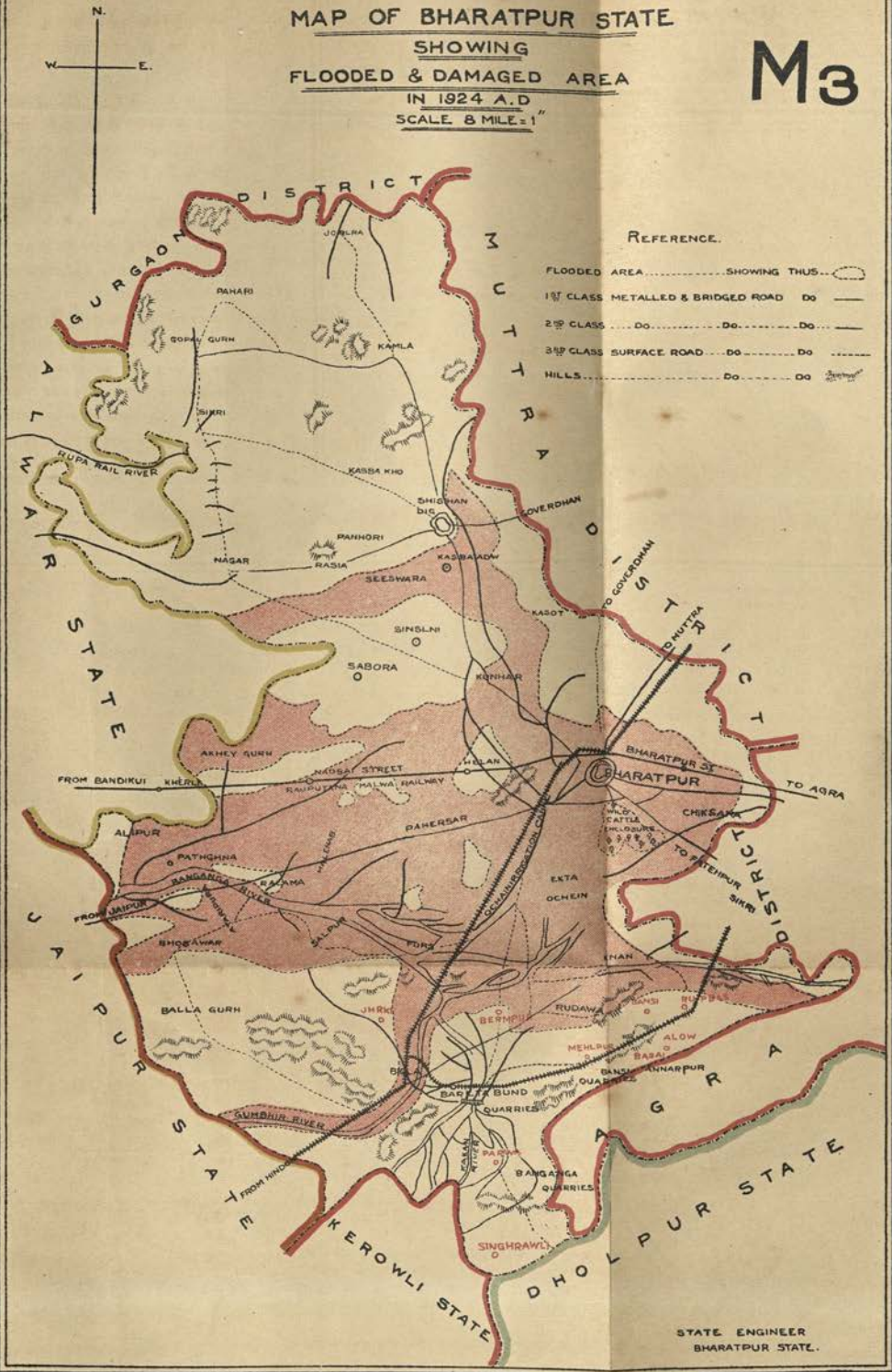
२५ तलवारों की तलबी दर्ज है। क़ीमत वग़ैरह का कोई ज़िक्र नहीं है और पूछने से कहता है कि क़ीमत का कोई सवाल नहीं था ये तो वैसे ही पकड़ी गई थीं जिसका मतलब बेगार के तरीक़े के सिवाय कुछ नहीं होता है।

इस मामले के दो पहलू हैं एक तो तहसीलदार सा० ने इस तरीक़े पर ऐसी हिमाक़्तानः तजवीज़ बाबत काटनेघास तलवारों से करके बिला वजह लोगों को रियासत की तरफ़ से ऐसा बेहूदा हुक्म हो जाना ख़याल करने का मौक़ा दिया जो एक अफ़सर को जो राजा का बदख्वाह न हो नाज़ेबा है अलबत्ता आज कल के ख़यालात के माफ़िक़ हर वाक़िये मुल्क को जुर्म माना जाता है मगर शुक्र ख़ुदा अभी तक हुज़ूर मा बदौलत इतने गिरे हुये नहीं हैं जो घास को तलवारों से कटवाना शुरू करें जैसा हमारे तहसीलदार सा० दरसाना चाहते हैं मगर चूँकि ये महज़ हमारा निजी मामला है हमको इतनी परवाह इसकी नहीं मगर २ तहसीलदार सा० ने ख़िलाफ़ हुक्म सन् १९२१ कि जिसकी ताक़ीद फिर ता० १७ जौलाई सन् २५ को जिले ३ रोज़ हुये की जा चुकी है। ये तलवारें बेगार के तरीक़े पर पकड़ी चाहे इसको किसी दूसरे पहलू में छुपाने की कोशिश की जावे ये साफ़ बेगार है और हुक्म वाला के माफ़िक़ तहसीलदार सा० पर इसमें सज़ाय क़ैद होनी चाहिये थी मगर चूँकि अब महाराजा अलवर आनेवाले हैं और इस मौक़े पर ऐसा मुक़दमा मुनासिब नहीं होगा हम ख़ास तौर पर उस हुक्म बेगार की नाफ़रमानगी की सज़ा को मुलतवी करके सिर्फ़ इतना ही हुक्म देते हैं कि ये मामला जनाब रेवन्यू मैम्बर सा० के गोश गुज़ार किया जावे—हुक्म बेगार के माफ़िक़ तो बख़्शी व सिपाही हर दो मुस्तहक़ सज़ा क़ैद हैं मगर वजह ख़ास मुन्दरजै बाला की वजह से उनको हम अबके माफ़ी बख़्शते हैं और हिदायत की जाती है कि अगर वह आयन्दा बेगार की तामील इस तरीक़े पर करेंगे तो सख़्त सज़ाय क़ैद की जावेगी—दौरान तहक़ीक़ात में हमको ये मालूम हुआ कि बख़्शी उरदू में इन्दराज करता है इसका जवाब उसने ये दिया कि वो रजिस्टर जो दिखाया था वो याददाश्त है पर चूंकि उरदू का स्तैमाल काग़ज़ात में ग़लत है हुक्म है कि इस सिले में उस पर २) रु० जुरमाना किया जावे और इस स्तैमाल उरदू वग़ैरः के मुतल्लिक रैवन्यू मैम्बर सा० दीगर जगह भी जाँच करें जिससे काग़ज़ात के मुलाहिजे में आयन्दा दिक्कत दर पेश न हो—तलवार तलब शुदा फ़ौरन मालकान को वापिस दिलाई जावें और हर तलवार पर फ़ी १) रु० बतौर मावज़ा निजारत हाज़ा से दिया जावै जो रक़म बिल तनख़्वाह तहसीलदार दीग से मुजरा की जावै, हुक्म सुनाया गया असल बाद तामील रेवन्यू मैम्बर सा० के पास मरसिल हो २० जौलाई सन् १९२५

दस्तख़त श्री हुज़ूर पुरनूर

MAP OF BHARATPUR STATE
SHOWING
FLOODED & DAMAGED AREA
IN 1924 A.D
SCALE 8 MILE = 1"

M3



STATE ENGINEER
BHARATPUR STATE.

B-4.

Terms and Conditions for the Proposed Sterling Loan of Rs. 65,00,000 to be obtained through Mr. Michael.

1. Amount of Loan required—Rs. 65,00,000.
2. This loan will be practically in 2 payments:
   (a) Rs. 30,00,000 by the end of June, 1926.
   (b) Rs. 35,00,000 by the end of August, 1926.
3. Period for which the loan is required—from 10 to 15 years with an option on the part of the State to extend to 20 years.
4. Interest—six per cent. maximum.
5. Periodical payments of interest—6-monthly.
6. Class of loan—Debenture.
7. Purpose of the loan—Public and State utility.

CONDITIONS.

1. The trustees of Debenture-holders to have access to accounts and the same to be audited by a chartered Accountant periodically, concerning the amount advanced to the State and the same earmarked for the purpose for which the loan is required. The fees of this audit shall not exceed Rs. 1,500 a year.

2. The Durbar or State will not object to the receipts of the entire Revenues of the State being checked by the Trustees or the duly authorised Representative of the Trustees at the periods when such Revenues have been collected and accounted for. This will be six-monthly and State will not be required to pay more than Rs. 758 a year.

3. The Durbar or the Government of the State undertakes to deposit the Revenues with the Imperial Bank of India and drawings to be made against this account as required for State purposes concerning disbursements of expenditure budgetted for after deducting necessary establishment charges.

4. That a separate account to be opened with Imperial Bank of India for purpose of paying the interest six-monthly and for maintaining a sinking fund for the redemption of the loan on maturity.

5. That the Durbar undertakes to deposit as collateral security with the Imperial Bank of India G.P. Notes of the face value of Rs. 9,04,200 as follows:

6. That the Durbar further undertakes to transfer the compensation payable by the Government on salt amounting to Rs. 1,50,000 per year to the Trustees of the Debenture-holders towards interest and instalment account.

7. That the State has invested a sum of Rs. 10,00,000 with the State Co-operative Credit Bank for advancing loans to Zamindars and agriculturists of the State chiefly which advance realises interest at the rate of 6 per cent. from the Co-operative Credit Bank amounting to Rs. 60,000 per year.

8. That the State is pleased to place with the Trustees to prove its good faith this investment as a further security.

9. That the fixed interest realised from this investment which has shown appreciable results will be deposited with the Debenture interest and Sinking Fund account.

10. That the periodical interest payable by the Government on G.P. Notes will be collected for and on behalf of the Trustees by the Imperial Bank of India which will be duly authorised to do so and the same shall be placed in the Debenture interest and Sinking Fund Account as a further assurance and good faith.

11. That the State owns and works valuable Stone Quarries producing the class of stone chiefly required and extensively used for building purposes in cities such as Agra, Delhi and other places more particularly for the construction work of the New Capital at Delhi. The nett annual revenue derived from these quarries amount to Rs. 2,04,000 at an average, that is after paying all working expenses, establishment charges, etc.

12. That the Durbar is further pleased to earmark the income from these quarries as payment towards the interest and sinking fund account.

13. That a separate account will be opened with the Imperial Bank of India for receiving the sale-proceeds from the production of these quarries and that all sums payable for expenses for working and maintaining these quarries shall be drawn from this account and that the Bank shall be duly authorised to transfer the balance representing the net revenue derived from this business to the "Interest and Sinking Fund Account" without any reference to the State.

14. That the State undertakes to maintain separate books of account for this commercial undertaking and the same will be opened for inspection and examination by the duly authorised representative of the Trustees, whenever so required.

15. That a part of the land revenue is placed with the State in kind consisting of foodstuffs such as marketable grains, namely, wheat, gram and barley, quantity amounting to some 6,00,000 to 10,00,000 maunds which are sold through an Agency on the following terms:—

The Agent is appointed by the State as the Sole Buying Agent.

The price fixed by the State for the grains so acquired is at the local current market rate.

The said Agent pays to the State at such market price agreed upon for the full value of the entire stock of grains handed to the State by the Zamindars as payment on Revenue Account.

In addition to the local current price for the value of the grain, the said agent also pays to the State a fixed commission of 8 annas per maund on the entire stock of the State grain purchased by him.

The amount thus realised by the State on commission account is from Rs. 3,00,000 and upwards.

That the Durbar is pleased to allow the full amount of commission so realised to be deposited with the Imperial Bank of India to the credit of the Debenture Interest and Sinking Fund Account.

16. That the Durbar undertakes to duly authorise the said Agent to pay such commission direct to the Trustee or a representative of the Debenture Loan Trustees towards the Debenture Loan Account during the continuance of this Agency.

17. That in the event should this Agency be discontinued for any reason, in which case the Durbar will appoint another Agent without the approval of the representative of the Trustees, or the State adopt other means by which greater benefits will accrue to the State Revenues, but the new arrangement shall be made in consultation with the representative of the Trustees, so that a sum of Rs. 3,00,000 or more as agreed upon will be continued to be paid towards the Debenture Interest and Sinking Fund Account.

18. In addition to the aforesaid secured payments of interest and instalments towards the principal, the State to undertake to pay a further sum of Rs. 2,00,000 from its general Revenues into the "Debenture Interest and Sinking Fund Account;" thereby making a total of annual payment of Rs. 9,50,000.

Dated at Bharatpur the 4th day of May, 1926.

C-4

The Proposed Sterling Loan for Rs. 65,00,000 for the Bharatpur State to be obtained through Mr. Michael.

1. Amount of Loan required—Rs. 65,00,000.
2. This loan will be required in two payments as follows:
   (a) Rs. 30,00,000 by the end of June, 1926, for State's public utility.
   (b) Rs. 35,00,000 by the end of August, 1926, for development and Railways' construction.
3. Period for which the loan is required—15 years.
4. Interest—six per cent maximum.
5. Periodical payments of interest—six-monthly.
6. Methods of repayment of loan—as stipulated below.
7. Class of loan—Debenture.
8. Purpose of the loan—State's public utility and Railways' construction.

Proposed Terms and Conditions to form the bases for the Negotiations of the above Loan by Mr. Michael.

A. This loan is being raised on the security of the entire Revenues of the Bharatpur State based on the budgetted amounts.

B. The State will undertake to pay annually, in two six-monthly instalments, a sum of rupees eight lakhs and forty thousand (Rs. 8,40,000) from its earnings of general revenues towards the Debenture Loan Sinking & Interest Fund Account, to be opened with the Imperial Bank of India.

C. That the aforesaid payments will be made in the following months each year and the same shall be continued until the entire

loan together with all interests due thereon have been liquidated at least six months before its maturity:—

15th day of June.

15th day of December.

D. That for the purpose and with the object of proving the State's bona fide and for assuring its earnestness in complying with the aforesaid demand for the regular payment of the abovementioned instalments, the State and its Government are willing and do hereby undertake to earmark such items of Revenue to the extent of Instalments as they fall due which may be available in the manner as hereinafter stated, provided that owing to any unforeseen circumstances the State will not be able to pay such instalments from the General Revenues as hereinbefore stated.

E. The State and its Government undertake to deposit the Revenues collected with the Imperial Bank of India after deducting amounts required for Establishment Charges at the State Sub-Treasuries, six in number.

F. That all State expenditure as budgetted for shall be drawn from this Account with the Imperial Bank of India.

G. That a separate Account will be opened with the Imperial Bank of India for the purpose of receiving the Interest and Principal towards the stipulated instalments for the redemption of the Loan at maturity and this account shall be named " The Debenture Loan Interest and Sinking Fund Account."

H. The trustees of the Debenture-holders shall have access to the accounts maintained by the State and the same shall be audited by a Chartered Accountant periodically, duly authorised by the trustees, and the State hereby undertakes to give every assistance to him and further the State agrees to pay the fees of the Chartered Accountant and Auditor—a sum of Rs. 1,500 (Rupees fifteen hundred only) per year.

I. That the State and its Government agree to allow access to the accounts concerning the entire Revenues of the State and the same may be checked by the Trustees' duly authorised Representative at the periods when such Revenues have been collected and accounted for.

J. That the State and its Government undertake to pay the travelling expenses of such Representative to the extent of Rs. 750 (Seven hundred and fifty) per year.

K. That all Revenues earned by the State shall be the first Charge towards the regular and uninterrupted payments of the Interest and Principal as hereinbefore stated and until the liquidation of the aforesaid Loan in full together with all interest due thereon.

L. That the State and its Government undertake to transfer the compensation payable by the Government of India on salt amounting to Rs. 1,50,000 per year to the Trustees of the Debenture-holders towards the Interest and Instalment Account.

M. That the State has invested a sum of Rs. 10,00,000 (ten lakhs) with the State Co-operative Credit Bank for advancing Loans to Zamindars and Agriculturists of the State chiefly, which advance realises interest at the rate of six per cent. from the Co-operative Credit Bank amounting to Rs. 60,000 (Rupees sixty thousand) per year.

N. That the State is pleased to place with the Trustees to prove its good faith, this investment as further security.

O. That the fixed interest realised from this Investment which has shown appreciable results will be deposited with the "Debenture Interest and Sinking Fund Account."

P. That the State owns and works valuable stone quarries producing the class of stone chiefly required and extensively used for building purposes in cities such as Agrā, Delhi and other places, more particularly for the construction work of the New Capital at Delhi. The net annual revenue derived from these quarries amount to Rs. 2,05,000 (Rupees two lakhs and five thousand) at an average, that is after pāying all working expenses, establishment charges, etc.

Q. That the State is further pleased to eār-mark the income from these quarries as payment towards the Sinking Fund Account.

R. That a separate account will be opened with the Imperial Bank of India for receiving the sale-proceeds from the production of these quarries and that all sums payable for expenses for working and maintaining these quarries shall be drawn from this account and that the Bank shall be duly authorised to transfer the balance representing the net revenue derived from this business to the Interest and Sinking Fund Account without any reference to the State.

S. That the State undertakes to maintain separate books of accounts for this commercial undertaking and the same shall be opened for inspection and examination by the duly authorised representative of the Trustees, whenever so required.

T. That a part of the land revenue is placed with the State in kind, consisting of foodstuffs, such as marketable grains, namely, Wheat, Gram, and Barley, quantities amounting to some 6,00,000 to 10,00,000 maunds which are sold through an Agency on the following terms:—

The Agent is appointed by the State as the Sole Buying Agent.

The price fixed by the State for the grains so acquired is at the local current market rate.

The said Agent pays to the State at such market price agreed upon for the full value of the entire stock of grains handed to the State by the Zamindars and cultivators as payment on Revenue Account.

In addition to the local current price for the value of the grain, the said Agent also pays to the State a fixed commission at eight annas (8 annas) per maund on the entire stock of the State grains purchased by him.

The amounts thus realised by the State on commission account are from Rupees three lakhs upwards.

That the State is pleased to allow the full amount of commission to the extent of Rs. 3,00,000 (three lakhs) as hereinbefore mentioned so realised to be deposited with the Imperial Bank of India to the credit of "The Debenture Interest and Sinking Fund Account."

U. That the State undertakes to authorise the said Agent to pay such commission direct to the Trustees or to a Representative of the Trustees towards the Debenture Loan Account during the continuance of this Agency.

V. That in the event should this Agency be discontinued for any reason, in which case the State will appoint another Agent notifying the Trustees of the change.

W. In addition to the aforesaid secured payments of interest and instalments towards the principal, the State and its Government do undertake to pay a further sum of Rs. 1,25,000 (Rupees one lakh and twenty-five thousand) from its general revenues into "The Debenture Interest and Sinking Fund Account," thereby

making a total of annual payment of not less than Rs. 8,40,000 (Rupees eight lakhs and forty thousand).

X. That the terms and conditions mentioned herein for the proposed loan are the bases for negotiation and are subject to such modification that may be mutually agreed upon between the parties concerned and the State's duly authorised Agent, with the previous sanction of the State.

Bharatpur,
5th May, 1926.

D-4

Incidental Expenses for the Loan.

1. Actual flotation expenses not exceeding 2½ per cent.
2. Loan will be issued at Rs. 95 per cent.
3. Brokerage charges ... 5 per cent.

Total ... 12½ per cent.

or Rs. 8,10,000 on a loan of Rs. 65,00,000
The balance in hand will be Rs. 57,90,000
5

62,90,000

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2 lacs Revenues.
3 lacs Agency.
2 lacs Stone quarries.
1½ lacs Salt.

8½ lacs.

E-4

Received the sum of rupees two thousand only from the Private Secretary to His Highness the Maharaja of Bharatpur in consideration of preparing final project for the State in full settlement of all my claims.

(Sd.) MICHAEL.

Bharatpur,
8th May 1926.

Forwarded to Seth Damodar Lal as the money has been advanced by him.

(Sd.) LAL CHAND.

8th May 1926.

A-6

Letter No. 40-P., dated 24th April, 1925, from E. C. Gibson, Esq., I.C.S., Political Agent, Eastern Rajputana States, to the Foreign and Political Secretary, Bharatpur.

I have the honour to refer to your letter No. 253, dated the 25th March 1925, in which a request was made by the Darbar for an advance payment of salt compensation by Government for the purpose of reconstruction work owing to the damage caused by the floods of last year.

2. The Government of India have sanctioned, pending full consideration by them of the Darbar's request, an immediate advance payment of Rs. 1,50,000 of the Salt compensation free of interest to the Darbar to enable them to execute urgent repairs to bunds before the monsoon breaks.

3. I am further to say that the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General would be very glad to assist the Darbar with the expert advice of his Superintending Engineer, should they desire this, in order that they may secure the maximum benefit from the above expenditure pending the arrival of Mr. Cruickshank whom, it is understood that the Darbar have engaged as their State Engineer.

E-6

An Address by the Citizens of Bharatpur, on the 16th November 1925, to His Highness the Maharaja of Bharatpur.

We, the Citizens of Bharatpur, in a public meeting assembled on this most auspicious birthday of Her Highness Shreemati Shree Maharani Sahiba, beg most respectfully and loyally to offer to Your Highness our most sincere and heart-overflowing welcome and tender to Your Highness our warmest thanks for your august presence on an occasion which is destined to be a most memorable day in the civic life of the people of the State. We are deeply sensible of the great inconvenience Your Highness has had in coming and presiding over this meeting, but great as may be Your Highness' discomfort, our gain on the other hand is infinitely greater. Your Highness, out of your usual benevolence and magnanimity has been generously pleased to confer full civic rights on us and to-day we are being initiated to our new duties and responsibilities. For an occasion such as this, we as loyal and faithful subjects of Your Highness, do stand in need of sound counsel and Your Highness' word of encouragement which would tend to inspire us with faith and confidence in the success of our cause. Your Highness' captivating personality, far-reaching sympathies and unceasing devotion to promote the welfare of the general public are some of the most striking virtues which have contributed to give to Your Highness a unique place among the present-day Rulers and Administrators of the country, and we consider it a high and valued privilege to have the good luck to enjoy the boons which Your Highness has been showering on us ever since Your Highness has taken the reins of administration in your own hands in the year 1918.

Your Highness, it is hardly necessary for us to recount the numerous blessings which have been conferred upon us and for which we are deeply beholden to Your Highness. In all matters affecting the welfare of the people, whether Agricultural, Industrial, or Commercial, Your Highness has been the foremost in devising and carrying into practice Schemes which had been launched on the most approved and up-to-date lines. The food-grains which had been exported wholesale outside the State leaving the producers and the people quite at the mercy of the outside dealers have been controlled through the Grain Agency with the result that whereas the dealers are earning better profits than they used to have before, the general public and the labouring classes are living quite at

ease with their resources properly replenished and adequately supplied. The Shree Krishna Bank which Her Highness the late Shreemati Maji Sahiba of the Blessed Memory had been pleased to start by the Royal Privy Purse for the benefit of the agricultural classes and for promoting the industrial advancement of the people is fulfilling its object most admirably. We are deeply indebted to Her Highness the late Shreemati Maji Sahiba for this very beneficial and useful institution, which Your Highness has only lately transferred to the management of the general public by appointing a Board of Directors to control and direct its working. We need hardly assure Your Highness that the confidence which Your Highness has been pleased to repose in us will be fully justified by our honest and strenuous labours which we will ever put to promote the very interests for which the Bank was originally started. Lately, Your Highness has directed your attention towards promoting Agriculture on the latest and up-to-date lines and has introduced the Panchayat system of local administration throughout the State. The Forest Department is being re-organised on proper and right lines for the mutual benefit of the people and of the State and the income during the very first year of the new scheme has gone up from Rs. 25,000 to 1½ lakhs. Similarly the Stone Quarries, through the selfless devotion to duty and strenuous hard work of Risaldar Raoji Bhagwat Singh Sahib, Officer Bareta, are being run properly and efficiently with the result that the income from the Quarries has gone up to 3½ lakhs in one year. For these creditable results we are sincerely thankful to Risaldar Raoji Sahib in whom the State is justly proud to possess a most capable, loyal and earnest worker.

On the æsthetic side of the public life as well, Your Highness has been as eager to contribute your energies as towards other equally important aspects of human life. Besides the Public Recreation Clubs and Sardars' Club, Your Highness has been pleased to provide cinema shows and theatrical performances for the exhilaration and enjoyment of the people. Your Highness' Body Guard, the Kishan Singh's Own Brijendra Lancers, is an object lesson to one and all of perfect efficiency, strict discipline and mutual co-operation which virtues have been instilled on a marked degree, as if it were by a noble example, in the other Units of the State.

Your Highness, while the people of Bharatpur were living in so perfect peace, amity and contentment under Your Highness' most sympathetic, liberal and wise administration, the Floods of 1924 came to us as a rude shock. These floods beat all records in their severity and devastation which was so complete and all-

sweeping that no adequate idea of the magnitude of the loss and the ruin can be formed except by seeing the devastated areas and witnessing the very scene of havoc which extends to several hundred square miles from one end to the other. The picture is too horrible in its outlines and the tale of human woes and suffering is much too tragic and heart-rending. Roads for many many miles have been completely washed away; numerous bunds and irrigation canals have breached or been rendered useless; hundreds of villages have been entirely swept away leaving little or no trace of their former existence; thousands of men, women and children have been reduced to utter destitution and helplessness; miles of rich agricultural land have been converted into a sandy desert; about one hundred thousand acres of standing crop have been totally destroyed, thousands of cattle have perished; numerous wells have been destroyed or rendered unserviceable; the bed of the river Banganga and of its canals has been silted up several feet in sand for miles together, and the river Banganga itself has changed its course. In and around Bharatpur city where the water had kept running in gushing torrents for weeks together, hundreds of houses with all that was in them—in jewellery, clothes, provisions and household effects—have been completely destroyed and the inmates rescued with great difficulty. Extensive damage has been done to numerous State buildings including Palaces and to valuable property. On the top of all this has been the loss of several human lives which no amount of rescuing endeavours could save.

Under these tragic and trying circumstances, Your Highness' noble example of steadfastly standing at the post to guard our interest, come what may, was the only Beacon Star that was guiding us from out of the engulfing fury of the fathomless waters surging around us. For all this, we have nothing to offer beyond that we in the innermost corner of our heart adore you, worship you as our God-sent Saviour.

It will take years and years for the State to become again what it was before this calamity and that at a very heavy expenditure for which, we understand, that Your Highness feels constrained to negotiate an outside Loan. Your Highness, we, one and all, are ready to sacrifice everything and to contribute our full share towards the cost of reconstruction work and thereby obviate the necessity of contracting any outside Loan. During the Great War we were able to raise a Loan of no less than ten lakhs in no time; we hope that on this occasion as well we shall be able to raise sufficient to meet the exigencies of the situation.

In conclusion, we earnestly pray that Providence may endow Your Highness with health, happiness and long long years of life to rule over us and guide our destinies with the same zeal, sympathy and singleness of purpose which have been the characteristic features of Your Highness' career all through. May He bestow on Your Highness, Her Highness Shreemati Maharani Sahiba and Maharaj Kumars, the choicest blessings of Honor, Health and Reputation, from more to more—is our heartfelt wish!

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RULES.

FLOOD EMERGENCY LOANS, BHARATPUR STATE.

It is hardly necessary to repeat that the recent devastating floods have not only diminished the revenues of the State but have at the same time augmented State expenditure to an abnormally high figure for a number of years to come, as most of the State bunds, roads and irrigation channels have been completely thrown out of order and require urgent reconstruction or repairs. As soon as the floods subsided, measures were adopted to stabilise State finances by exploring and tapping all sources of income and by effecting retrenchment, wherever feasible, in the various departments with due regard to the efficiency of the administration. But measures adopted had not proved sufficiently effective and works undertaken had not been even half completed that the already depressing financial situation was accentuated by the early cessation of the monsoon which brought about still further reduction in the already diminished revenues of the State. This has made it abundantly clear that the present dwindled revenues of the State will not suffice to meet the increased demands and that a local loan of about 10 lakhs should be raised from the general public of the State, who, it is hoped, will make ready response to the call at this time of emergency.

In order, therefore, to successfully meet the financial demands of the State and in view of the proverbial loyalty and devotion of the people of Bharatpur to their ruler and of their earnest desire to render financial assistance, should it be so called for, it is hereby deemed expedient to raise from the general public of Bharatpur State two terminable loans.

The following rules are issued for guidance and information of all concerned:—

Two terminable loans will be raised and they will be called "The Bharatpur Flood Emergency Loans."

1. One of these two loans will be at 6½ p.c. for three years commencing from 1st January 1927 and repayable at par on 31st December 1929. The other loan will be for a period of 5 years at 7 p.c. commencing from 1st January 1927 and repayable at par on 31st December 1931.

2. These notes shall be issued from the Public Debt Office which shall be located in and made a branch of the Financial Member's Office.

3. The notes will consist of the following denominations:—

Rs. 10, Rs. 25, Rs. 50, Rs. 100, Rs. 250, Rs. 500, Rs. 1,000, Rs. 5,000, Rs. 10,000.

4. The notes of any of the loans will be purchaseable at its face value at the Sadar Treasury or at any of the Sub-treasuries of the State on presentation of the prescribed form of the application with the proper amount.

A register of Form No. 2 will be maintained at the Sadar Treasury and at the Sub-treasuries in which will be kept an account of the receipts and issues of the unpurchased notes.

5. A register of Form No. 3 will be maintained at the Sadar Treasury and at the Sub-treasuries in which the names of purchasers will be registered with their full address and the descriptions of the notes purchased, every entry in the register being signed by the Treasury Officer or the Sub-treasury Officer. On the back of each note will be recorded the number of entry in the register and also the name of the Treasury at which the note is enfaced for payment of interest.

6. The interest on the note shall accrue from the date of its issue printed on the note.

7. Interest on the note shall be paid every half year at the Sadar Treasury or at any of the Sub-treasuries on the Order of the Treasury Officer only on the presentation of the note itself and on signature by the payee of receipt in Form No. 4.

8. The following instructions regarding the filling in of the receipt should be attended to:—

1. The whole of the interest due on a note must always be taken, Partial payment will not be allowed.

2. The signature by a woman must be attested by some respectable person as to whose identity the Treasury Officer or Sub-treasury Officer is satisfied.

9. Personal attendance of the holder will not be necessary, it will be sufficient for the Treasury Officer to satisfy himself that the receipt is a valid quittance, i.e., has been signed by the person to whom payment is due or by a duly authorised Agent.

10. The Treasury Officer shall record the fact of payment, as follows:—

1. In the interest cage (printed on the back of the note) appertaining to the half year on account of which interest is paid he should record the name of the Treasury and date of payment over his initials.

2. On the receipt signed by the payee, which shall accompany the vouchers forwarded daily with the daily sheet to the Accounts Office.

11. Payment of interest shall be refused by the Treasury Officer in the following cases:—

1. If even the last endorsement cage or the renewal cage has not been left blank.

2. If the note itself is mutilated or torn or in any way damaged or defective.

3. If the interest has been left undrawn for two years.

(*Note.*—In the last case the payment of interest shall be made on the order of the Finance Member.)

12. The notes shall be transferable by endorsement. But no endorsement shall be recognized if it has not been attested, by the Treasury or Sub-treasury Officer and the fact of transfer recorded by the transferor in the endorsement cage under his signature in the following manner:—

Pay to A.

13. If the transferor or transferee happens to enter into any transaction of the note in any official capacity the Official designation shall be recorded under the signature of the transferor or the transferee.

14. If the last endorsee dies the note shall be transferred in favour of his heir by the Treasury Officer on its presentation before him and on the production of a succession certificate granted by a competent Court, the fact of transfer being recorded by the Treasury Officer on the note in the endorsement cage under his signature.

15. If the Holder of the note is a minor, the right of his or her guardian to dispose of the note shall be held as valid by the Treasury Officer on the production of a guardianship certificate granted by a competent Court.

16. The note shall be required to be renewed in any of the following cases:—

1. If only sufficient room remains on the back of the note for one further endorsement, or when any word or words are written upon the note across any existing endorsement or endorsements.

2. If the note is crowded with writing or torn in any way damaged or defective or unfit in the opinion of the Officer before whom it is produced for payment of interest.

Note.—In the latter case, fee of one rupee per note shall be charged.

17. The holder of the note requiring its renewal shall present it before Public Debt Office, whence he shall be given a receipt which shall be taken back from him on the issue of the renewed note.

18. (1) If the duplicate note is required in place of a note which is alleged to have been lost or destroyed, the holder of the note shall submit an application to the Public Debt Office with a statement of the following particulars, namely:—

(a) Particulars of the note according to the following form.

(b) The last half year for which interest has been paid.

(c) The person to whom such interest has been paid.

(d) The person in whose name the note was issued.

(e) The place for payment of interest at which the note was for the time being enfaced.

(f) The circumstances attending the loss or destruction.

(2) Such an application shall be accompanied by:—

(a) If the applicant is not the last registered holder, an affidavit sworn before a Magistrate testifying that the applicant was the legal holder of the promissory note, and all documentary evidence necessary to trace back the title to the last registered holder; and

(b) any portion or fragments which may remain of the lost or destroyed note.

(3) A duplicate of the application to the Public Debt Office but not of its enclosures, shall also be sent to the Treasury where the interest is payable.

19. The Public Debt Office, on the receipt of the application shall notify in three successive issues of the State Gazette the loss or destruction of the note with its full particulars cautioning the Public against purchasing or otherwise dealing with the above mentioned security.

20. It shall also intimate, without unavoidable delay, the Treasury where the note was enfaced for payment of interest, to stop payment of interest on that note. This information shall be recorded in a register of stopped securities Form No. V maintained for the purpose.

21. The Public Debt Office shall, after satisfying itself as to the authenticity of the claim, issue a duplicate note, on the expiry of 6 months from the date of application in the case of the note of which some fragments have been produced, and on the expiry of 1 year in the case of one of which no fragments have been produced.

22. The repayment of the amount of any note shall be made after the prescribed period at the Sadar Treasury or at the Subtreasuries on the presentation of the note, and the receipt thereof being obtained from the payee on the back of the note itself in the form " Received Principal of the Note."

Form I.

To

THE TREASURY OFFICER,

.....

Sir,

I hereby request to purchase in my name the undermentioned security or securities with interest payable at your Treasury. A sum of Rs. ..... (Rupees .....) only is tendered herewith:—

Denomination.	3 Years' Loan 1927—1929.		5 Years' Loan 1927—1931.	
	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.
Rs. 10 ...				
Rs. 25 ...				
Rs. 100 ...				
Rs. 250 ...				
Rs. 500 ...				
Rs. 1,000 ...				
Rs. 5,000 ...				
Rs. 10,000 ...				

Name of the applicant with full address.

Dated 192

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FLOOD EMERGENCY.

(Meeting held on 11th February 1926.)

Subscribers.	Loan. Rs.
Seth Lala Damodar Lal	3,50,000
Lala Moolchand Tulsi Ram, Nagar	1,000
Lala Ganga Lehri, Bharatpur	1,000
Lala Hazari Lal, Contractor, Bharatpur	5,000
Lala Kanahia Lal, Gandi, Bharatpur	1,000
Lala Sohan Lal, Contractor, Bharatpur	1,000
Lala Sita Ram Kela Bux, Nagar	250
Lala Bidhamal Radhey Lal, Nagar	250
Lala Ganga Bux, Bharatpur	200
Birbal of Jaghina	100
Lala Ramchand Goorwala, Bharatpur	250
Sanwalia Pirbhu of Nagar	100
Gopi Ram Samgat Ram of Sikri	250
Giasi Ram Durga Pershad, Sikri	100
Chaturbhuj Gopi Lal, Dig	50
Pershadi Lal Gangadhar, Nagar	25
Kanji Mal Piarey Lal, Nagar	25
Lala Thui Ram of Kanjoli	100
Sugan Chand of Bayana	100
Mir Sujjad Hussain of Bharatpur	250
Badri of Jaghina	100
Kundan Lal of Bayana	100
Mool Chand of Jaghina	100
Ram Pershad of Aroda	100
Lala Ram Swaroop Bazaz of Bharatpur	1,000
Lala Nawal Kishen of Bharatpur	100
Lala Giasi Ram Bhikari Mal of Somka Pahari ...	50
Girraj of Khareki, Bayana	500

FLOOD EMERGENCY—(contd).

Subscribers.	Loan.
	Rs.
Capt. Kallan Singh	100
Lala Nathi Lal Makkhan Lal of Dig	500
Sheikh Akbar Khan, Contractor of Bharatpur ...	500
Lala Piarey Lal Keshab Deo of Nagar	100
Lala Murli-Jagonnath of Nagar	100
Lala Piarey Lal Ramji Lal of Nagar	100
Lala Bhajan Lal of Nagar	100
Bhagat Kanahya Lal of Nadbai	25
Mendu Mal Kiori Lal	50
Lala Ratan Lal Bohra of Bharatpur	100
Lala Badri Pershad Saraf of Bharatpur	1,000
Ghisa Moola Halwai of Kama	50
Ganga Dhar Ghisa of Kama	50
Soobha Ram Pansari of Kama	50
Tunda Ram Basanta Ram of Kama	100
Kishen Lal Chootey of Kama	50
Chiranji Lal of Kama	50
Sanai Sunor of Kama	25
Chain Sukh Dhani Ram of Kama	100
Monohar Lal, Contractor, of Dig	500
Ballabh Brij Kishore of Nagar	50
Bhulli Ram Hira Lal of Sikri	200
Seth Nand Lal of Bayana	100
Lala Chain Sukh Dal of Bharatpur	100
Lala Nathi Lal Jagannath Bazaz of Dig	400
Lala Jhamman Lall Saraf of Dig	100
Lala Naththi Lal Sanwalya of Dig	100
Lala Munnoo Lal of Dig	50
Lala Sham Sunder Tara Chand of Dig	100
Lala Kanahya Lal Hoti Lal of Kama	100
Lala Chhiman Lal Murli Dhar Sunar of Kama ...	100
Lala Tunda Mal Makhan Lal of Kama	100

FLOOD EMERGENCY—(contd).

Subscribers.	Loan.
	Rs.
Lala Bedha Mal Ghuri Mal of Kama	200
Lala Mansa Ram Natthemal of Kama	200
Lala Radhey Lal Sunder Lal of Kama	50
Lala Chiranji Lal Piarey Lal of Mandhoni	1,000
Mir Fazal Hussain, Vakil, Bharatpur	100
Mir Alay Husain of Bharatpur	100
Pandit Kishen Gopal, Vakil of Bharatpur	100
Mir Sibtey Husain, Vakil, Bharatpur	100
Lala Gaddar Mal Kishori Lal, Bharatpur	2,000
Lala Ganga Pershad of Dig	200
Lala Gulab Chand Madan Lal of Nagar	100
Lala Kishen Lal Chiranji Lal, Bharatpur	100
Lala Bedha Ram of Bharatpur	200
Lala Ram Swarup Mehrotra of Bharatpur	2,000
Lala Gur Dayal of Bharatpur	1,000
Lala Kirori Mal, Munim (R. S. Mehrotra)	100
Lala Ram Bux Ganga Dhar of Gulpara	1,000
Lala Gheesa Ram of Gulpara	250
Lala Jagannath of Gulpara	100
Lala Ghansham of Chiksana	100
Lala Jagannath of Chiksana	100
Grand Total	Rs. 3,77,350

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नक़ल

श्रीमान् सेठ साहब सरदार राज्य भरतपुर स्टेट

ग़रीबपरवर सलामत—श्रीमान् जनाब बाला ने ये फरमाया था कि तुम बम्बईखाँड़ को फरोख्त करना छोड़ दो तुमसे क़र्ज़ा नहीं लिया जायगा माफ कर दिया जायगा फिदवी ने तहरीर भी इसी विनाय पर पेश कर दी मगर चन्दा मुझसे मु० २०) दाखिल कराये जाने का हुक्म है मैं निहायत ग़रीब हूँ इस वक्त एक दम २ भारों को सहन नहीं कर सकता हूँ कि २०) भी दाखिल कर दूं और अपने रोज़गार को भी बन्द कर दूं मैं बाल बच्चेदार आदमी हूं इसलिए दरख्वास्त पेश करके अर्ज है कि जो तहरीर मैंने पेश की है मंसूख फरमाई जावे।

अरजी फ़िदवी परसादीलाल वल्द नारायन वैश्य कामा। ता० १६। ३। २६ ई० बकलम रमनलाल

द० परसादीलाल वैश्य हलवाई के

भरतपुर ता० ३०। ३। २६

श्रीमान् सेठजी प्रजापाल दामोदरलालजी भरतपुर

आपकी सेवा में निवेदन है कि किशोरीलाल वल्द गंगाधर १०००) टुन्डामल वल्द मंगलराम १०००) रु० बाबत क़र्ज़ा के हम लोगों के सही कराई गई थी। हम लोगों ने इस वक्त इनकार काम चलने की वजह से नहीं किया था। हुजूर के हुक्म की तामील की गई। अब हुजूर से हमारी यह प्रार्थना है कि हम लोगों से इतना बोझा नहीं उठ सकता। हमारी ताक़त तो रुपया ४००) ४००) की थी। ता० १। ३। २६ को आप इस जगह पधारे थे। उस वक्त हमने आपसे अर्ज की आपने यह हुक्म दिया कि इस वक्त हम कम नहीं कर सकते। हमारे इन्तजाम में खराबी होगी जितनी तुम्हारी ताक़त हो उतने रुपया भर दो हमारी ताक़त रुपया चार चार सौ ४००) ४००) की थी। लेकिन नाजिम सा० व तहसीलदार सा० ने हमसे कहा कि रुपया पाँच पाँच सौ से कमती नहीं भरे जायेंगे बरन हुजूर के हुक्म की व नाजिम सा० व तहसीलदार सा० के हुक्म की तामील की खजाने में रुपया भर दिया। अब हमारे ऊपर पाँच पाँच सौ रुपयों का तकाजा और हो रहा है अब हममें इतनी ताकत नहीं है कि और रुपया भर सकें। अब तहसीलदार सा० को हुक्म लिख दें कि हमसे तकाजा नहीं किया जावे और आपके

दर्शनों की हमको बड़ी अभिलाषा है परन्तु रास्ता भरतपुर का बन्द है हम आ नहीं सकते। फकत ता० ३० । ३ । २६

अर्जी फिदवी किशोरीलाल वल्द गंगाधर व टुन्डामल वल्द मंगलराम महाजन कामां

द० किसोरीलाल के द० टुन्डामल

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नक़ल रोबकार महकमा आलिया इजलास ख़ास राज्य भरतपुर ६।४।१९२६

जो काम फ़रोक्शी फलड इमरजन्सी लोन के बौंड का वसिलसिले पबलिक मीटिङ्ग मुनअकदा तारीख़ ११-२-२६ किया जा रहा है, उसके मुतालिक चन्द अरायज हजूर मा बदौलत के रोबरू पेश हुई कि जिनसे जाहिर होता है कि इस लोन के मुतल्लिक कुछ लोगों को गलत फहमी हुई है कि जिसकी वजह से उनको अपना फ़ायदा भी नुकसान मालूम होता है, इस वास्ते मुनासिब मालूम होता है कि एक सेन्ट्रेल कमेटी इस काम के वास्ते श्रीधाऊजी साहिब की ख़ास निगरानी में क़ायम की जावे, जो जुमला मुकामी अफ़सरान को मुनासिब हिदायत देकर इस काम को सहूलियत के साथ ख़तम करे लिहाजा

हुक्म है कि

इस्बज़ैल कमेटी मुकर्रर की जावे।

१—श्रीधाऊजी साहिब प्रेसीडेंट
२—रावबहादुर चौधरी लालचन्द साहिब
३—दीवान बहादुर मु० रोशनलाल साहिब
४—बाबू अमरनाथ साहिब सेक्रेटरी
५—रावजीभगवतसिंह
६—कप्तान ईश्वरसिंह
७—सेठ लाला दामोदरलाल
८—मीर सय्यद सज्जादहुसेन
९—सर्दार बहादुर कर्नेल गिरधरसिंह सी० आई०।

बी० एम० टी० से दो मोटर कमेटी के वास्ते चिनावर इंसपेकशन वग़ैरह तैनात की जावे—अहकाम इजरा हों

दस्तख़त अँगरेज़ी श्रीहुजूर दामइकबालहू

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मिस्ल अँगरेज़ी दरबारे कारर्वाई कमेटी हाय जेा फिलड लेान के सिलसिले में वक्तन फवक्तन की गई

आज की मीटिंग में जो धर्मसभा में जमा हुई सबकी राय से उसमें तै हुआ कि फिलड अमर जनसी नोट जो रियासत में हमने रिआया की दरख्वास्त पर जारी किये हैं उसके समझने में हमें आपस में मिलकर श्रीहुजूर से जरिये श्रीअधिकारीजी जगन्नाथजी व देशभूषण सेठ दामोदरलालजी सा० अर्ज करना चाहते हैं इसलिए श्रीहुजूर पुरनूर श्रीअन्नदाताजी महाराज से अर्ज किया जावे कि अपने अमूल्य वक्त में से थोड़ा वक्त हम लोगों की अर्ज सुनने को अता फरमा लें और क़ायमी कमेटी के जो हुक्म जारी फरमाये गये हैं वह भी श्रीअन्नदाताजी महाराज उस वक्त बिनावर मुलहाज़े तलब फ़रमा लें ५-५-२६ ।

द० बीसराम । रामचन्द । द० गडर भगत । द० दामोदर । द० कुन्दनलाल । द० गंगालहरी । द० मदनलाल । द० रामसरूप । द० मंगीलाल । द० हजारीलाल । द० जमनी हलवाई । द० अजीम लुहार । द० चिरंजीलाल । द० लालचन्द । द० फूलचन्द । द० गोपाल । द० नारायनलाल वगैरः वगैरः

K-6

आज ३३ साहूकारान व दीगर मोअजिज़ पेशेवरान व सिलसिले रेजोलूशन पबलिक मीटिंग मुवर्रखा ५।५। २६ की मारूजा मुताबिक फ्लड इमरजन्सी लौन हमने समाअत फरमाई । इस लौन के मुताबिक जो कार्रवाई वसूली इब्तदा में नापर्स-दीदा तसव्वुर होकर मौजूदा सेन्ट्रल लौन कमेटी मुक़र्रर हुई थी इसकी कार्रवाई के देखने से यह बात साहूकारान हाजरीन मिन जानिब आम रियाया की मुनासिब मालूम होता है कि इस लौन का काम इस तरीके पर हो कि जिससे राज के अदना मुलाजमान को मौका फिजूल ख़राबी डाल कर बेजा अमल व बदनामी फैलाने का न मिले । साहूकारान वगैरः की यह अर्ज है कि इब्तदा में यह लौन पबलिक भरतपुर की खास अर्ज़ पर इजरा हुई तो उन्हीं को इस काम के करने का हक है मारूजा बाला मुनासिब तसव्वुर होकर व नीज इस अमर पर गौर फरमा कर कि बिला ठीक तरीके के रिआया को तकलीफ देने का अंदेशा ही नहीं है बल्कि ऐसी खराबियों की चन्द शिकायात हमारे तक पहुँची हैं । हुक्म दिया जाता है कि इस लौन का काम आयंदा नुमाइंदगान मिनजानिब पबलिक भरतपुर के मशवरे के मुताबिक इनके ही ज़िम्मेवरी पर चलाया जावे और जिसकी कि कोई ग़लत फहमी आयंदा मुताबिक़ तआलुक़ इस काम में न होवै ।

नोट इस मंशाय साहूकारान व पेशेवरान व जुमाईन्दगान पबलिक भरतपुर कृष्ण बैंक में रख दिया जावे—वहाँ से जैसा चाहिए वह रुपया दाखिल करके ख़रीद कर लें। लिहाज़ा—

हुक्म हुआ कि—

सेन्ट्रल कमेटी लौन को तरीके बाला पर अमल करने के लिये अहकाम इजरा हों और चूंकि इस मामले में गलत अमल कहीं कहीं हुआ मालूम होता है हुक्म हाजा बिनावर इत्तला आम शाये किया जावे—७। ५। २६

मोतीमहल

दस्तख़त श्री हजूरपुरनूर

द० लालचन्द। द० बीधूमल। द० मंगीलालजी। द० गनेसीलाल मोदी। द० मदनलाल। द० शंकरलाल। द० मूलचन्द। द० मोहनलाल। द० चिरंजीलाल वगैरः २

L-6

नक़ल

रोबकार महकमे आलिये इजलास खास भरतपुर

ता० ५। ७। २६

न० ११

फलड अमरजैन्सी लौन जो हस्ब दरखास्त पबलिक भरतपुर कायम की जाकर उसकी बिकरी का इन्तजाम ज़रिये कृष्ण बैंक रिआया की पंचायत को व निगरानी सेन्ट्रल फलड लोन कमेटी सौंपा गया था इसके मुताल्लिक अरजी पंचान फलड लोन कमेटी भरतपुर से जाहिर है के मु० १०००००) दस लाख रुपया की दरख्वास्त कमेटी मजकूर के जरिये मुरतिब होकर यह काम पूरा हो चुका है और इनकी लिस्ट बैंक व सब-ट्रेजरियों को भी जा चुकी है जिसका रुपया जमा होकर लोगों को बौंड दिये जा रहे हैं चूँकि अब इसमें कोई काम कमेटी वगैराओं का नहीं रहा है।

हुक्म दिया जाता है कि

ये काम खतम किया जावे और जुमले कमेटियों के काग़ज़ात महकमे हिसाब में भेजे जावें। श्रीहजूर माबदौलत रिआया की तरफ़ से अपनी रिआया की इस कदरदानी व मदद का व नीज इलाके गैर के जिन साहबान ने इस लौन में हिस्सा लेकर रियासत व रिआया के साथ इज़हार हमदर्दी किया है शुकरिया अदा करते हुए सेठ चौधरी छाजूराम साहब का नाम खास तौर पर तहरीर में लाना मुनासिब तसव्वुर फरमाते हैं।

मोहर श्री हुजूर पुरनूर

M-6

6. Alleged pressure on people to subscribe to the Flood Loan. Indian Officers assessed on their pensions.

The Deputy Collectors have enquired from a number of Pensioned Officers of the Indian Army and from the Statements (English translation attached) it appears that most of them have not contributed anything and those that have done so, have done so voluntarily and in very small sums. The reports from the Deputy Collectors and Tehsildars are also attached herewith which go to show that no such complaints of pressure came to their notice, nor did they find any cases where pensioners had been assessed on their pensions.

Reports from Deputy Collectors and Tehsildars.

Serial No.	Name of Officer.	Translation of the Reports.
1.	Deputy Collector, Bharatpur ...	The work of collection of flood loan is being carried by Committees of non-Officials (Sahukars). In my tour I did not hear of any retired Officer of the Indian Army having been assessed on the amount of his pension nor did any Officer (Pensioner) make any such complaints to me.
2.	Deputy Collector, Dig ...	The collection of Flood bond is being done by committees of Sahukars. I know of no Indian Officer having been assessed on his Pension nor are there any such complaints in my circle.
3.	Tehsildar, Nadbai	No pressure was used on any retired Officer of the Army for the Flood Loan. Nothing has been collected from these Officers nor have they been assessed on their pensions.

Serial No.	Name of Officer.	Translation of the Reports.
4.	Tehsildar, Kaman	No pressure was used in collecting Flood Loan from Retired Officers of the Indian Army in Tehsil Kaman and Sub Tehsil Pahari.
5.	Tehsildar, Dig	... In collecting Flood Loan from the Retired Officers of the Indian Army no pressure has been used nor have they been assessed on their pensions. Whatever they contributed voluntarily has been accepted as will be clear from the reports of the Pensioners themselves.
6.	Tehsildar, Bharatpur	... In the collection of Flood Loan the Retired Officers of the Indian Army in this Tehsil, were not pressed to make any contribution. They have neither contributed anything nor been assessed on their pensions.
7.	Tehsildar, Bayana	The work of the Flood Loan is being done by a Committee of Sahukars and in this connection no retired Officer of the Indian Army has been assessed on his pension nor was any pressure exerted. Some retired Officers have voluntarily contributed some money towards this loan.
8.	Tehsildar, Rupbas	The work of the Flood Loan is being done by a Committee of Sahukars and in this connection no retired Officer of the Indian Army has been assessed on his pension nor was any pressure exerted. No contribution has been made to this loan by any Officer (Retired) resident in this Tehsil.

Statement of Reports from Retired Officers of the Indian Army.

Serial No.	Name of Officer.	Amount contributed. Rs.	Statement.
1.	Subedar Genda Singh, 1/10th Jats.		I have not contributed any money to the loan.
2.	Subedar Major Chiranji Singh, 1/10th Jats.		I was Subedar in the 10th Jats' Regiment, since my retirement. I have been living in Bharatpur State. I have given nothing towards the Flood Loan nor has anything been demanded from me.
3.	Bindaban Singh, Subedar, 102nd Infantry.		I have not contributed a single pice towards the Flood Loan nor was I sent for by anybody.
4.	Jemadar Ramsingh, 1/113th Infantry Coy. D.		I have given nothing towards the Flood Loan nor has any money been demanded from me.
5.	Subedar Shivram Singh, M.C.1/112th Infantry.	40	I have voluntarily contributed Rs. 40 to the Bharatpur State Flood Loan.
6.	Subedar Bhoora Singh, 1/125th Na-Pears' Rifles.	20	I have voluntarily contributed Rs. 20 to the Bharatpur State Flood Loan.
7.	Jemadar Mohan Lal Singh, 1/12th Infantry.	20	Do.
8.	Subedar Karhera Singh, 125th N. Rifles.		No Flood Loan has been demanded from me nor have I contributed anything towards it.
9.	Subedar Ram Pershad Singh, 414 Bombay Grenadiers.		Do.
10.	Jemadar Lakkhu Singh, 123rd O.R.		Do.
11.	Major Umrao Singh, Regt. No. 112.		Do.

Serial No.	Name of Officer.	Amount contributed. Rs.	Statement.
12.	Subedar-Major Hukam Singh, 3/154th Infantry.		No Flood Loan has been demanded from me nor have I contributed anything towards it.
13.	Subedar Ram Lal Singh, 125th N. Rifles.		Do.
14.	Jemadar Ram Lal Singh, 125th N. Rifles.		Do.
15.	Fatjar Malkhan Singh, Jemadar, 2/113th Infantry.	50	I have voluntarily contributed Rs. 50 towards the Flood Loan and no pressure has been put on me in this connection.
16.	Subedar Khushi Ram Singh, 1/125th Infantry.		I have not contributed any money to the Loan.
17.	Jemadar Ganga Dhar Singh, 112th Infantry.		I have not contributed any money to the loan nor was anything demanded from me.
18.	Jemadar Narayan Singh, 102nd Infantry.		Do.
19.	Subedars Jug Lal Singh and Ram Singh.		We have not contributed any money to the Loan nor have we been pressed for it.
20.	Subedar Latte Singh, 112th Infantry.		I have not contributed any money to the loan nor was anything demanded from me.
21.	Subedar Amolak Singh, 113th Infantry, and Jemadar Hukam Singh, 102nd Infantry.		Both of us have not contributed anything towards the Flood Loan nor was anything demanded from us.
22.	Subedar Kesaria Singh, 113th Infantry.		I have not contributed any money to the Loan nor was anything demanded from me.

Serial No.	Name of Officer.	Amount contributed. Rs.	Statement.
23.	Subedar Yadram Singh, 92nd Punjabis.	30	I have voluntarily contributed Rs. 30 towards the Flood Loan and no pressure has been put on me in this connection.
24.	Subedar Raghubir Singh, 2/102nd Grenadiers.	70	I have voluntarily contributed Rs. 70 towards the Flood Loan, without any pressure.
25.	Subedar-Major Tota Singh, 2/4th Bom. Grenadiers.	150	I have voluntarily contributed Rs. 150 towards the Flood Loan.
26.	Subedar-Major Sanwalia Singh, 102nd Grenadiers.	50	I have voluntarily contributed Rs. 150 towards the Flood Loan.
27.	Subedar Kanahya Singh, 1/102nd Grenadiers.	10	I have voluntarily contributed Rs. 10 towards the Flood Loan.
28.	Subedar-Major Budha Singh, 113th Infantry.	80	I have voluntarily contributed Rs. 80 towards the Flood Loan.
29.	Subedar Ghoore Singh, 113th Infantry.	50	I have voluntarily contributed Rs. 50 towards the Flood Loan.
30.	Subedar-Major Jal Singh, 113th Infantry.	100	I have voluntarily contributed Rs. 100 to the Flood Loan.
31.	Subedar Mangli Singh, 2/112th Infantry.		I have not contributed any money to the loan nor was anything demanded from me.
32.	Jemadar Handu Singh, 2/112th Infantry.	25	I have voluntarily contributed Rs. 25 to the Flood Loan.
33.	Subedar Murli Singh, 10th Jats.		I have not contributed any money to the loan nor was anything demanded from me.
34.	Subedar Chandan Singh, 2/154th Infantry.		Do.

N-6

Lakhmi Chand, son of Nawal Singh of Bamner, who has got a village Alan in Bharatpur State, says that thousands of people have gone from Bharatpur to Dholpur and other places and that Rs. 6,000 and Rs. 2,000 were demanded from Ratan Singh and Nandan Singh respectively of Meroli in Bharatpur State and relations of Lakhmi Chand.

Part 1 of this will be dealt with under heads 15 and 16. Pandit Jamna Lal, Tehsildar of Rupbas, was ordered to make direct enquiries from Ratan Singh and Nandan Singh of Meroli. An English translation of the statements of the two is attached herewith along with the original in Hindi. The information supplied by Lakhmi Chand is, therefore, not corroborated.

Statement of Ratan Singh and Nandan Singh.

(TRANSLATION.)

Name ...	... Ratan Singh.	Nandan Singh.
Father's name	... Bhondu.	Bhola.
Caste ...	... Gujar.	Gujar.
Age ...	... 32 years.	50 years.
Profession ...	... Zamindari.	Zamindari.
Residence ...	... Meroli.	Meroli.

We have no complaint against the flood loans. Rs. 6,000 and Rs. 2,000 were not demanded from us for the said loan. Whatever we shall contribute towards the flood loan we shall do voluntarily. There is no pressure upon us for this loan and Lakhmi Chand is not related to us. He is related to one Bansi in village Rataua.

30th June, 1926.

O-6

NOTE " A."

The Police Roznamcha of Police Station, Bayana, shows that on the 25th May 1926 at 5 p.m. Mangla son of Kalla Fakir Chaukidar of Naroli accompanied by Azam Gaddi of the village reported at the Bayana Police Station that, on the 21st May 1926, at noon, Chirmoli son of Wazira Gaddi aged 40 years had gone to bathe in the pool known as Sendla of the Kakund river, that the Flood Loan Committee happened to arrive at the village the same day when the people went out hiding, that Chirmoli did not return, that a search was made for him, that to-day (viz., on 25th May 1926) Murad and Azam Gaddi on going towards the pool found the dead body of Chirmoli floating on the water and mentioned the fact to the people of the village and that Nambardars of the village had sent them (Mangla Chaukidar and Azam Gaddi) to make a report, that there was no suspicion about the matter, the death being purely accidental.

On the receipt of this report, Abbul Hasan 2nd Officer (Head Constable) was deputed to proceed to the spot and enquire into the matter. He arrived at the pool at 7 p.m. and found the dead body being guarded by the Chamars of the village. He sent a Constable to fetch the relatives of the deceased and the Nambadars of the village.

At 8 p.m. the same evening, the constable returned and brought with him Murad, Sarwar, Mohammed Ismail, cousins of the deceased and Mohammed Rustom, Alladia, Peerkhan, Battan, Papua, Allarakkhi, Raje Khan and Miran Baksh and reported that the Nambadars were not in the village. Zahid Husain Patwari stated that the Nambardars had probably gone to Bayana to pay up the revenue dues into the Tehsil.

The Head Constable Abbul Hasan, investigating officer waited for the Nambardars up to 11 p.m., but as they did not still turn up, the Head Constable examined the dead body and made the necessary notes about it in the Roznamcha. The body was in an advanced stage of decomposition and was full of Maggots, left hand and feet and flesh were all eaten up by turtles. The body had an Angarkhi on it and a Safa and a Dhoti were lying near it. The pool was full of long weeds and was close to a passage or path through the stream. The pool is said to be very deep.

Murad, Asghar and Ismail, near relatives of the deceased, stated that the Loan Committee came to the village on the 21st May 1926, that some people fled from the village and hid themselves, that the deceased was a poor and simple man, that he also went away to hide himself, that he happened to pass by the pool and was caught in the deep waters and was drowned, that no one ill-treated or beat him or threatened him, not even called him, that his death was accidental and there was no cause for suspicion or doubt, that in the interval (i.e., between the 21st and 25th May 1926) a search was made for him in the villages where he had relatives but that no trace of him could be found.

The Panches, viz., Azam, Mohammad, Rustom, Alladia, Akbar, Alla Rakkhi and Miran Bakhsh corroborated the above statement.

At 12 midnight, the Nambardars still not turning up, the Chaukidar and a Constable were sent to Bayana to fetch them.

At 6 a.m. (26th May) the Chaukidar and the Constable returned from Bayana and reported that they did not find the Nambardars there.

At 11 a.m. (26th May 1926) Nambardars still not appearing and the state of the dead body getting worse the relatives of the deceased were asked to take it to the grave-yard.

Abbul Hasan Head Constable then went to the Meroli village. There Musammat Chandi widow of Chirmoli deceased and Juggri widow of Hasan Khan and sister of the deceased (Chirmoli) stated that the deceased fled away through fear but for no cause and hid himself in the weeds and got drowned in the deep waters, that there was nothing suspicious in the matter, and they asked that the body of the deceased be interned without waiting for the Nambardars. The Head Constable took a writing from them to that effect. As the preliminaries regarding a Panchayat-Nama had all been completed, Head Constable allowed the dead body to be buried.

At 1 p.m. Maman, Khwaju, Hatti and Musi Nambardars turned up and said they were very late in depositing their revenue dues in the Tehsil and that they had remained at Bayana for the night. They also said that the deceased fled away on the arrival of the Flood Loan Committee and hid himself, that he got drowned in the deep waters and that there was nothing suspicious or doubtful.

Abbul Hasan, Head Constable, submitted the Panchayat-Nama and the Roznamcha to the Tehsil together with the Panches and

the relatives of the deceased. The Tehsildar after recording the statement of Murad, cousin of the deceased and the Nambardars and the Panches, who had been sent up by the Police, duly attested the Panchayat-Nama, on the 1st June 1926 and forwarded the papers to the Nizamat, Bayana. The Nazim of Bayana filed the Panchayat-Nama and the papers after recording the following note:—"There appears no suspicion or doubt as reported by the Tehsildar. The papers may therefore be filed." Dated the 4th June 1926.

(Sd.) RAUSHAN LAL,
J. M.

2nd July, 1926.

P-6

NOTE "B."

The Police Roznamcha of the Police Station Nadbai, shows that Gopal Mina Chaukidar of Mauza Shahpur accompanied by Amra Chamar of the village appeared at the Nadbai Thana, just after 11 p.m. on the night of the 27th May 1926, and reported that Musammat Harbheji wife of Nanga Jat of the village used to quarrel with the members of the family on the ground that her husband, the said Nanga, had criminal intimacy with his younger brother's widow named Ram Piari, that a little before sunset, the said Musammat Harbheji with her three sons—one infant, one five years old and one 7 years old, threw herself into a well named Ramsukhwala, which is close to the village, that the eldest boy named Durgi aged 7 years was taken out alive, but that the woman and her two other children died, and that the Zeldar had sent them to report the matter.

A case under Section 302 (Murder) I. P. C. was registered at the Police Station.

The 2nd officer, Abdul Azim Beg, proceeded to the spot to make an enquiry, at 6 a.m. He found the bodies still in the well, and that Musammat Ram Piari had left the village and that the husband of the deceased Nanga Jat had been absent from the village for some days and that he was in the Judicial Lock-up at Bharatpur, being implicated in some criminal case.

The bodies were taken out of the well and were placed on the ground near it.

The following persons of the village were appointed Panches:—

1. Ganeshi Zeldar
2. Kare Hissedar
3. Nakta Hissedar
4. Ram Sarup Nambardar
5. Bhambal Saqqa

and with them the investigating officer (Abdul Azim Beg) commenced examination of the bodies and the spot. The well is Pucca (Masonry) and is known as Kalla-Nakta-Kare-Wala, situated about two furlongs from the village. The Khalyans (barns) of Nakta, Kare and Chhinga Jats are close by.

The boy Durgi who was taken out alive stated:—

"My father is not at home. Yesterday afternoon a little before sunset a quarrel arose between my mother and aunt (Ram Piari) about the milk, whereupon my mother took me and my two younger brothers with her on the pretext of giving us the fruits of the Peepul tree to eat and brought us to the Pucca well, that she first of all pushed me into the well and then she together with Kaila and Bhawani (his younger brothers) threw herself into the well. I remained floating on the waters. Musammat Janki took me out of the well by means of a Charsa. Kare and Bhambri were present at their Khalyans (barns) and Musammat Roomali, wife of Bhanwar Jat, met us on the way. Ramhet Jat of Peeraka and another person came to the village and tried to take out my brother Bhawani but as he was dead, they let him remain in the well. My aunt (Ram Piari) used to leave the house, locking the rooms, which caused us to starve for days together and my father also ill-treated my mother at the instigation of my aunt (Ram Piari)."

Ganeshi Zeldar, Ram Sarup and Phulli Hissedar, Jats of Shahpur, stated on enquiry that Nanga had taken Ram Piari, his younger brother's widow as his mistress, which was against the custom of their community, that they had excommunicated him on this account, that the mistress Ram Piari and the deceased Harbheji used to quarrel among themselves, that Ram Piari used to go away after locking the rooms and that Harbheji and her sons had to starve for days together, that yesterday there was a quarrel between them, on which Harbheji with her three sons threw herself into the well, that Musammat Janki took out one boy alive and the rest, viz., Musammat Harbheji and her two sons died in the well, that they had fully investigated the matter, that the fact

was that Nanga was a quarrelsome man and had complained against them and the Zeldar, and that therefore they did not go to the well without some Raj official accompanying them.

Kare, Nakta and Bhambal corroborated the above statement.

The bodies were sent to the Bharatpur Hospital for post-mortem.

Ram Piari on enquiring denied all knowledge about Harbheji's drowning herself or having any quarrel with her.

The Police Sub-Inspector, Sayed Hasan Akbar of Bharatpur City, also went to the village and made enquiries on the spot. The Sub-Inspector submitted a full report dated 30th May 1926, to the Superintendent of the Police and recommended a reward of Rs. 15 to be given to Musammat Janki who had taken out the boy Durgi alive from the well and he registered a case of murder and suicide against the deceased Musammat Harbheji.

A reward of Rs. 15 was sanctioned for Musammat Janki.

(Sd.) RAUSHAN LAL,
J. M.

Dated 2nd July 1926.

CHAPTER VII.

CORRESPONDENCE WITH H. E. THE VICEROY ON THIS SUBJECT.

Letter dated 17th July, 1926, from His Highness the Maharaja of Bharatpur to His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General of India.

I beg to submit for Your Excellency's perusal, a free and frank statement of facts, as promised by me. In furnishing this statement, I have confined myself to bare facts, and have not thought it necessary to make any comments, on the allegations made.

I recall with a sense of pride, that the relations of my State, with the Government of India, have always been most cordial; and that we have always been treated with great confidence and consideration. Ever since I assumed the administration of my State, I am happy to say that I have received, nothing but invariably courteous and kind treatment, from your predecessors, which I am thankful, Your Excellency has also extended to me. But I regret to say, that since April last, I have noticed a change, in the attitude of Your Excellency's local Political Officers, for which I have failed to discover any reason, but which I think has led them to take notice of the allegations under reference.

I regret this delay, in submitting these Statements, but I did not get the details, from the Political Agent, within the time I was led to expect them, and I had myself to go to Abu, as late as the 30th of June, to get definite and clear information from the Hon'ble A. G. G.

While at Abu, I discussed the situation, with the Hon'ble A. G. G., and I must give him credit, for having had the frankness to tell me that he regarded the presence of a British Officer, in my administration, necessary. He suggested the name of Mr. Barron, Financial Commissioner, Punjab, who, he told me was about to retire. I may here inform Your Excellency, that I am not averse to employing European Officers in my State. On the contrary, I have persistently asked the Government to do me the favour of lending me the services of Mr. Gibson, I. C. S., an Officer of proved administrative ability, and one, who understands the ways of Indian States generally, and of Bharatpur in particular. My request was refused at first, but on my pressing further, I was told that his services could be lent to the Durbar,

if he were given the Revenue portfolio. I agreed to this also, but his deputation was put off, and at last he was sent to us not as my Member, but as Political Agent. I place before Your Excellency, copies of the correspondence, that passed between me and the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor General, in Rajputana, to show how eager I was, to have Mr. Gibson's services lent to me. I told Colonel Patterson, that I would even now be glad to have a loan of his services, as a Member of my Council, on the expiry of his leave; and if Your Excellency could spare him, not only I personally, but the People of my State, with whom he has been very popular, will also, be grateful to Your Excellency. But, I am sure, Your Excellency will agree with me, that in fairness to my State, and to Mr. Gibson, it should be made clear that this loan is not because of these allegations, but because of my persistent desire to have Mr. Gibson ever since 1924.

Your Excellency was pleased to promise me your help, and I need hardly reassure Your Excellency, with what amount of gratitude, I appreciate this. Apart from any other help, and advice, that Your Excellency may vouchsafe to me, I request Your Excellency, if you think it fit to do so, to help me in the following manner:—

Firstly,—I may be furnished with a copy of Mr. Cruickshank's letter, which, it is alleged, contains certain confidential reports against the State,

Secondly,—I may be supplied the names of the 'responsible high Official' or Officials of my State, who, I have been told, supplied the so-called State Budget of 1924-25, and other information, to the Political Agent, and,

Thirdly,—I request Your Excellency, to be so pleased as to give a definite ruling, on the propriety, or otherwise, of encouraging Officials of a State, to give information, behind the back of the Durbar, with a view to its being made the basis of reports, for or against the State, to the Government of India.

Prima facie, this does not seem to be in keeping with the dignity of either the States, or the Representatives of the Imperial Government, concerned. I understand, that in the Government of India, serious notice would be taken of the conduct of such Officials, who supplied official information, in the manner referred to above. It

seems to me, that if such conduct is encouraged and allowed to go unnoticed, it is likely to create misunderstandings, where they should not arise. The prestige of State Officials themselves in the eyes of Ruling Princes, and the Public, will get a serious set-back, and Ruling Princes will not unnaturally be very shy of employing outsiders even in their Expert services.

Lastly, I regret to bring to Your Excellency's notice, that from conversations I have had with Colonel Crosthwaite, I have been driven to the conclusion, that he has been so misled by interested persons, that, in spite of my repeated assurance, that, personally, I could bear him no grudge, merely because he thought it his duty to send up reports, however unauthentic, against the State and its Officials; he believes that he is looked upon, in Bharatpur, as 'an enemy.' He therefore isolates himself entirely from all social and other functions, in Bharatpur. This unusual attitude, on the part of the Political Agent, is misunderstood by the public, and places me and my administration, in an undesirable position. The traditions, of absolute and true loyalty, to the Throne of His Imperial Majesty, the King-Emperor, and of mutual trust and confidence, of the Government of India, so zealously cherished, from time immemorial by our family, compel me to refer to this outward show of unfriendliness by the local representative of the Crown.

Your Excellency, I consider it my misfortune, that so soon after your assumption of your high office, allegations regarding Bharatpur should have been the cause of so much worry and anxiety to Your Excellency.

I, once more, thank Your Excellency, for the very kind, and sympathetic attitude, adopted by you, to help my State and my People; and I am very sorry to have had to take so much of Your Excellency's precious time. But, the nature of the allegations demanded that I should myself, personally, work up, and place all facts, in their true light, before Your Excellency, and would therefore, request Your Excellency, to make it a special point, of personally reading through the Statement, I have submitted.

With due respects.

Enclosures to letter dated 17th July 1926.

D.O. letter dated 9th January 1924, from His Highness the Maharaja of Bharatpur, to the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General, Rajputana.

Your letter of yesterday's date, intimating your decision to recall Mr. Gibson, from Bharatpur, has given me the greatest shock I have had in my life, except the death of my mother. Mr. Gibson, as you know has been more than a father to me, ever since he came to me as my Guardian, and the trust reposed in him by my mother in her lifetime in matters connected with our everyday life, as if it were, enabled him to understand and advise me in things which before I would have referred to her. Thus you will see that in Mr. Gibson, I am not only losing an important Officer of the Administration of my State, but in fact the only person to whom I could look for sympathy and advice in *all matters*. I know full well that these things are not taken into account by Government when posting their Officers, but being helpless I appeal to your charity to prevent if possible the removal of the only consolation I have, now that my mother is no more. I cannot express properly how much this hits me personally, but I am sure you, who knew my mother and know me and Bharatpur so well, will understand and help.

In conclusion, I again appeal to you to help us.

D.O. letter dated the 12th June 1924, from His Highness the Maharaja of Bharatpur, to the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General, Rajputana.

I am indeed ashamed to think that I have not written till now to thank you for so kindly sending Neale and Gibson to me to Bharatpur, on the 2nd June. The real reason is, Sahib, that at Bharatpur I had so much to do and so little time to do it in that I did not have time even to

breathe properly, and then we ran into an open Tournament up here, and then my Gymkhana, so to-day in fact is the first day I have had to myself. It is not possible to express my feelings of gratitude to you for your great kindness, and so I will not attempt the impossible, and only content myself by requesting you to forgive my inability to thank you adequately. Major Neale, I hope, has told you all about the Muslim Deputation, and so I will not waste your time by repeating details here all over again. Thanks to your kindness, and Major Neale's wonderful solicitude for me and Bharatpur, the whole misunderstanding was effectively removed. I am sending you a copy of the programme of our Gymkhana. I wish Memsahib and you were here, it was a great fun, and the weather was very kind. H. E. Lady Reading and Lord Reading were second in the Poetry Stakes. The subject was Bharatpur, and I am having all the verses printed on a paper and will send them to you, they are quite good considering only 5 minutes were given to make them. I am off to Kashmir on 17th and hope to stay there till the 26th July. Then I want to go to Peshawar for a day and also visit Khewra Salt Caves on my way back, returning to Deeg, on 31st July. I will send you my programme in a day or so. I am now working at the Camp Programme which I will send you for approval when ready. I foresee great fun, apart from the work. I am looking forward to the Camp in November. The Government Telegraphs people are going to take over our Telephones, giving us an Automatic Exchange in Bharatpur and Trunkline connections all over the State. I asked Major Ogilvie and he said it had nothing to do with the Political Department, but if there is anything would you, Sir, let me know what we should do, and I hope you will get this matter through for us. Mr. Roy the head of the Posts and Telegraphs says he hopes to get these things in order in 9 months or so. I

will be greatly helped by being able to talk to Delhi etc.; think how much it will help our trade. You will agree Sir, it is a good thing handing our telephones over to Government under the circumstances. Major Ogilvie has asked me to submit officially about Gibson's return now, so I hope you will give him back to me as promised. I live in the hope of getting him back again. I am sorry to worry you like this, and hope you will forgive me. I just now got Judicial Member's wire regarding Ghuddi, and have wired him to keep him for Kashmir, and I have told Balbir to take someone else instead. Will you please give Her Highness' and my very best Salams to Memsahab.

APPENDIX X-1.

Letter No. 176-F, dated the 17th June 1924, from the Foreign and Political Secretary, Bharatpur, to the Political Agent, Eastern Rajputana States, Bharatpur.

I have the honor to refer you to the correspondence by which the services of Mr. E. C. Gibson were required by the Government. You will remember how reluctant the Darbar was in sparing Mr. Gibson at that moment but as the Government wanted him to relieve one of the Officers then proceeding on leave, the Darbar had to give him. But at the same time the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor General in Rajputana was good enough to assure the Darbar that Mr. Gibson would be sent back to resume his duties in Bharatpur as the Government only required him temporarily for six or seven months.

Now as the period is over and I think most of the Officers are about to return from leave, it will be quite feasible for the Government to spare Mr. Gibson now. The Darbar would, therefore, feel highly grateful if his services are again placed at their disposal for a period of

five years. In case, however, the Government should temporarily require his services again for some important work, the Darbar would be only too pleased to spare him for such an occasion.

I am, therefore, to request you to kindly address the Government of India with a view to Mr. Gibson being sent back to Bharatpur as early as practicable.

APPENDIX I.

Letter No. 341-P., dated the 26th July 1924, from the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General, Rajputana, to His Highness the Maharaja of Bharatpur.

With reference to Your Highness' Political Secretary's letter No. 176-F dated June the 17th I discussed during my recent visit to Simla the possibility of Gibson returning to Bharatpur service in accordance with Your Highness' request, and on my return from Simla I examined the administrative situation in Ajmer in order to ascertain whether it would be feasible to spare Gibson.

I regret to have to inform Your Highness that I have reluctantly come to the decision that I cannot conscientiously advise Government to make arrangements for Gibson's relief at present.

While, as Your Highness knows, I am most anxious to do anything in my power to oblige you and also to benefit the State administration, I am bound to pay special attention to the needs of Ajmer where Communal tension is still acute and where there is still danger of a repetition of last year's riot.

In the circumstances, I trust that Your Highness will forgive me for withholding Gibson for the time being. I will consider the question again, if Your Highness so desires, in a few months' time and in the meantime I will

arrange for Gibson to pay frequent visits to Your Highness in Bharatpur, whenever you would like him to come so that you may have the benefit of his advice and help.

I hope also that you will come and pay us a visit again in Ajmer sometime.

With kindest regards from the Mem Sahiba and myself.

Letter dated 6th August, 1924, from His Highness the Maharaja of Bharatpur to the Agent to the Governor-General in Rajputana.

On my return here, I found your kind letter of the 26th July, awaiting me, for which please accept my best thanks. I need hardly assure you how very pleased I was to receive a letter from you immediately on my return, but the news about Mr. Gibson contained therein has absolutely and effectively damped the pleasure and enthusiasm of my return home after a long holiday in Kashmir. I fully know and appreciate your anxiety for Ajmer, and also Mr. Gibson's special aptitude for dealing with the affairs as they have become there, but also know that you sir being a true well-wisher of Bharatupr would never wish to make things difficult and hard for me. As I told you before, Mr. Gibson, by virtue of his having once been a trusted friend of my mother, is the only person left to whom I can turn for advice in matters in which I used to seek the pleasure of the Maji Sahiba, during her lifetime, and therefore under the circumstances as far as I am concerned, it is impossible to replace him effectively with ANYONE else. When you first took him away, I had a lot of trouble and anxiety in making at a moment's notice, arrangements for carrying on while he was at Ajmer. My anxiety was however somewhat allayed when both you and H. E. The Viceroy were kind enough to pro-

mise him back to me, as soon as the other Officers were back from leave. I have now been carrying on, by making temporary arrangements in place of Mr. Gibson, for well nigh 7 months, but in the interests of efficiency I feel that things cannot go on like this. Please consider, Sir, you have many hundreds of men from whom to make your selection for Ajmer, whereas I have no other but Mr. Gibson, who will suit me. I am ever ready to make any sacrifice if it be of any help to Government, but in this matter the whole of my Administration is to suffer, and I feel that if I do not get Mr. Gibson, almost at-once now, I will be doing the State and myself harm, for things cannot be carried on as they are. These 7 months of temporary postings have done more harm than I can ever hope to undo in another similar period, and I assure you Sir I do not look forward to another period of such a state of affairs. Leaving the personal question out entirely, I beg to say that we as rulers of a State are expected to give our people the best Government possible, and if we fail in this our most sacred duty, we are decidedly not fit. How may I submit am I to do my Duty if I am not allowed even ONE man, who is specially fitted to help in the Administration of Bharatpur. We live under the benign reign of the Imperial Government to whom we naturally look for help of this kind. The only help I requested in this line was that Mr. Gibson be given to me for five years, a matter which was also very kindly promised me. I now request you, Sir, to kindly give me this help. Otherwise how do you think I could possibly be held answerable for not doing my Duty, if my requests for able men are not granted. It is physically not feasible for anyone to administer a State without reliable and good men, then Sir, how am I to attempt the impossible? I would never have written so plainly if I had not been genuine in my anxiety to get Mr. Gibson again, and if I had not been

absolutely certain that you Sir, as an old and real friend of Bharatpur would understand my need and help me. I live in the hope that you will reconsider this matter, and let me have Mr. Gibson, as promised, now soon. I got your letter in connection with the proposal of the Maharaja of Alwar to join us in the Ruparel Tour this cold weather in Kashmir while I was out after bear, and have since my return gone into the matter. I think it is an excellent idea, and am working out details which will, I hope, be ready soon. My Vakil tells me that perhaps you may be visiting us in the end of this month, is that so? for we could then discuss and settle the programme. I am afraid that perhaps the Chamber meetings at Delhi may make it necessary to put the dates back a bit but this could all be decided in a few moments if you are contemplating a visit to Bharatpur in the near future. I received a reply from Mr. Ashfaq Hussen, to say that on fullest search being made no trace of any Shukkas, etc., was found in Jaipur relating to the Ballabgarh Jagir, so I hope to discuss the matter with Major Neale soon, but would like to have your personal views about it before definitely deciding the matter.

I do hope you will very very kindly help me about Mr. Gibson.

With dutiful respects to Memsahib, and with kindest regards.

D.O. letter No. 438-P., dated 16th September, 1924, from Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General, Rajputana, to His Highness the Maharaja Bharatpur.

I have spoken to Mr. Gibson about your desire that if and when he is enabled to return to Bharatpur, he should be placed in charge of the Judicial work as a member of Council, and as I expected, he would be unwilling to under-

take this because the records are entirely in vernacular and his knowledge of Hindi is not good enough to enable his work to be effective. Also he does not feel that, as Judicial Member, he would be able to render you assistance commensurate with the salary which it would be necessary to pay him. Mr. Gibson is now a senior and valuable Officer and as I told Your Highness I do not feel that I should be justified in recommending to Government that his services should again be lent to the State unless in addition to his being willing to go, I could also feel sure that Your Highness would employ him on really important and useful work. If you could make him Revenue Member, I should know that this condition would be discharged, but I fear that as Judicial Member he would not be pulling his weight. Gibson's services could not, in any case, be made available till the spring, as there is no chance of my getting a suitable Officer to replace him till then, and he tells me that he will want leave in 1926, so that he would not be very much use to you. While he is in Ajmer I will always facilitate his coming to you for short visits to help you when you want him.

I am deeply distressed to hear of the terrible floods which have visited Bharatpur and I know how greatly this must add to your anxieties. I hope that your health will not suffer from the personal efforts which you are making to relieve distress and provide the necessaries of life for your suffering subjects. I have wired to Government about the loan but I am sure that they will want a clear statement of the financial position before considering any large advance.

I hope to send you my opinion about the Ballabgarh Jagir very shortly.

D. O. letter, dated the 10th October, 1924, from His Highness the Maharaja of Bharatpur, to Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General, Rajputana.

I write to thank you for your very kind letter of the 16th September. I am indeed sorry not to have been able to acknowledge it sooner, but we have had a very busy and terrible time here, owing to the floods, and I hope therefore you will understand the delay. As regards the question of Mr. Gibson, I had suggested the Judicial portfolio for him, as I consider that in that capacity he could be of the greatest use to the State, and as a matter of fact, I should be the best judge of how the services of an official can best be utilized in my State. However, as I wish very much to have Mr. Gibson back, and as you have been kind enough to express that he were made Revenue Member all conditions of his utility would be fulfilled, I shall have no objection to giving him that portfolio, and would now request you to very kindly let me know definitely, when Mr. Gibson, can be sent to us. In this respect I would like to say that taking into consideration the very great calamity that has befallen us, you can consider returning Mr. Gibson to us, at this time of distress when the need of real friends is the greatest. I would take it as the greatest help that the Imperial Government could have given to its ever loyal though humble ally, Bharatpur. The question about Mr. Gibson wishing to take leave in 1926, is one which, considering that we are not asking him for a short period but for a definite term of 5 years, does not affect the case. As you yourself undoubtedly know, it is absolutely impossible to carry on making temporary arrangements indefinitely in the vague hope of the promises of returning Mr. Gibson soon, ever materialising, and therefore I would request you to very kindly let me know definitely, if and when Mr. Gibson can be given back to us. In this connection I would like to say that

if he cannot be returned within a reasonable time, say 2 or 3 months, or if he cannot be given for a definite term of at least 5 years, I shall reluctantly have to conclude that the Imperial Government does not wish to extend to me the help of even lending me one Officer.

These floods, which have more than ruined both my State and my poor people, are playing havoc in the State, for the flood around Bharatpur-Kumher, had hardly begun to subside, when reports came of floods in Kama Pahari, where over 22 villages were damaged. Water from Alwar side is still coming, and no one can tell what the end of the whole thing will be. I am afraid this further flood, will make it absolutely impossible to tour round the Ruparel area, this year and therefore I hope you will forgive me for suggesting a postponement of the tour until next year. I need hardly say how very disappointed we all are, for apart from the early Settlement of the Ruparel case, we had all so looked forward to having you and Mem-Sahib among us again.

I hope, however, things will improve soon, and that we may soon be in a position to be able to at least have the honour of having you and Memsahib at Bharatpur for a few days, in the latter part of the year, as it is we are actually flooded out, and homeless.

With kindest regards.

D. O. letter, dated Bharatpur, the 19th December, 1924, from His Highness the Maharaja to the Honourable the Agent to the Governor-General in Rajputana.

I write again on the subject of Mr. Gibson's return to Bharatpur in the hope that the matter must have been, by now, definitely decided by the Government of India. From your letter of the 8th November, I lead myself to conclude that perhaps the Government of India seemed

inclined to recognise the justice of my claim and the force of circumstances that tended me to have Mr. Gibson by my side as a helpmate to rear up my state after the crushing recent disaster. More than one month has since elapsed but the hopes created have not yet materialised. You will no doubt realise that the matter has been hanging fire now for an inordinately long period and any further delay in arriving at a definite conclusion is detrimental to the best interests of my State. I can now impress upon you and the Government of India more than I have already done, the absolute necessity which compel me to ask for the loan of services of an Officer, in whom I and my people have full and implicit faith. But I regret very much to have to say that notwithstanding all that has been said or written no definite promise has yet been held out to me as to whether or not I should hope to get back Mr. Gibson. As the matter stands at present, I do not know how long I am to continue having recourse to temporary and makeshift arrangements in the remote hope of getting Mr. Gibson. There is an end to everything, and naturally I should like to be definitely informed whether or not the Government of India have taken up the matter seriously and are inclined to let me have the officer I ask for. If so, when should I expect him at the earliest and for how long a period. I may here add that as I do not wish to keep on this periodical fight for the retention of his services which is threatening to become an yearly institution. I must insist on a term not less than 5 years, which period is absolutely essential for the proper fulfilment of the uphill task that lies before me. I entertain strong faith in the justice of my claim as well as the solicitude of the Government of India to render me help by lending me the services of a capable Official whom I badly need.

I am more than thankful to you, Sir, for the assurance and the endeavours you are making to facilitate the

granting of my request, and I hope that you will kindly try to get the matter through as early as possible.

With kindest regards to Mem Sahib and to Yourself.

D. O. letter No. 736-P., dated 22nd December, 1924, from Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General, Rajputana, to His Highness the Maharaja of Bharatpur.

Just before getting Your Highness' letter, dated December the 19th, I received one from the Political Secretary saying that it has finally been decided that Mr. Gibson will be permitted to return to Bharatpur in accordance with Your Highness' desire, but that it will not be possible to spare his services until he can be relieved by Colonel Lyall, who is now in Kashgar. As the passes do not open until the snow melts, Col. Lyall will probably not reach India till early in June, but I hope that Mr. Gibson will be back with you by the middle of June.

As regards the period, I cannot say at the moment how long it will be in the first instance but I should think Government would agree to 2 years or perhaps 3 with an option of extension on both sides. It appears to be that this would be the wisest arrangement in the interests of both parties.

I am very glad that the Government of India have found it possible to accede to Your Highness' request. I will write through the Political Agent about the formal details.

With kindest regards from my wife and myself and heartiest good wishes for X'mas and the New Year.

Letter dated 24th August, 1926, from His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General of India to His Highness the Maharaja of Bharatpur.

I have now been able to consider Your Highness' letter of the 17th July last (with its annexures) and am writing to let you know my general conclusion in advance before your return to Simla.

I cannot help feeling grave concern at the state of affairs which the papers disclose, but I have no doubt that a remedy can be devised. When I last saw Your Highness, I was glad to learn from you that you would welcome the services of a really capable officer to help you. I shall be glad to assist you in this matter and to give you the best man I can find. You mentioned Mr. Gibson, but I should prefer to see Your Highness employ a man of greater seniority and experience, and I feel that Mr. Gibson's close association with Bharatpur in the past might be a handicap to him under existing conditions.

I must add that I regard it as an essential condition of the loan of an officer to Your Highness that he should be given adequate powers, and I trust that you will be of the same opinion. The exact nature of the powers can be settled later.

I do not think that it would be profitable for me to discuss the details given in the annexures to Your Highness' letter as these are necessarily subordinate to the main question of the loan of a capable officer, to which I have referred above. I am satisfied that this is the best and surest way of assisting Your Highness to place the financial administration of Your State upon a satisfactory basis.

I shall accordingly be glad to hear from Your Highness on this matter at your earliest convenience, and should you desire to see me again after your return to Simla, I shall be glad to fix a date and time for an interview.

Memorandum of interview with Sir John Thompson on the 2nd September, 1926.

I explained to Sir John my disappointment regarding the letter of the 24th August, 1926, and said that unless any of the statements submitted by me to the Viceroy were disputed by the local Political Officers, I did not feel how it was possible to jump to the conclusion that the affairs in Bharatpur were such as to

cause any grave concern and require the assistance of an Officer to put the financial administration of the State on a satisfactory basis for until and unless any flaws could be pointed out in my statements I felt that the course would not be a just one and on the other hand, if I were to accept the services of an officer at this stage we would still continue to be under the suspicion of bad administration or financial difficulties, etc., for an indefinite period. The situation which I honestly felt would be most harmful to my State and my people, as it would prejudice against us for no definite cause the views of the Government of India in cases of grave importance to the State and the people. Leaving aside my own personal position, the action as suggested was a slur on the whole State and as such would be naturally resented by the people and I was sure that the Government of India would not like to brand us as suspicious outcastes merely on the assertions based on hearsay of a couple of their political officers neither of whom knew the sufferings and loss we have sustained during the recent flood calamities and who do not know what we have done to mitigate them. Colonel Crosthwaite has been but 3 months while Col. Patterson has never visited the State except when he had breakfast with me at the Bayana Station for half an hour one morning. Passing through the Uchein area, Col. Crosthwaite has not seen any of the flood area or any of the reconstruction works that have been done. Sir John on this, with a view to explain this discrepancy in my statement, read out from note No. 5 Grain Agency, that in regard to this there was the statement that Grain Agency money is not passed through the State Accounts. I pointed out to him that the passage in the note concerned was not my statement but the criticism against the Agency by Political Officers. Sir John then said, alright, then why have you not refuted it. To this I said that I had done so and read out a paragraph as under from the note.

"The accounts of the Grain Agency are maintained in duly attested Siahas (submitted in original S. 5) counter-entries of which are made by the Accountant General himself without which the Grain Agent's commission is not determined. (Latest Audit Report, T. 5.)"

He said that this was not a definite statement that the profit is credited into the State. I said that the meaning of this paragraph is clear and the reason why I had not definitely refuted Col. Crosthwaite's criticism was that in these statements that I had submitted I had not intentionally made any refutations of any of the criticism but had confined myself to facts, chiefly because I

had promised to supply His Excellency with a frank statement of facts " because I definitely remembered clearly that these were the very words used by His Excellency in his first interview with me in which I had promised to put up these statements." But if Sir John required I was prepared to give a statement in writing officially or unofficially to the fact that all accounts of the Grain Agency passed through the State accounts and are maintained according to the Accounts circular and profits are credited to the State. Sir John then asked, how in that case could the Grain Agency buy flood emergency loan for 2 lakhs. I explained that in Departments of a commercial nature, the profits are credited into the Treasury after maintaining a certain current deposit account in the Treasury for the working of that department, the same is done in our Stone Quarries and the same in the Grain Agency, from where payments at the time of export of grain have to be made within 24 hours and it was from this current account credit of the Grain Agency in the Treasury that the loan was purchased. I understand that the commercial departments in other states, such as Gwalior, Mysore, etc., and all over the world, maintain current credit accounts in Treasuries or Banks, irrespective and over and above the amounts of profit that is credited each year. But as neither Sir John nor I were experts in Commerce, would it not be best if an officer from the Commerce department was deputed in accordance with my request made in the last para of my note to investigate fully and to advise me regarding the Grain Agency. To this Sir John said, what would be the good of investigating one thing alone and I said that the Grain Agency question was entirely a separate one, on which this advice would be most beneficial to me and my people.

Proceeding with this question, Sir John said, that in 1905, my State had dropped levying taxes on the export of food grains and also remarked that there were certain States who did levy such taxes. I told Sir John that we did not levy any such taxes. Sir John said, that the profit of the Grain Agency came out of the cultivator's pocket and was really a tax. I explained that the Grain Agency profit represented the hire and Mandi Commission of Hathras or Agra or Kosi, that my cultivators and grain exporters would have paid in any case and which they are saved from paying under the present circumstances. I explained that what used to happen was that Bharatpur Grain went by bullock carts to Hathras or Agra, was sold through the commission Agent there and was booked by Railway to Karachi, and came back to Bharatpur Junction and proceeded from there to Karachi. The

rates controlling the sale of this grain in Agra or Hathras were controlled by the Port rates of Karachi and the rates controlling our export have always been based on these. So under these circumstances the Grain Agency does not affect the cultivator or grain exporter of Bharatpur but usurps the profit which used to go into the pockets of the Agra and Hathras commission Agents, for whose loss Bharatpur State can hardly be held responsible. We then turned to the question of exodus of Cultivators. Sir John read out a letter to me received by him to-day from Col. Patterson to the effect, as far as I can remember, that Colonel Patterson having toured Jaipur and Dholpur States, reports that there is talk everywhere of the atrocities of Bharatpur and of the horrible state of affairs there—people are still running away to Dholpur, Karauli, Muttra and Agra in spite of the drastic measures taken to stop them. Extortions for the Flood Emergency Loan continue, owing to no work having been done in the Irrigation, the countries being inundated by water and the Agra authorities are complaining that their South-Western portion of the territory is also being inundated. These inundations will become floods resulting in disaster. Roads are in disrepair and the situation is such that it requires immediate action from the Government of India. Sir John said that emigration and immigration at season was universal in India and perhaps a good thing, but this whole-sale running away of people was most questionable. I told him that as far as I knew no measures drastic or otherwise had ever been adopted in the Bharatpur State to prevent anyone from going or coming and therefore I could not understand what Col. Patterson was aiming at. Regarding the flood loan I told Sir John that it had been definitely closed because it had been already subscribed up. I told him that the form, etc., for this loan were identical with the formalities, which were observed for the War loan, whereby the issue of the Bonds was made to persons, after they had applied to the treasury for this loan and had actually deposited the money in the Treasury or Bank concerned from where a receipt was given. The bond was issued on the basis of these receipts. At the time of closing this loan, Babu Amar Nath, Secretary of the Loan Committee, was deputed on special duty for a week in the first instance extended by 10 days later on, to get all the bonds issued to all the subscribers so that there may be no delay in this. It is probably this issue of bonds to the subscribers on the basis of their Treasury or Bank receipts, has probably become, after travelling a few hundred miles to Dholpur and Jaipur, a fresh loan. I also mentioned incidentally that if this flood emergency loan had not definitely been closed and subscription to it were still

open to the public, we would not have turned down the requests of many subscribers within and outside the State, made for the purchase of this loan, after the date of closing. In connection with this loan, Sir John mentioned to me the complaint of Seth Tikam Chand sent by the Agent to the Governor-General alleged, firstly, that he had been made to sign under compulsion and threats by the Maharaja and Lalchand, 3 papers, one saying that his loans to the Maharaja of 25 thousand and 18 thousand at Bombay and Ajmer, respectively were interest-free loans, the second requesting that the Grain Agency accounts be cleared as quickly as possible and the third apologising for having disclosed to the Political Agent, the loan of 8 lakhs which was to be kept confidential. Secondly that the Maharaja has publicly abused him in the Darbar and had called him names, etc., etc.

I told Sir John that regarding the threat I could say was that we were dealing with the year 1926 and not of the 15th century and regarding the so-called abuses, I referred him to my Darbar speech which has appeared on the State Gazette in full and added that I had given the Seth even after his removal from the State Treasury, the rights and privileges enjoyed by him before and that if he were to visit Bharatpur in future as my guest, he will naturally receive the same courtesy that Bharatpur extends to his guests. Furthermore I added that knowing the type of man I had to deal with, I had originally asked the Agent to the Governor-General at Abu in June to order Colonel Crosthwaite to make a point of being present at this interview, which I understood he had done. On this understanding I had invited Col. Crosthwaite to be at Deeg for the Teej, but received a reply that he could not attend.

Taking up the liabilities question, Sir John said that I in my Statement had shown the liabilities at 45, while Crosthwaite showed them at 55 and so splitting the mean they could be taken at half a lakh. I said that I had never shown the liabilities at 45 but at 31. Sir John said, Oh, but this was after deducting the assets. I said that these assets were in connection with these liabilities and therefore we could not leave them out. Taking these assets Sir John said, that in regard to the land revenue suspension 5 lakhs " does Your Highness think, they will ever be realised, to which I replied, certainly, and I think in December " Sir John phuphued the idea and said, no, never. I said, one could but wait and see. Taking the other item, advances to Departments of 6 lakhs, Sir John said, how could these be assets. I replied that as these advances were made on account of the

items shown in the liabilities, as Deposits of Bills, Personal Ledger Deposits and unpaid bills, they had to be deducted from these to show the true state of affairs, explaining that if A had purchased 10 rupees worth of goods and paid 6 rupees advance on it, A only owed B, 10 minus 6, *i.e.*, 4 rupees and therefore A's liability was 4 rupees, but if we show it Rs. 10 according to the Bill, one had to show the 6 rupees advances already on account of this Bill as a Credit or Asset. Sir John said, he did not understand this. I told him that any Accountant would be able to make this clear. I further explained to him that it was due to the floods, resulting in the crippling of our contractors that we had to help them with advances, whereas in the pre-flood days, contractors used to deposit imprest money before doing any work, but I consider such help to my contractors at such a period, most beneficial and essential.

Going to the misapplication of the Gwalior Loan, Sir John said, that the Gwalior Loan had been taken for works to be done and it was misapplication to have utilized for works done before it. I explained to him that the Gwalior Loan was asked by me in September last year, in which I submitted to the Viceroy, a list of works prepared by Cruickshank to be done out of this loan. Our Financial year starts in October and works done from October to February incidently those that were included in the list submitted to His Excellency were paid for from the State on account of this loan and therefore it is not possible to say that the loan was misapplied by being used to recoup moneys paid out to commence and continue the works for which the loan was taken. Turning to the item of Karkhana, Sir John criticized the expenditure on Telephones, Golden Jhools and Motor bodies and Electric Stores and Electric fittings, also Bareta Boats. Regarding these I explained that the difference between the Automatic and Manual Exchange was a certain amount of money which can be termed as a Luxury and I was prepared, I said to pay that amount to any charity, Government liked to name, as a fine for indulging in such a luxury. Sir John said, that these Telephones should never have been replaced and I explained to him that the lack of telephones has resulted in increasing our Patrol Bills from 50,000 odd to a lakh and Twenty thousand and therefore the expenditure of 60,000 had, after adding to convenience saved roughly an expenditure of 70,000 per year. Regarding the Gold and Silver Jhools, the repairs of which had been carried out, Sir John considered that these should not have been done and the Dasehra should have been indefinitely postponed. Re-

garding which I explained the impossibility of it and specially in view of the religious position and importance of the Bharatpur-House and the Dasehra Festival. The same criticism Sir John made regarding the Motor bodies but I told him that it was impossible to allow the valuable Motor cars and their bodies to be neglected without any repairs to the damage caused by the utilization of these cars for the conveyance of food stuffs, charcoal, fodder, refugees and relief workers during the flood period, as such neglect would have resulted in grave deterioration of the value of the cars. Sir John remarked that these cars are useless. I replied that as they have not been purchased from the Public monies of the State, criticism regarding these was hardly necessary.

The replacement of Bareta Boats was another item criticised by Sir John but I explained that the items included no motor Boats, etc., but was for Ferry and Steel Boats used in the Bareta Lake for allowing cultivators and others to get across their respective villages and to transport their produce as well as forest produces, plough, bullocks, etc., from the different villages, etc. Regarding the Electric Stores and the Electric Fittings, I explained that these items represented very little to do with the Palace, etc., but the heaviest item in these were, as far as I could remember off hand, the replacements of poles and lines washed away during the floods and replacements of fitting actually destroyed by house collapses, etc., in the city, owing to the inundation by the floods.

Returning to the main question Sir John said, that the employment of an Officer as suggested by the Viceroy, was, he considered, the best remedy, to which I replied that until this suspicion was definitely removed one way or other, I would not be satisfied and I consider it as grave injustice to my people to deny us to explain the flaws, if any, that may be found in the statements, already submitted by the Political Officers concerned and I explained to Sir John that the traditions of loyalty of the Bharatpur House prevented me to accept a proposition, whereby we would be subjected to labour under a grave suspicion based merely on the report of people unacquainted with true facts. I also said that the state of affairs to-day was no worse than those existing in 1918, when the State's Liabilities amounted to 28 lakhs, but as this statement may be misunderstood, as it already was misunderstood in certain quarters in the past to mean a criticism of the administration of the Government of India, I prefer not to discuss it, but had only referred to it to show

that when I had been able at that very beginning of my career to successfully cope with that situation I could hardly be branded incapable to deal with the present situation created by a Divine Calamity and not by expensive administration, etc. Reading a file in this connection Sir John read out that during the period of my administration, with the exception of the Electric Power Station, nothing had been done which could be termed as beneficial to the people in return for all the money that had been spent.

As Sir John could not find any details of the financial position in 1918, I suggested that I should let him or Sir Basil Blackett see the actual State Budgets of that year to which Sir John said " does Your Highness seriously believe that the Viceroy would ever depute the Financial Member of the Government of India to look into such matters." I replied that when the honour of six lakhs of people comprising the Bharatpur State and incidentally that of the Ruler were at stake, I did not consider it unreasonable, in view of the graciousness which had prompted His Imperial Majesty the King Emperor to count us amongst the most humble servants of His Imperial Majesty, for a Member of Viceroy's Council to be deputed for 3, 5 or 10 days to give his expert opinion in such a matter. Sir John said, that it was ludicrous to expect a Member of Council to be deputed, but a subordinate considered of such sufficient authority could be so sent. To which I said that I did not mind if a young lieutenant was sent, provided that his views carried the same weight to His Excellency as that of his Finance Member. Sir John then said, that if I required a formal enquiry into each of the allegations made, such could be conducted by the same Officer whom His Excellency had in view of sending to Bharatpur and whose name His Excellency would tell me when I saw him. I told Sir John I had absolutely no objection to the deputation of that Officer, but as far as I was concerned I would even prefer Colonel Patterson to be deputed to investigate any of the points contained in my statements, which the local Officers might dispute. Of course I emphasised that my request for the deputation of any expert to go into the Grain Agency should be treated separately but Sir John did not like this and wished that the whole matter might be enquired into by one man possibly with an expert assistant. I explained to Sir John that such an enquiry conducted on hearsay data irrespective of its results would not be a good thing from Political point of view, and therefore emphasised the fact that enquiries should only be made into points in which the local

Political Officers disputed the statements of facts submitted by me, such points being given to me with a view to making them more clear. Sir John said, that this would not be advisable and asked me if I agreed to his making the suggestion to His Excellency regarding the deputation of this Officer to make this enquiry, to which I replied that I would make such suggestion to His Excellency after due consideration, and the interview came to a conclusion.

Letter dated 8th September, 1926, from His Highness the Maharaja of Bharatpur, to His Excellency the Viceroy.

I write to thank your Excellency, for your kind letter of the 24th August, which followed me up here from Bharatpur. I had intended to express my thanks personally, but as I am going down to Bharatpur today for a few days, and therefore an interview would be arranged on my return from there; I consider it my duty to convey to Your Excellency my sincere gratitude for the magnanimity and open-mindedness, with which Your Excellency is so pleased to extend to me an opportunity of discussing means to help me and my people.

The great confidence reposed by Your Excellency by communicating to me, in advance Your Excellency's general conclusions, makes me bold to submit, with due deference, my own views in regard to the situation for your kind perusal, and I shall be grateful if Your Excellency would keep these in mind, so that we may be able to discuss the matter, and arrive at the best solution.

I am very sorry this case has been the cause of so much worry to Your Excellency, and it is chiefly for this reason, that I am so very keen on clearing it up definitely, and with the least possible delay. This I feel is only possible, by clearing up each of the various allegations regarding which I have prepared with great care, and submitted detailed statements of facts. These statements, I understand have been subjected to careful scrutiny, by the Political Department and before attempting to take up Your Excellency's valuable time, I feel, I should be in possession of such points, which may not be clear, or on which there may be any difference of opinion; and I am confident, I shall be able to satisfy Your Excellency.

From the very beginning, I have fully appreciated that it is in the spirit of help, and not of condemnation, that Your Excellency, and your Political Secretary, are considering the case, and it is this conviction, which prompts me to submit that it would be detrimental to Bharatpur State and people, to be deprived of the privilege of clearing any such circumstances, as may perhaps constitute a situation whereby, a friend, intimately associated with their woes, worries and needs, would not be of greater help than a comparative stranger.

Your Excellency, no administration is perfect and there is always great room for improvement. Mine is exception, and I may have made mistakes; but I wish again to reassure you, that once we know our shortcomings, I would be the first person, with Your Excellency's kind help, to remedy them. This as Your Excellency knows, is the first time that any criticism has been brought against Bharatpur, and I am sure I will not be misunderstood, if I again submit that the loan of an Expert from the Commerce Department, be granted to me, as requested by me in enclosure regarding the Grain Agency, to my letter of the 17th July, as I am troubling Your Excellency with this, merely because I feel that for my own satisfaction also, I would like the views of an Expert based on a proper enquiry regarding this experiment, before I can conscientiously give my opinion, one way or the other.

To save worrying Your Excellency with any details, I thought it advisable to have a discussion with Sir John Thompson, and the same must, by now, have been brought to Your Excellency's kind notice. During this, I fully appreciated that it would be impossible for Your Excellency, however much your kindness and graciousness to us might press you, to find time to discuss the situation in detail, and therefore, made a suggestion, which Sir John also thought quite feasible, that Your Excellency could depute an Officer, to go into my Statements with me and to whom I could give any further explanations or details on disputed points that may be required.

I again beg to thank Your Excellency, for the very sympathetic and gracious assurances, which Your Excellency has extended to me, and which have been of the greatest relief to me, in my worries, accentuated as they were by anxiety over Her Highness' recent illness.

Letter dated Simla, the 18th September, 1926, from His Excellency the Viceroy to His Highness the Maharaja of Bharatpur.

I am much obliged for Your Highness' letter of the 8th and desire to express my appreciation of the spirit in which Your Highness has written.

Sir John Thompson had already told me of the suggestion made by Your Highness (subject to reconsideration) that before any final decision was arrived at, the Government of India should appoint an officer to make an enquiry into the matters which are still in doubt, and I understand that you were also disposed to agree that this officer should have the assistance of a financial expert. Your Highness' present proposal is to much the same effect except that you now definitely ask that the officers should be deputed to the State for the purposes of the enquiry.

I fully agree with Your Highness that it will be more satisfactory to have all the doubtful points cleared up before we come to any definite conclusion, and I shall be prepared to let you have a senior officer with an assistant of commercial or financial experience to examine the various matters about which Your Highness has been in correspondence with the Political Agent. I understand that Your Highness is prepared to accept the result of the enquiry as conclusive.

I can, I know, rely on Your Highness to see that the officers deputed are given every assistance in their task, and I trust that the result of all the correspondence and discussion that there has been will be to elucidate all that is still in doubt and to establish the State finances on a lasting basis of security. I shall be glad to see Your Highness on Monday at 3 p.m.

D.O. letter No. 39 (13)-P.III, dated Simla, the 23rd September, 1926, from His Excellency the Viceroy to His Highness the Maharaja of Bharatpur.

When Your Highness had the honour of an interview with His Excellency on Monday, you made three suggestions to him—

(1) that the enquiry into the economic aspects of the grain agency should be made by an officer lent to you for the purpose, before the more general enquiry begins,

(2) that the officer making the general enquiry should receive as precise instructions as possible in regard to the scope of the enquiry, and

(3) that His Excellency should take into consideration the names of certain officers other than the one he suggested for the main enquiry.

2. His Excellency has considered these suggestions and is glad to be able to meet Your Highness' wishes in regard to (1) and (2).

As regards (3), some of the officers you mention could not possibly be made available for the purpose of the enquiry, and after very careful review of all possible names, His Excellency feels confident that no better selection than Colonel Lawrence could be made. He has spent many years in the Political Department, he knows Rajputana, and he may be fully relied on to form his conclusions without fear or favour. Your Highness told His Excellency that you were prepared, after putting him in possession of your suggestions, to leave the selection to him and he desires me to say that, after giving the fullest possible consideration to the alternative names suggested by Your Highness, he has decided to select Colonel Lawrence.

3. I understand that it was Your Highness' intention to write to His Excellency as soon as you learned from me the conclusions he had arrived at in regard to the suggestions made by you. His Excellency presumes therefore that Your Highness will now send him a letter intimating your acceptance of the proposals made in his letter of the 18th of September as modified by his acceptance of two of the suggestions made by Your Highness at the interview on Monday.

I trust that Your Highness and the children are all in the best of health.

Letter dated 25th September, 1926, from His Highness the Maharaja of Bharatpur to His Excellency the Viceroy.

Sir John has just communicated to me Your Excellency's wishes regarding the matters discussed at the interview on Monday last, and therefore I beg to submit as promised this letter in reply to Your Excellency's kind favour of the 18th September.

I am highly indebted, and exceedingly grateful to Your Excellency, for so kindly agreeing with me that, (a) the services of an Expert from the Commerce Department be lent to us, to report upon the economic aspects of the Grain Agency, regarding which I had no prejudices and which was an entirely separate question; and (b) that the Officer selected by Your

Excellency to enquire into such points which are still in doubt, be given precise instructions in regard to the scope of the enquiry. I am equally thankful to Your Excellency, for extending the assurance that Colonel Lawrence may be fully relied on to form his conclusions without fear or favour. In suggesting other names, I had only thought, that an officer unconnected with Rajputana would perhaps be more independent but had left the question entirely to Your Excellency and so I beg now to report again, that I am perfectly satisfied with the selection.

Now, as regards (a) above, I beg to request Your Excellency to arrange for the loan of an expert economist from the Commerce Department as early as conveniently feasible, so as to enable him to submit his report to me before the commencement of our New Year (1st November). As regards (b), Your Excellency may kindly be pleased to order that I may be supplied with a definite statement showing the points which have been cleared up to Your Excellency's satisfaction as well as those, which may still be in doubt, with full particulars as to the extent to which my statements have failed to satisfy Your Excellency, so that the scope of the enquiry can be determined and defined. As soon as this is done, I shall be glad to receive Col. Lawrence.

I need hardly again reassure you, Your Excellency, that it is my earnest desire to clear up everything to Your Excellency's satisfaction, and therefore, it shall be my pleasant duty, to give Col. Lawrence every help and facility to verify facts with me, and to submit them to Your Excellency, for decision.

Finally, I beg to thank Your Excellency for having so thoughtfully mentioned to me, at the interview, that after making your selection, Your Excellency had told Colonel Lawrence, that he was being deputed to me, for the purpose of helping me to clear up the doubtful points, and that this enquiry was not being conducted in any other spirit.

Letter No. 39 (14)-IV-P., dated Delhi, the 25th October, 1926, from His Excellency the Viceroy to His Highness the Maharaja of Bharatpur.

With reference to your letter to His Excellency the Viceroy, dated the 25th September 1926, I am desired to enclose for Your Highness' information a copy of the instructions which are to be given to Colonel Lawrence defining the points on which he will be expected to report to Your Highness.

It is proposed that a copy of the report when ready should be submitted by Colonel Lawrence to the Political Agent who will forward it with his remarks and any observations Your Highness may desire to add. The Governor-General will in turn submit it with his comments and recommendations to the Government of India.

MEMORANDUM OF INSTRUCTIONS TO COLONEL LAWRENCE.

To report to His Highness the Maharaja on the following points:—

1. What was the financial position of the State at the close of the Minority Administration?
2. What is the extent of the present indebtedness of the State and what are its assets?
3. What has been the annual revenue and expenditure of the State for the last five years?
4. Have the profits of the Grain Agency been credited regularly in the accounts of the State?
5. What may be regarded as a safe estimate of revenue and expenditure in future years, say for the next five years?
6. What amount of money is still required for reconstructions?
7. What method should be adopted for liquidating the debts and meeting necessary expenditure on reconstruction?
8. How has the Gwalior Loan of Rs. 15 lakhs been expended with special reference to the question of what amount has been expended on remunerative and protective works for the benefit of the people of the State, such as roads and drainage and irrigation works, and what amount on unremunerative works such as buildings and stores?
9. What portion of the total amount spent on reconstruction has been spent on remunerative and protective works for the benefit of the people of the State?
10. Is it a fact that on account of the working of the Grain Agency or the methods employed to raise money for

the Flood Emergency Loan or for any other reason there has been an abnormal amount of emigration from the State?

11. Is it a fact that undesirable methods have been employed to raise money for the Flood Emergency Loan?

D.O. letter No. 27-P., dated 27th October 1926, from His Highness the Maharaja of Bharatpur to His Excellency the Viceroy.

I write to acknowledge your confidential D.O. letter No. 39 (13)-IV-P, dated the 25th of October, 1926, enclosing a copy of the instructions which are to be given to Colonel Lawrence, defining the points on which he is expected to report, and would request you to kindly convey to His Excellency my grateful thanks.

In this respect, I would refer you to my letter to His Excellency the Viceroy, dated the 25th September, in para 3 (b) of which I have asked to be supplied with a definite statement, showing the points which have been cleared up, to His Excellency's satisfaction, as well as those, which may still be in doubt, with full particulars as to the extent to which my statements have failed to satisfy, so that the scope of the enquiry can be determined and defined.

Sir John, I am sure, you will agree with me that, this information is essential to enable me to consider or discuss the question of the enquiry and its scope. I am equally sure, the justice of our request to know definitely, the points which have been satisfactorily cleared up, and those which are still in doubt, will not be misunderstood, to mean an evasion of, or delay in the enquiry.

In view of the kind expression of appreciation recorded by His Excellency, of the spirit in which I made the suggestion for this enquiry it is hardly necessary for me to again repeat, that I wish these matters to be cleared up to His Excellency's satisfaction, with as little delay as possible; and that it is only fair, we should definitely sort out for our guidance, the points which have been cleared, from those which are still to be cleared, before we proceed to determine the scope of the enquiry.

I have attempted above, to make my meaning clear but would like to have an interview in this respect, both with His Excellency and yourself. Any time either during the Chamber of Princes Week, when I will be in Delhi, or earlier, whichever be most convenient to His Excellency, will suit me.

D.O. letter No. 39 (13) IV-P., dated the 3rd November, 1926, from the Political Secretary to the Government of India, Delhi, to His Highness the Maharaja of Bharatpur.

With reference to your confidential D.O. letter No. 27-p of the 27th of October, I am desired by His Excellency to say that if there are any further aspects of the instructions to Colonel Lawrence which you would like to discuss there will be no difficulty about arranging for their further discussion either with His Excellency the Viceroy or with myself.

2. His Excellency however desires me to add that he feels he has gone as far as is prudent in the direction of defining the scope of the enquiry and that anything further could only impair its usefulness. His Excellency is really concerned only with the broad results which will emerge from the findings on the points mentioned in the instructions to Colonel Lawrence. On all these points for the present he suspends his judgment. There is a mass of material available in regard to each of them, some of which has been dealt with in the papers which have been before His Excellency, but it is certain that there will be other materials which will appear to Colonel Lawrence relevant to the issues and which he will wish to examine. To specify the points on which the Government of India feel in doubt might give the impression that the scope of the enquiry was restricted to ascertaining certain particular facts though in reality these facts are in many cases merely subsidiary to the general conclusions which are the objects of the enquiry.

Apart from this His Excellency would prefer to assume at the present stage that nothing has been established and that it is for Colonel Lawrence to arrive at his own conclusions without being handicapped in any way by the feeling that certain of the questions have been prejudged.

D.O. letter No. 28(5)-P., dated 11th November, 1926, from His Highness the Maharaja of Bharatpur to the Political Secretary to the Government of India Delhi.

I have to thank you for your confidential D.O. No. 39 (13) IV-P., dated 3rd November 1926, and to say that I am very thankful to His Excellency for having so very kindly granted his consent to the submission of the report as originally arranged.

I think, it would be more in conformity with the spirit in which this case has been dealt with, if I submit spare copies of the report for sending to the Political Agent along with it, of which I hope His Excellency would approve.

D.O. letter No. D-793-P.C., dated the 16th November, 1926, from the Political Secretary to the Government of India to His Highness the Maharaja of Bharatpur.

Many thanks for Your Highness' confidential demi-official No. 28-P., dated 11th November.

His Excellency will be glad to see you at noon on Saturday November 27th and no doubt we shall be able to arrange a time for a talk ourselves when Your Highness is in Delhi.

Letter, dated 4th December, 1926, from His Excellency the Viceroy to His Highness the Maharaja of Bharatpur.

When I discussed the present position in regard to the affairs of the Bharatpur State with Your Highness on the 27th November, we reached certain conclusions as to the steps which appeared to Your Highness and myself to be immediately necessary.

We agreed that it was desirable that a copy of the printed statement Your Highness left with me should be sent to Colonel Lawrence so that he might study it in the light of such papers as we possess, and let us know whether he could then formulate the principal points on which further light is still required. I do not feel sure that the task is feasible but Your Highness undertook to see him in Delhi when he had examined the papers and arrived at his conclusions, and to discuss matters with him there. Subsequently it will be necessary for him to see Your Highness at Bharatpur.

In view of the unexpectedly complicated nature of Mr. Rebello's enquiry, Your Highness agreed with me that it was important that Colonel Lawrence should start his enquiry as soon as possible.

I am taking steps to advance matters on these lines, and I have asked Colonel Lawrence to communicate with Your Highness as early as possible.

Letter dated 9th December, 1926, from His Highness the Maharaja of Bharatpur to His Excellency the Viceroy.

I beg to thank Your Excellency for your kind letter dated 4th December, 1926. I will arrange to go to Delhi as soon as I hear from Col. Lawrence and hope to satisfy him on all the doubtful points. I am deeply hurt that the delay in Rebello's enquiry has caused Your Excellency so much worry, but I need hardly reassure Your Excellency that as far as I am concerned, I am doing all in my power to have all these matters cleared up to Your Excellency's satisfaction with all possible speed.

I cannot sufficiently thank Your Excellency for the very kind spirit and sympathetic attitude displayed by Your Excellency to help me in my difficulties by allowing the doubtful points to be clearly defined and discussed and I need hardly submit that if there be any points which Col. Lawrence and I cannot clear up by this full and frank discussion, I shall consider it a privilege to welcome him to Bharatpur for such further discussion, as we may consider necessary.

Thanking Your Excellency again for your generosity and kindness.

D.O. letter dated 15th December, 1926, from the Political Secretary to the Government of India to His Highness the Maharaja of Bharatpur.

I must write and thank Your Highness for the very delightful time I had at Bharatpur. I had long wanted to see Bayana and Dig, and I had never shot a panther. By Your Highness' kindness I have achieved the three objects in two days.

I do hope the General is well over his attack. Please remember me to him and give my sympathy to Lady Willcocks.

I think Your Highness said you were sending the skin to Vaningin. If so, I will send him a line.

D.O. letter No. A-41-Ex., dated 16th December, 1926, from His Highness the Maharaja of Bharatpur to the Political Agent, E.R.S., Bharatpur.

The other day, Sir John, during the course of conversation mentioned to me, that you had addressed the Government of India, on the subject of allowance of the Ex-Maharaja, saying that it was outstanding for the past three months, viz., October to December, recommending that the Government who in a way were responsible for the upkeep and welfare of the Ex-Maharaja, should make such payment and recover it from the State.

I explained to him, that since dispensing with the services of Seth Nemichand of Ajmer, our late Treasurer, it was not possible to continue the payment of this through his Kothi at Agra, and consequently my present Treasurer made several attempts to pay the money direct to the Guardian who flatly refused to accept it, except through Seth Moolchand's Kothi. Eventually, to avoid any further unnecessary delay, the State Treasurer submitted the matter to the Ijlas Khas, recommending that to save this monthly botheration and consequential delay, the allowance of the Ex-Maharaja should be paid in advance half-yearly. In sanctioning this orders were issued that the State Treasurer should himself personally take the allowance for the first six months, viz., up to March, amounting to Rs. 18,000, and hand it over to the Guardian at Agra. In spite of this the Guardian refused to receive the money or give a receipt for it, and therefore the Member of the Council concerned, deposited this amount, in the name of the Ex-Maharaja, in the Imperial Bank of India, Agra, with instructions to send the pass and Cheque Books to the Guardian. In this way the allowance for the second six-months will be sent to the Bank in March, 1927.

I further explained how very sorry I was for the misunderstanding caused in your mind, in this matter like that in the famous Ruparel sale, by the machinations of interested persons, and feel that had you but mentioned it even verbally to me, all this trouble and worry to us all would have been saved. I understand that my Foreign and Political Secretary has already informed you of this, but Sir John particularly asked me to write to you regarding this, and so I trust, if you need further information you will kindly let me know.

I wish to add that no one is more concerned naturally in the welfare and happiness of my father than myself, and it has given

me very great pain to learn that matters should have been so misrepresented to you, and through you, to the Government of India.

D.O. letter dated 16th December, 1926, from His Highness the Maharaja of Bharatpur to the Political Secretary to the Government of India.

I have just returned from Agra, this morning, and hasten to send you copies of the letters I have written to His Excellency and Col. Crosthwaite regarding the Steam Tramway, and my father's maintenance allowance respectively. I am also sending you two different kinds of honey, which I mentioned to you and I hope Lady Sahiba will accept it with my compliments. If you require any more please let me know, as we always have plenty. Regarding your photographs, I have given a list to my photographer, who has started printing them, and I will send them as soon as he gives them to me. The other details you wanted will I hope be sent by P. Maya Shanker to you direct. I mentioned to you, how our late State Treasurer had been using State money for his own commercial enterprises, etc., and also how we could not get him to satisfy us regarding this from his Bahis, and also how he had refused to get his accounts with the Grain Agency settled up, regarding which you very kindly promised to write to Col. Crosthwaite, and so I wish to just remind you to kindly let me know when you have done so, so that I can then get this moved. I am sure you must have by now seen into the matter of the non-payment of the Gwalior Loan Instalment which fell due on the 1st October, and which has been the cause of considerable loss of interest.

I wish to again repeat that I am much looking forward to welcoming Lady Sahiba, and your daughter here with you in the near future, and I hope you will not forget your promise to give us that pleasure.

I rely on your kindness to bring the whole question we discussed here, before His Excellency and to explain everything to him. You know, I mentioned to you about two Khanpan cases I had before me, in which in the ordinary way I would have taken my Political Agent's advice and help, but which at the moment was not possible, and as the A.G.G. does not come to us, I was at a loss whom to consult. Would you very kindly let me know privately what I should do,—can I not bring them up and

discuss them with you, quite privately and unofficially, as I used to do when Col. Holland was in Delhi. I hope you will not mind my worrying you like this with my troubles.

Please give my respects to Lady Sahiba and tell her Her Highness wants her to come to us as soon as you can manage it. I am glad, Sir James is now very well, and I hope he will be himself again in a day or so.

With best wishes, and kindest regards.

Letter dated 16th December, 1926, from His Highness the Maharaja of Bharatpur to His Excellency the Viceroy.

The Hon'ble Sir John Thompson kindly paid a visit here the other day, in order to discuss certain matters with me. During the course of conversation he mentioned to me that Your Excellency felt worried over the news of the Steam Tramway construction in Bharatpur. I explained the whole thing to him and promised also to write to Your Excellency and hence this letter.

The construction of a Railway line in the State had been under consideration long before I assumed powers. It had been more than once amply proved by investigations that such a scheme, apart from benefiting the trade by opening up communications and providing transport facilities, would very considerably help agriculture by mitigating the heavy demand on the bullock power for grain and fodder transport, and that it was one of vital importance to the advancement and prosperity of the country. But on further examination I did not see any prospects of taking this up on behalf of the State in the immediate future, and hence it was decided to have the line constructed without committing the State in any way. This necessitated making the schemes as remunerative and attractive as possible, and so it was decided to put in a Steam Tramway instead of a proper Railway.

From the copy of the notification, submitted herewith, Your Excellency will see that the licence for this Tramway has been granted to a limited concern to be registered under the Companies Act, without any guarantee from the State for their lands.

I am deeply grieved to learn that this should have been the cause of any worry to Your Excellency again that the State Revenues present or future remain untouched and the Tramway is not a liability to the same in any way whatsoever.

Brief Notes of an Interview between His Highness and the Hon'ble Sir John Thompson on 13th and 14th December, 1926.

His Highness thought that the enquiry would create misunderstandings and asked the Hon'ble Sir John to throw a hint to Col. Lawrence. His Highness will also explain to him when meeting at Delhi. 1. Enquiry by Col. Lawrence.

His Highness feels that if Government of India wanted to give us a man he should be one of our choice. He said that Settlement Commissioner could be a permanent man as Col. Lawrence could not do this work. 2. Advisor.

At last His Highness suggested Col. Lawrence for Political Agent.

Sir John remarked that the Viceroy felt hurt at the Tramway scheme being pushed through without consulting him. His Highness remarked that Revenues remained unaffected and it was agreed that His Highness should write to the Viceroy explaining everything. 3. Steam Tramway.

Sir John also referred to this as a matter which had been sent up by Political Agent and when His Highness explained the situation, it was agreed that His Highness should write to Col. Crosthwaite. 4. Ex-Maharaja's allowance.

His Highness showed this case to Sir John as an example of the mischief being made by interested persons. Sir John remarked that the case should take its ordinary course. 5. Sub. Girwar Singh's case.

His Highness discussed the Khanpan case and marriage allowance of Rao Raja's daughters and Sir John agreed with His Highness that no orders of the Ex-Maharaja bound His Highness. The case should proceed in due course. 6. Rao Raja's case.

Here His Highness referred to the marginally noted cases which are hanging because Political Agent was unsympathetic.

1. Seat question.
2. Salt compensation.
3. Ruparel case.
4. Gwalior Loan (State contribution not paid and hence interest piling up).
5. Compensation from Alwar.
*6. Treasurer.

His Highness referred to the way in which the old Treasurer* had been using State money and that an account has to be taken from him before any payment could be made. His Account Books must be gone into, etc.

Sir John will write to Political Agent. Mention was made of the Agency Account with Seth Nemichand which he does not settle and Sir John remarked that Political Agent must help in this.

His Highness reminded Sir John about Dr. Joshi and Sir John promised to go into the matter. 7. Doctor.

D.O. letter, dated Delhi, the 18th December, 1926, from the Political Secretary to the Government of India to His Highness the Maharaja of Bharatpur.

Lal Chand brought me Your Highness' letter this morning. It is very kind of you to send us the two bottles of honey and my wife asks me to thank Your Highness very warmly for it.

I am looking forward very much to seeing the photographs. It is very kind of you to interest yourself in the matter.

I do not remember having promised to write to Colonel Crosthwaite about the case of the Treasurer, but I will gladly do so. I am, however, pretty sure that I mentioned the matter to him verbally when I was at Bharatpur.

As soon as I got back to Delhi I sent a note into the office asking for enquiries to be made about the Gwalior instalment. Colonel Crosthwaite knew nothing about it, as payments are not made through him. I have not yet had any answer to my enquiries, but I spoke again about the matter to-day.

I have informed His Excellency about our discussions in Bharatpur and Your Highness can, I know, count on his interest and sympathy in your affairs.

I wish I could help Your Highness about those two Khanpan cases, but for reasons which I have explained in full to Lal Chand I feel sure you will agree on further consideration that it would not be possible for me to assist. What I will do, if Your Highness so desires, is to write to Colonel Crosthwaite about the matter asking him if he could assist Your Highness with his advice. But I will not do anything until I hear from you again. I wish I could have helped you myself.

We are all looking forward to a visit to Bharatpur some time next year and hope nothing will occur to prevent it. I have given Her Highness' message to my wife who desires me to ask you to give her very kind remembrances.

I am very glad to hear that Sir James is really on the mend. Please remember me to him and to Lady Willcocks.

P.S.—Since I dictated the above, I have heard the tragic news of the General's death. I have wired to the Commander-in-Chief. He was a splendid old soldier.

D.O. letter, dated 23rd December, 1926, from the Political Secretary to the Government of India to His Highness the Maharaja of Bharatpur.

It is very kind of Your Highness to send us three beautiful presents and we are all of us no more than grateful. But really your generosity puts me in a very embarrassing position and I have made out notes to choose between two and most distasteful alternatives. The first is to ask Your Highness to let me return the presents and the second is to put them into the Government Tosha Khana and feel that the first is perhaps the less hurting to both of us. And so I am sending them back. But it gives me so very warm feelings to think that Your Highness should have thought of us at Xmas time in so very friendly a way.

We are all of us looking forward very much to visiting you later on.

With very best wishes from us all to you and Her Highness and the children.

D.O. letter, dated 26th December, 1926, from His Highness the Maharaja of Bharatpur to the Political Secretary to the Government of India.

Your letter of the 23rd has followed me up here, and I hasten to write to say that I fully understand your feelings regarding the things I and Her Highness had sent you for Christmas. I wish to assure you Sir John, that I am not unacquainted with the rules of your department in regard to presents, but we had not unnaturally, never for a moment thought that these tiny mementos, which we send each year, as tokens of remembrance to most of our friends, would come under that category. However, we wish to assure you that consequently nothing like this occurred to us when we sent these, but now on considering the present special circumstances, Her Highness agrees with me that your returning them was best for us all, as in such times even the most ordinary things are liable to be misunderstood. We both very much appreciate the spirit of straightforwardness in which you have, reposing trust in our friendship, so frankly given expression to your feelings. Her Highness further wishes me to say that your sending these back in this frank and nice way, gives her greater pleasure, than if, owing to mere outwardly feelings for our feelings, you had kept them under the uncertainty as to the correctness of it. I hope therefore you will please tell Lady

Thompson that we fully understand regarding these. I am out here for a couple of days' tiger shooting, in fact I am now at this very moment starting out for a beat. I return to Agra tomorrow, and will go to play in the Cawnpore Tournament, from the 3rd to the 7th of January. I hope to be up in Delhi for the Redha Mehan from the 17th of January, when I will talk over the matters we discussed the other day. I thank you for your very kind letter, and am indeed glad you liked the honey. Lal Chand gave me your kind messages, but as you are on holiday, and I will be seeing you before long in Delhi, I will leave it all till then, and now only content myself by expressing my gratitude to you for all your kindness, in now definitely saying that we may look forward to a visit from you all in the near future.

Before I close, may I add one word of shop, that is, would it be possible for you, Sir to kindly let Col. Lawrence know of my Delhi dates, so that we could have our meeting then and thus combine duty and pleasure, and save a special visit.

With renewed good wishes to Lady Sahib, Miss Sahib, and you, for the New Year.

P.S.—I have sent under separate cover some of the photos of places for you, and when I get more from the photographer I will send them on. I sent them unbound as perhaps you may put them in an album but if you want them bound please let me know.

Letter dated 31st December, 1926, from His Excellency the Viceroy to His Highness the Maharaja of Bharatpur.

I am much obliged for Your Highness' letter of the 16th December. I confess I was a little apprehensive when I heard about the Tramway. I knew that you had at one time been anxious to raise money for Railway, and I had felt it incumbent on me to advise you to stay your hand for the present, as I thought it most important that you should not commit your State to any schemes which would increase its financial liabilities.

I am consequently not a little relieved to have Your Highness' assurance that the State Revenues present and future, remain untouched and that the Tramway is not a liability to the same in any way whatsoever.

D.O. letter, dated Delhi, the 12th January, 1927, from the Political Secretary to the Government of India to His Highness the Maharaja of Bharatpur.

I was delighted to hear that Your Highness' team won the Tournament at Cawnpore and I send you my hearty congratulations. I hope you will have the same success in the Tournament at Delhi.

I have just seen Colonel Lawrence and have told him that as regards his interview with you in Delhi he had better write direct. His idea is that it would probably be most convenient to Your Highness, if he saw you on the last day of the tournament. I am not quite sure where Your Highness will be staying, but you will no doubt let him know.

With best wishes.

Letter dated 25th January, 1927, from His Excellency the Viceroy to His Highness the Maharaja of Bharatpur.

As promised at your interview of the 21st instant, I am writing to Your Highness regarding the procedure which we agreed should be adopted as a further stage towards the enquiry which Colonel Lawrence is to conduct into the affairs of the Bharatpur State. Your Highness informed me that you had already invited Colonel Patterson to come to Bharatpur for a couple of days on February 5th and that you would also invite Colonel Lawrence to be present at the same time. I am grateful to Your Highness for undertaking to invite Colonel Lawrence, and I have no doubt that he and Colonel Patterson will be able to clear the ground for the enquiry at their interviews with Your Highness. The advice which I may offer to Your Highness in regard to the next steps to be taken will depend largely upon Colonel Patterson's recommendations.

Letter dated 28th January, 1927, from His Highness the Maharaja of Bharatpur to His Excellency the Viceroy.

I am very grateful to Your Excellency, for your kind letter of the 25th January, 1927.

I am looking forward to the visit of Colonel Patterson, on the 5th of February, when I hope Colonel Lawrence will also be here. At this stage I can but assure Your Excellency that I will do all I can to help in the removal of all misunderstandings and doubts.

With kindest and most respectful regards.

PART II.

ABOLITION OF THE STATE COUNCIL AND THE APPOINTMENT OF A DEWAN.

CHAPTER I.

MEMORANDUM OF THE A. G.-G. AND CORRESPONDENCE WITH H. E. THE VICEROY (INCLUDING COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF'S LETTER EXPLAINING THE CIRCUMSTANCES REGARDING COL. LAWRENCE.

Confidential memorandum, dated the 9th of February, 1927, by the Hon'ble Lt.-Colonel S. B. A. Patterson, C.S.I., C.I.E., I.A., Agent to the Governor-General in Rajputana to be delivered to His Highness the Maharaja of Bharatpur at Bareta by the hand of Rai Bahadur Chaudhri Lal Chand.

The Government of India have not for some time been satisfied with the accounts regarding the State Finance which have been supplied to them, and it is urgently necessary that progress should be made in verifying facts and reaching conclusions. The Government of India are confirmed in their opinion that there is something radically wrong in the State Finances by the fact that His Highness has recently attempted to pledge the State jewellery said to be worth Rs. 10,00,000 for a sum of five lakhs, and this makes it clear that His Highness is reduced to very dire straits to raise money. They feel that this lack of money and complete confusion in the State Finances must result in mal-administration, and they cannot remain wholly unconcerned with such mal-administration. They are ready in the first instance to assist His Highness in restoring the finances on a firm basis and thereby restoring the confidence of His Highness' subjects which is rapidly disappearing. For this purpose they are ready to lend the services of Lt.-Colonel H. R. Lawrence to His Highness as an adviser.

Colonel Lawrence would take his place as senior member of His Highness' Council which should be reformed in consultation

with the Agent to the Governor-General. He should have authority to call for, note on and discuss with His Highness any file in the portfolio of any of his colleagues. His functions would be to prepare an appreciation of the financial position of the State and submit proposals for the establishment of stability. Copies of this appreciation and of the proposals would be forwarded for the information and remarks of the Government of India. He would prepare the Budget and exercise authority to see that it is rigidly adhered to, and he would draw up plans for such administrative reforms as would inspire confidence in the subjects of the State and lead to the return of prosperity. Copies of the Budget and plans would also be forwarded to the Government of India.

Colonel Lawrence's appointment would be made by His Highness and there would be no necessity for any one outside the State to know that the appointment had not come voluntarily from His Highness on his own initiative.

If His Highness finds himself unable to accept this advice I shall strongly recommend to the Government of India the appointment of a Commission to enquire into the finances and administration of the State.

Rai Bahadur Chaudhri Lal Chand will take this memorandum to His Highness at Bareta and inform His Highness that I should be grateful for a reply before I leave tonight, and in any case cannot wait longer than Monday, 14th February, 1927.

Letter, dated 9th February, 1927, from His Highness the Maharaja of Bharatpur to His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General of India.

In continuation of my letter of the 28th January, I write to inform Your Excellency that the Hon'ble A.G.G. came to Bharatpur this morning. I had arranged to come in from Bareta yesterday, but could not do so as I suddenly got high fever in the afternoon and colic at night. Under these circumstances I sent in my apologies, and had asked Col. Patterson to kindly come out and see me at Bareta. This morning however, as soon as my fever dropped to 100, I started for Bharatpur, and met on the way a Memorandum, which Col. Patterson had sent out to me. I beg to now submit the result of the interview, after discussing the matter, along with a copy of the Memorandum for Your Excellency's kind perusal, as desired by Colonel Patterson.

At the outset, I told Colonel Patterson that though all our own things were of the State and vice versa, yet the Jewellery involved in the recent fraud was with the exception of a few items, such as had been prepared or received in presents by us, during my own time and therefore was not of the nature of State heir-looms. I had also made it clear that I had proposed raising the money temporarily on this merely until we received repayments of certain amounts advanced to different people since and during the time of my late mother; and explained how even now no less than a sum of five lakhs was being received back on this account through the Imperial Bank at Agra. This money, I told Col. Patterson would have released the Jewels and now was going to be used to carry on the different works until the State's dues came in, in which he saw no harm. I also mentioned that it was chiefly due to the present unfortunate circumstances that I had not been able to consult my Political Agent in this, for whenever before such a necessity had come, we had sought and received privately such friendly advice.

I then again reassured Colonel Patterson that the whole matter of our finances had been greatly misunderstood, but I told him that I felt that the present atmosphere of suspense was making it impossible to do anything, and that with a view to putting an end to the present state of affairs, I was willing to accept any proposal which could clear this atmosphere of misunderstanding and distrust, so harmful to everyone, and establish once again the free and truly friendly relations between the State and the Local Political Agents, of which Bharatpur has been justly proud in the past. Consequently the Memorandum was then taken up and it was decided that in view of the rumours which had been circulated, and have been rife in the streets of Bharatpur, for the past four or five months regarding Colonel Lawrence's appointment in the State, his appointment would at this stage make both his, as well as my position impossible. I suggested therefore that it would be more in keeping with the wishes of the Government of India, as contained also in para 3 of the Memorandum, if I was given Colonel Lawrence as Political Agent, and either Major Neal, or Major Ogilvie, as my Dewan. Colonel Patterson asked me if I would take any others, if these two could not be given, and I explained to him that as Dewan, I must have someone who knew me, and whom I could trust implicitly. The only other names we could think of, were Mr. C. C. Watson, and Mr. Fritz, but had to pass over these, as the 1st for whom I was very anxious, was too senior, and the 2nd I did not know personally.

Discussing further this question, I made it clear to Colonel Patterson, that as Dewan, this officer would in the ordinary exercise of his powers under me enjoy automatically powers similar to and in some respects even more than those indicated in the enclosed memorandum.

Colonel Patterson, in conveying his approval of the above, told me that though Major Neal was already earmarked for service elsewhere, he would put up his recommendations immediately to the Government of India. Regarding the matter of Colonel Lawrence coming to us as Political Agent, Colonel Patterson said that this was a matter in which he could not do anything as it rested with Your Excellency. I then told Colonel Patterson that pending the clearing of these misunderstandings, I had kept, even at great inconvenience and loss, our position exactly as it was in July, but now that the question of enquiry was no more, I would now take up this so as to have things ready for Major Neal, who I am assured will be available in three weeks' time. Mentioning the matter of Mr. Rebello's enquiry into the Grain Agency, I told Colonel Patterson that although after consulting Mr. Rebello, I had abolished the said Agency, still I would like his report concluded, so that it could be dealt with by me and Major Neal. Colonel Patterson in this connection said that as Mr. Rebello's appointment had been made direct and he had not had anything to do with it, he could not advise me, and therefore I submit this for Your Excellency's information.

In conclusion, I beg to submit to Your Excellency, my formal request for the loan of the services, for one year in the first instance of Major Neal, as my Dewan and to request that he be granted to me as soon as possible. I wish also to assure Your Excellency that Major Neal will always receive from me fullest co-operation, and genuine help, and I hope and trust that before very long, he and I together will be able to bring the affairs of Bharatpur upto Your Excellency's complete satisfaction.

Letter, dated 17th February, 1927, from His Excellency to His Highness the Maharaja of Bharatpur.

I am much obliged for Your Highness' letter of the 9th February. I had hoped that it would have been possible to arrange hat Colonel Lawrence should accompany Colonel Patterson when ıe visited Bharatpur but I am gratified to find that Your Highness s now prepared to receive a British Officer as Dewan with adeıuate powers at the earliest possible date, and to dispense with

the preliminary enquiry to which I originally agreed out of deference to Your Highness' wishes.

I have made enquiries about Major Neal, and I should have been very willing to try to meet Your Highness' wishes in his regard if I had been able to do so. But apart from other considerations I understand that he intends to apply for leave this spring on urgent private affairs, and that there is a possibility that he may be retiring before long. Colonel Ogilvie, I fear, cannot be spared from Udaipur.

It is therefore impossible for me to adopt Your Highness' proposals in regard to these two officers, and I must therefore advise Your Highness to appoint Colonel Lawrence as your Dewan. The fact that his appointment may have been the subject of comment in your State cannot in my view be held to be substantial argument against his selection, inasmuch as I am afraid that whatever course is now followed, it will be difficult to ensure that the action which Your Highness now takes may not in some quarters appear to be connected with advice tendered by the Government of India. I am moreover satisfied that Colonel Lawrence is an officer who is particularly well suited for the work, and that Your Highness will find him very efficient and helpful.

I propose therefore now to give Colonel Lawrence definite instructions to report himself to Your Highness for duty as your Dewan at the earliest date convenient to your Highness, and I shall be glad to hear that Your Highness confirms this arrangement without delay. You will no doubt arrange all details with the local political authorities.

I trust that Mr. Rebello's report will be ready before long, and I am looking forward to reading it with interest. Meanwhile I am glad to hear that Your Highness has taken the step of abolishing the Grain Agency.

Your Highness will, I feel sure, extend to Colonel Lawrence the fullest co-operation and assistance and that with his help you will soon be able to place the affairs of the State on a permanently sound footing.

Letter, dated 19th February, 1927, from His Highness the Maharaja of Bharatpur to the Agent to the Governor-General in Rajputana.

As I want to seek your kind help and advice in my worries, I am coming in to-morrow to see you, and would request you to grant me a few minutes. I will start to-morrow at about 4 a.m. and hope to reach Ajmer by about 10, by car, returning the same afternoon. Relying on your kind friendship I am sending this letter by this Mail with my man and luggage in the hope that Memsahiba will with her usual graciousness allow me a room for the few hours I will be there. I request your forgiveness for this presumption.

D.O. letter, dated 21st February, 1927, from His Highness the Maharaja of Bharatpur to the Agent to the Governor-General in Rajputana.

Just a line to tell you, we got back safely last night after a cold drive, as it was raining all the way. I do not know how to thank you for your kindness in so generously extending to me your help and I await your letter with the firm conviction that by the grace of God and your kindness I will not be disappointed. The question of Mr. Gibson has been worrying me for being such a great friend of mine he would not be so good at this moment for I am afraid there will be always room for doubt that anything he might do, may be due to friendship and not fact, although I wish to avoid but leave anything in your kind hands and am sure I can rest assured that you will do the very thing for me, and get us Major Neal if only for a bit.

Letter dated 28th February, 1927, from His Highness the Maharaja of Bharatpur to His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General of India.

I received Your Excellency's kind favour of the 17th February, on the 19th, and went immediately to Ajmer and saw the Hon'ble A.G.G. on Sunday the 20th. Colonel Patterson was surprised about Major Neale regarding whose projected leave he had had no idea, when recommending him from Bharatpur. He said he would write that very afternoon, and see whether in view of the local atmosphere, it would be possible to consider someone who knew Bharatpur, telling me to await intimation from him before writing to

Your Excellency; mentioning also that he would be going up to Delhi on the 3rd of March.

I have, so far, not heard from Colonel Patterson but feel that I cannot further delay acknowledging with thanks. Your Excellency's letter.

While assuring Your Excellency that I am always willing to accept Your Excellency's kind advice not only whole-heartedly but with genuine gratitude I would, with due deference, again request Your Excellency to kindly consider the question of giving me Major Neale, who knows our woes, and worries, as my Dewan.

I fully agree, that in view of the persistent rumours which have been spread locally, whatever is now done, will no doubt, in some quarters appear to be connected with advice tendered by the Government of India. In this connection, I beg to submit that neither am I concerned with what ' some quarters ' may feel, nor am I ashamed of seeking the advice of our benign Government. However, I naturally cannot ignore a matter which has been the subject of comment in my own State, and for this reason feel that the appointment of Colonel Lawrence, against whom I have personally nothing whatsoever, at this stage, will make my position very awkward.

I am definitely convinced that it is not Your Excellency's desire to make things difficult for us, and it is with this conviction, that I submit the matter for Your Excellency's kind consideration. I would also request Your Excellency to kindly grant me an interview, at Your Excellency's convenience, before deciding this question.

Finally, I wish again to reassure Your Excellency, that if after further consideration, Your Excellency is pleased eventually to decide for Colonel Lawrence, I shall with gratitude, and pleasure, meet with your kind wishes, in the hope, and with the conviction that thereby the trouble and anxiety caused to Your Excellency, by the various allegations, exaggerations, and misunderstandings about the affairs of Bharatpur, will come to an end.

रुक्का श्री आलिये इजलास ख़ास २ । ३ । २६

बाद ग़ौर मुनासिब यह तै किया गया है कि मौजूदा कौन्सिल तोड़ी जाकरदीवान के ज़रिये काम किया जावे । दीवान की तक़हरी का मामला ज़ेर ग़ौर है और उसमें अभी देर होगी = कुंवर हीरासिंह नायब दीवान मुक़र्रर किये जावें लिहाज़ा

हुक्म है

कि कल ता: ३ । ३ । २७ को कौन्सिल की एक स्पेशल मीटिंग की जावे जिसमें जुमले मैंबरान कौन्सिल स्तैफ़ा पेश करें और अपना अपना चार्ज नायब दीवान कुंवर हीरासिंह को दे दें—इस सिलसिले में मिलटरी सेक्रेटरी व एडजूटैन्ट जरलन ले० करनैल बलवीरसिंह और फौरिन एण्ड पोलीटिकल सेक्रेटरी ले० क० कु० धर्मडीसिंह बदस्तूर रहेंगे और चीफ़ श्रौफ़ स्टाफ़ पेलेस के इन्चार्ज होंगे दीवान सहिब का ज़रूरी क्लेरीकल स्टाफ रक्खा जाकर बाक़ी अमला अलहदः किया जावे अहकाम जाबता जारी हों—

द० इ० श्री हुजूर पुरनूर

Letter dated 5th March, 1927 from Col. S. B. Patterson Agent to the Governor-General in Rajputana, to His Highness the Maharaja of Bharatpur.

Your Highness will very shortly receive a letter saying that Col. Lawrence will not go to Bharatpur. Mr. Fitze is suggested to you as an adviser and not with the powers and authority indicated in my memorandum. I sincerely trust as an old friend very shortly leaving India that you will wholeheartedly accept His Excellency's advice and do your very best to work with Mr. Fitze for the good of the State and your people. I am sure you have their welfare at heart and I am also sure you will like Mr. Fitze.

With very best wishes from my wife and myself.

D.O. letter No. 171-P., dated Camp Ajmer, the 7th March, 1927, from Col. Patterson to His Highness the Maharaja of Bharatpur.

After consultation with Colonel Lawrence and me His Excellency the Viceroy has thought it proper to consider whether it would not be possible to place at Your Highness' disposal the services of one of the other officers whom Your Highness yourself mentioned during your discussion with me at Bharatpur. His

Excellency has therefore selected Mr. Fitze and has decided to place his services at Your Highness' disposal. I shall be very glad if Your Highness will kindly arrange to give an interview to Mr. Fitze (at Agra by preference) about the 13th or 14th of this month.

Letter dated 8th March, 1927, from His Highness the Maharaja of Bharatpur to the Agent to the Governor-General in Rajputana, Ajmer.

I write to acknowledge your kind letter No. 171P., of the 7th March, 1927, just to hand. After returning from Ajmer, I awaited as promised kind intimation from you till the 28th. Eventually I replied His Excellency's letter, requesting a reconsideration of the possibility of granting me Major Neale; but making it clear that if this was not possible I would with pleasure take Colonel Lawrence. Consequently I am indeed surprised about Mr. Fitze, whom I do not even know and for this very reason we had to pass him over when his name was mentioned during the discussion on the 9th.

Under these circumstances I shall be indeed grateful if you would very kindly request His Excellency to let me have Colonel Lawrence, an Officer in whom His Excellency reposes full trust and whom at least I have had the pleasure of meeting.

I have also written to His Excellency regarding this.

D.O. letter No. 178-P., dated 9th March, 1927, from Mr. Patterson to His Highness the Maharaja of Bharatpur.

I am indeed surprised to receive Your Highness' letter of the 8th March regarding the appointment of Colonel Lawrence. At our meeting in Bharatpur Your Highness urged me strongly to advise the appointment of an officer other than Colonel Lawrence. We went over the names of suitable officers together and among others we discussed Mr. Fitze whom Your Highness gave me clearly to understand would be acceptable. I wrote to the Government of India and explained fully the grounds for your objection to Colonel Lawrence. Again when Your Highness came to see me in Ajmer you implored me to urge the Government of India not to impose Colonel Lawrence on you. I told Your Highness that Major Neale's services were not available and we again decided that if the Government of India agreed Mr. Fitze would be most

suitable. Your Highness also urged that if no Political Officer was available you would like your old friend Sir Alexander Muddiman to select an officer from the Home Department. Your Highness emphasised that sooner than appoint Colonel Lawrence you would accept a Commission of Enquiry. I conveyed Your Highness' views to the Government of India. They very kindly consented to accede to Your Highness' wishes and approved the appointment of Mr. Fitze in place of Colonel Lawrence. Can Your Highness wonder that I am extremely surprised and indeed hurt at the attitude Your Highness has now adopted.

D.O. letter from His Highness the Maharaja of Bharatpur to the Agent to the Governor-General in Rajputana, Ajmer.

I write to bid you and Mem Sahib Bon Voyage and to wish you all health and happiness at home. I was hoping to have been able to see you both once again before you left to thank you for your many kindness and advice which I always received so unstintedly from you both ever since the days when as a boy I used to get in Your way on the Abu Polo Ground. I assure you that you will both carry away with you the gratitude and good wishes of many in India.

With kindest regards.

Letter dated 8th March, 1927, from His Highness the Maharaja of Bharatpur to His Excellency the Viceroy of India.

In continuation of my letter of the 28 February, I beg to submit that I have to-day received the promised letter from Colonel Patterson, intimating that Your Excellency can give us Mr. Fitze. I have made the whole position clear in my previous letters, and beg only to add, for Your Excellency's kind consideration, that if, after due consideration Your Excellency finds it not possible to give me Major Neale, whom we know well, Your Excellency would, I hope, kindly allow us Colonel Lawrence, who enjoys Your Excellency's full confidence, and whom at least I have met, and also, I understand, who has had personal administrative experience.

I await Your Excellency's pleasure, with the fervent hope that Your Excellency will graciously grant me an interview, to make the position clear, before deciding this matter of such vital importance.

With respectful regards.

Letter dated 8th March, 1927, from His Excellency the Viceroy to His Highness the Maharaja of Bharatpur.

I have received Your Highness' letter of the 28th February and am glad to learn that you are prepared to accept the advice I gave you in my letter of the 17th. Since I wrote, I have had further opportunities of discussing matters with Colonel Patterson and Colonel Lawrence, and, out of deference to Your Highness' wishes, I have been considering again the possibility of replacing Colonel Lawrence by another officer. I explained to you in my last letter why I could not let you have Major Neale, but I think it may be possible to give you another of the officers you yourself mentioned in your conversation with Colonel Patterson at Bharatpur, namely, Mr. Fitze. He has been approached on the subject and has expressed the desire to have a talk with Your Highness before he makes up his mind. I have instructed him to arrange for an interview with Your Highness through the Political Agent and you will no doubt want to see him at the earliest possible opportunity.

I have every confidence that Your Highness will appreciate the spirit in which I have acted in this matter, and I should like to take this opportunity of explaining exactly how I want you to take your Dewan Adviser when he comes.

I should wish Your Highness to act on his advice in all matters, though all orders will of course issue in Your Highness' name. He would discuss everything with you before deciding what advice to give, but it would be for Your Highness to act on his considered advice when he tendered it.

In other respects, matters would remain much as they are, and I do not propose, at present at any rate, to ask Your Highness to submit formally even your budgets for examination by the Political Agent or the Agent to the Governor-General. Provided that your Highness acts in accordance with the conditions I have suggested, it would be left to you and your Dewan to do what was necessary in the way of reforms.

It will obviously be desirable to give your adviser some fixity of tenure and I trust that you will agree that his appointment should be for two years certain in the first instance.

In conclusion, I hope that I may rely on Your Highness to do all in your power to make it possible for your advisor to take over charge before the end of the present month.

As we have, I hope, arrived at arrangements that promise to be satisfactory both to Your Highness and to myself, I scarcely think that it will be necessary for me to put Your Highness to the trouble of coming in to Delhi to see me again at present.

With best wishes and every consideration.

Letter dated 9th March, 1927, from His Highness the Maharaja Sahib to His Excellency the Viceroy of India.

I write to acknowledge Your Excellency's kind favour of the 8th March and beg to submit that in my yesterday's letter on the subject I have asked for Colonel Lawrence, in preference to Mr. Fitze, whom I have not even met, as already submitted. I hope Your Excellency would very kindly grant this.

I wish to express, not only my appreciation, but also my sincere gratitude to Your Excellency, for so kindly and clearly explaining the way in which Your Excellency wishes me to take the Dewan. I again reassure Your Excellency that he shall always receive the fullest co-operation and help from me in all matters. I further submit, that I am myself most anxious to get any Dewan, with as little delay as possible, but want to have, from the beginning, everything clear and entirely according to Your Excellency's wishes. I would, therefore request Your Excellency again to be so gracious as to grant me the requested interview, thus enabling me to lay full details in this respect before Your Excellency.

I can come up to Delhi, any day convenient to Your Excellency.

With respectful regards.

Confidential letter No. C.M.-97, dated 11th March, 1927, from Col. Crosthwaite to His Highness the Maharaja of Bharatpur.

His Excellency the Viceroy has received the two letters Your Highness has addressed to him dated the 8th and 9th instant regarding Colonel Lawrence.

His Excellency has sought to meet Your Highness' strongly expressed wishes in the matter, and is not able at so late a stage to go back to the proposal which Your Highness so earnestly deprecated.

His Excellency regrets that he does not think any useful purpose will be served by seeing Your Highness again until affairs at Bharatpur are in a more satisfactory condition than at present. As Colonel Lawrence is no longer available, His Excellency hopes to hear in a few days' time that the outcome of the interview with Mr. Fitze has been satisfactory.

His Excellency does not propose to send a separate answer to Your Highness' letters and it is requested that this letter should be regarded as His Excellency's reply.

Letter dated 13th May, 1927, from the Commander-in-Chief to His Highness the Maharaja of Bharatpur.

This is only a letter to let you know that I have been able to see the Viceroy, and told him how it was that I had advised you regarding Lawrence, and that it is in consequence of this that you had said you would be glad for him to be kept on after you had originally said you did not want him. The Viceroy now quite understands this, and so much hopes that all will go well with you in future.

I am so glad to know that Pandit Hari Kishen Kaul is to come to you. He is a very old friend of mine whom I know well, and I have written to him, telling him I fully rely upon him doing his utmost to give you all the help he possibly can in every way.

As you know, the very best of good wishes always go from me to you, your wife and to all your family.

Letter dated 20th May, 1927, from His Highness the Maharaja of Bharatpur to His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

I write to thank you for your very kind letter of the 13th which arrived here on the 16th just as I was going to the Durbar, to invest my Dewan, and therefore, I treasure it as a very auspicious omen of kind affection, and good luck. It is impossible for me to express my feelings of gratitude for Your Excellency's very wonderful kindness, in personally explaining to H.E. the Viceroy regarding Lawrence.

I am indeed pleased to find that Raja Hari Kishen Kaul is well-known to Your Excellency, and am therefore sure that he will prove himself a success, and that, by your kindness before long all the misunderstanding regarding Bharatpur will be cleared.

The Mai Sahiba of Faridkot has been ill at Lahore, and Her Highness went off to her the day before yesterday, and will be taking her up to Simla next week. The children are all quite well, in spite of it getting hot here now.

We can but again thank Your Excellency for your great kindnesses to us.

रोबकार महकमे आलिया इजलास खास राज्य भरतपुर तारीख ८ जून सन् १९२७ ।

ब सिलसिले रोबकार महकमे हाजा मुवरिखा १६ मई सन् १९२७ बाबत तफ़हरी दीवान साहिब

हुक्म है कि

दीवान साहिब को ४०००) (चार हज़ार) रुपये माहवार तनख़ाह तारीख़ १२ मई सन् १९२७ से दी जावेगी—कोठी बनविहार आराख़ा जिसमें दीवान साहिब मुकीम हैं रहने के लिये और एक मोटर बी० एम० टी० से सवारी के वास्ते तैनात की जावे—

अहकाम इजरा हों । द० इ० श्री हुजूर पुरनूर

CHAPTER II.

INTERVIEW WITH MR. FITZE AND FURTHER CORRESPONDENCE ON THE SAME SUBJECT AFTER H.E.'S REFUSAL TO SEE H.H.

Memorandum of Interviews with H.H. the Maharaja of Bharatpur on 15th March, 1927.

I had two long conversations with His Highness to-day. The result is not so satisfactory as I had hoped for, since there are at least 3 important points on which we have been unable to agree.

In the first place there is the question of the duties to be assigned to H.H.'s Dewan. H.H. handed me a memorandum on the subject and explained that now that the ' Council System ' of administration has been abolished (with, I understand, the verbal approval of the Hon'ble Col. Patterson) there is no alternative but to revert to the ' Dewan system ' under which the duties of the Council will be performed by the Dewan with two assistants. H.H. explained to me that if I accepted the position of Dewan I should have to perform all such duties as are allotted thereto under the established custom in a Dewan States in general and Bharatpur in particular. I said, that, from what I could gather of the nature of those duties, they might be too heavy and voluminous to leave me sufficiently free to devote adequate attention to what I regarded as really essential matters and that I should like to be free to frame my own proposals for the future administrative machinery after I had gathered sufficient local experience to enable me to do so. In particular I was doubtful whether I should be able to do justice to the large amount of judicial work involved in hearing all appeals in civil and criminal cases (my decisions even then being subject to a further appeal to His Highness). I said that I should prefer that there should continue to be an officer of the status of High Court Judge whose decisions would be final, subject only to appeals for mercy to His Highness, which would be submitted through me. H.H. however was unable to promise consideration of any such proposals.

3. The second point relates to my position vis a vis the political Agent and the A.G.G. H.H. wished me to correspond with these officers only in my capacity as the nominees of H.E. the Viceroy to effect reforms in the State. I pointed out that, in the very special circumstances leading up to my appointment my posi-

tion would hardly be that of the ordinary lent officer. H.E. the Viceroy had devoted a great deal of labour and attention to Bharatpur affairs and would naturally expect to be kept in close touch with those affairs. I should therefore have to let the Political Agent know, from time to time what was going on and should consider myself at liberty to consult him and the A.G.G. informally on any matter of importance. H.H. however, strongly objected to anything of the nature of confidential communications between myself, as a Political Officer and the Political Agent and the A.G.G. I understood him to take the view that I should be entirely his ' Dewan ' and could have no other status for communicating with the Political Authorities.

The third point is of paramount importance. It relates to the condition laid down by His Excellency the Viceroy, that the Maharaja " would be required to act on my considered advice." I explained to H.H. that such an undertaking on his part (which might be a secret one, known to no one but himself and the Political Department) seems to me essential in order to secure the carrying through of such measures as I might consider necessary. If he would not accept my considered advice on any point which I regarded as really important I should have to resign, and nothing would have been gained by my appointment. If, for instance, I negotiated a loan for the State I must be free to carry out any measure of retrenchment or reform to enable the conditions of that loan to be duly discharged. The Maharaja emphatically said that such an undertaking was impossible. He could not be expected to divest himself of the ultimate powers and his very personality by promising never to disagree with an individual of whom he had practically no personal knowledge. In fact he could not make such a surrender to any one, however near and dear to him. I explained that I did not propose to take advantage of the undertaking except in matters which I regarded as really essential and that even then I was prepared to consult the A.G.G. before tendering my final advice and that I would not tender such advice unless it had the A.G.G.'s concurrence. In particular I expected to have to tender such advice in regard to the selection of new heads of Departments or the retention of present incumbents. I further pointed out that the condition was clearly laid down in a letter from H.E. the Viceroy to His Highness and that it had not been fully and clearly accepted in H.H.'s reply to that letter, which gave only a somewhat vague and general promise of according his fullest co-operation and help to his Dewan. H.H. said that he had not understood that H.E. required such an under-

taking and on my assuring him that I was certain that I had not misunderstood H.E.'s intention, he pointed out that no such undertaking had been asked for in connection with the proposed appointment of Colonel Lawrence and that its insertion on the present occasion must be attributed to me. I could only reply that I understood that H.E. now regarded the undertaking as essential in respect of any Government Officer who might be lent by him as H.H.'s Dewan and that, so far as I personally was concerned, I could never accept the post unless it was given to me by H.H. in writing. I fully understood that it was impossible for H.H. to undertake never to disagree with me. But he might, I thought, undertake to trust me to the extent of sinking his personal wishes in any essential matter on which we disagreed and leaving me to carry out such measures as I (with the concurrence of the A.G.G.) considered really necessary in the best interests of the State.

5. As, however, H.H. was still quite unable to give me the desired undertaking, the conversations ended. In the circumstances I did not consider it advisable to go into the question of the financial terms to be attached to the post of Dewan or to arrive at any definite understanding on connected details such as the particular house to be allotted as the Dewan's residence. This latter point is however one in regard to which I might have to reserve for myself some freedom of choice if the question of my appointment were to be revived.

Letter dated 15th March, from His Highness the Maharaja of Bharatpur to His Excellency the Viceroy of India.

I have to-day had an interview with Mr. Fitze, and before I communicate the result thereof I wish to clear up the matter of my change of attitude regarding Col. Lawrence, which has been the cause of such great annoyance to His Excellency, and of feelings of not only surprise but justifiable hurt to Colonel Patterson (to whom I am and ever shall remain most grateful and indebted for the kind way in which he took up this thing for me), as conveyed in his D.O. letter No. 178-P., dated 9th March, 1927. I wish to clearly admit at the outset that my sudden request for Colonel Lawrence, against whom I had so persistently appealed can but be interpreted as most extraordinary and the only excuse I had for such a behaviour, was my honest sincere and earnest desire to get the Dewan with the least possible delay.

As recorded by Colonel Patterson, I had most emphatically expressed my desire to clear everything to His Excellency's full satisfaction, but urged that Col. Lawrence not be imposed on me, going even so far as to submit that rather than accept this I would sooner accept a commission. Colonel Patterson after giving me the friendly advice, that the best course for me was to meet His Excellency's wishes and take Col. Lawrence, undertook in deference to my entreaties to write that very afternoon and see if it were possible to replace Colonel Lawrence by some one who knew Bharatpur, telling me to await instructions from him before acknowledging His Excellency's letter. I asked Colonel Patterson whether I may consult my very old and kind friend Sir Alexander Muddiman, explaining that I did not wish to do so without his express permission. He told me that I could do so and so I went up on the 28th February and put the matter, exactly in the same words before Sir Alexander, as I had done to Colonel Patterson, and he even more emphatically assured me that the best thing for me to do was to accept Colonel Lawrence, if His Excellency could not give any one else. He further advised me not to delay any longer the acknowledgment of His Excellency's letter. I on my return immediately wrote to His Excellency on the lines suggested as they confirmed what Colonel Patterson had already advised. I heard nothing and so when a week later I was with another very old friend, who honours me by treating me as his son, I mentioned this to him, and said how my one wish was to clear every thing, and how much I wanted my Dewan to come quickly, even going so far as to say that if he could not come before the Holi Festival, I wanted him by the 20th March so that he could take over from the day the Holi Holidays terminated. He while confirming what Colonel Patterson and Sir Alexander had advised me further told me that the only way I could possibly get my Dewan so quickly was by taking one who was already available and this third confirmation finally and definitely changed me in favour of Colonel Lawrence, and on my return I wrote my letters of the 8th and 9th March, in the purest spirit. I request you to kindly put this before His Excellency and pray for forgiveness on my behalf, for having been led away by my eagerness to do what I honestly believed would be in keeping with His Excellency's wishes, and thereby having on the other hand, inadvertently brought about His Excellency's displeasure, which I feel was under the circumstances fully justified.

Now regarding the interview: Mr. Fitze arrived from Agra and at 1 p.m. we discussed the question of Mr. Fitze coming to me

as my Dewan. At the outset I explained the causes which delayed this interview, for which the 13th and 14th had been fixed as suitable dates by the Hon'ble Agent to the Governor-General, by a day. I then emphasizing, how eager I was to get him as quickly as possible, asked how quickly he could join. Mr. Fitze explained that in the beginning he had said that he could not come till the middle of April but that afterwards he had agreed to manage by the 31st March, before which date he could not possibly come. I then gave him the statement of the Powers of the Dewan which had been discussed with and approved by the Hon'ble Colonel Patterson and explained the duties that would devolve on him as Dewan. Mr. Fitze said that before he could think of breaking up his home, in which after considerable trouble he had but just got settled, he must be assured that he would be here definitely for a definite period. I told him that his appointment was to be for two years. Mr. Fitze then said that over and above this he wanted me to give assurance that I would agree always with whatever advice he gave me—adding that if we did not agree on any point it may mean his having to resign and thus being left unsettled. I immediately assured him that he will always receive from me fullest co-operation and help in all matters, and I made it clear that it would be my pleasure always to accept as well as give, advice beneficial to the best interests of the State and people. Mr. Fitze said this was not enough for him and until he had a written undertaking from me that I would always agree with whatever advice Mr. Fitze may give irrespective of everything, he could not see his way to accept the appointment. I told him that such an undertaking was not humanely possible to give, for how could any one give an undertaking of agreeing at all times in all matters with any one else. Mr. Fitze then said that when he had gone to Delhi he had made this special stipulation, and that it had been approved by His Excellency and must have been already communicated, adding that without this guarantee he could not possibly consider this appointment. The letter referred to was then sent for and I showed Mr. Fitze my reply, in which I had again reassured His Excellency that in all matters my Dewan would receive full co-operation and help. This Mr. Fitze said was a general undertaking and he wanted a special undertaking. Other details were then discussed and Mr. Fitze very kindly promised to let me have a copy of his letter on this subject.

I eventually told Mr. Fitze that I felt I should not arrive at a definite decision regarding this special undertaking without

having had an opportunity of discussing it in full with you and suggested that we should both come up to Abu together. Mr. Fitze said he had a lot of urgent work to which he must return at once.

I therefore propose to start from here on the 20th evening arriving Abu on the 21st March and request you to kindly grant me an interview. I would have come up immediately, but the Holi and Deoj Ceremonies which will last upto the 20th afternoon, make it impossible for me to leave before then, but I hope and trust that even then it will be possible for Mr. Fitze to join by the end of the month.

Letter dated 16th March, 1927, to Mr. E. C. Gibson, Secretary to the Agent to the Governor-General in Rajputana.

Yesterday Mr. Fitze came to see me and we had a discussion regarding his coming here as Dewan. In the beginning he said that he was very happily settled where he was and that he was only considering this, firstly as H. E. had honoured him by his selection, and secondly it meant more pay, but on the other hand he understood the climate here was very bad, and also there would be too much work, both things he did not want and so he could not say if he would come or not. I then said that of course he would find a lot of work, specially in the beginning, but that our climate was no worse than other places. Then he said he would want to have the Rose Villa house, which he had been told was the only house livable. I said I was proposing to give him the house in which you had lived, as Rose Villa was our main guest house; however, this was then left for later settlement, and we went on to discuss the main point. I asked him when he could come saying I wanted him as quickly as possible. He said I had told them up at Delhi that he could not come till the middle of April, but on being told this was too late he had agreed to the 31st March, as the earliest possible date. I then gave him the powers for the Dewan, which I had shown to and had been approved by Col. Patterson, and explained to him the work that he could be getting as Dewan. He said that he could not come as Dewan, in sole charge, but wished to come as President of State Council. I said that when after full approval of the A.G.G. I had decided on the Dewan System, and the Council had been dissolved, there was no such question. He said he could not possibly work under this system, as it meant too much work. He then said that when he had gone to Delhi, he had made a special stipulation that

he should receive an undertaking from me that I would always agree with his advice whatever it may be, pointing out that he was not willing to take on the job, on the terms laid down in A.G.G.'s Memorandum. I said that such an undertaking was impossible, for how could I say that I could not ever disagree with him on any point whatsoever. I said no one could possibly give an honest undertaking to any one else that he would never disagree with him. I said I could not undertake never to disagree with even some one I knew well, not even my own mother, then how could I give such an undertaking to him who came as a comparative stranger to me and the State. He said that that was what he had asked for, and that was what H.E. had he understood from Sir John Thompson, approved of. I said that I could not see such an undertaking should be asked for from anyone, much less from a person placed in an official position. He said that H. E. had communicated this to me, so we sent for the letter. In this he pointed out the following as meaning such an undertaking; "I have every confidence that Your Highness will appreciate the spirit in which I have acted in this matter, and I should like to take this opportunity of explaining exactly how I want you to take your Dewan Adviser when he comes. I should wish Your Highness to Act on his advice in all matters, though all orders will of course issue in Your Highness' name. He would discuss everything with you before deciding what advice to give, but it would be for Your Highness to act on his considered advice when he tendered it. In other respects, matters would remain such as they are, and I do not propose, at present at any rate to ask Mr. H. to submit formally even your budgets for examination by the P.A. or A.G.G. Provided Your Highness acts in accordance with the conditions I have suggested, it would be left to you and to your Dewan to do what was necessary in the way of reform." I told him that this was a general matter, and I was not to be bound in the way he wanted, for otherwise, how would things be left as they are. I told him that what he wanted amounted to my deposing myself. He said that that was exactly what was meant. I said that I was certain that was not intended, otherwise H. E. would have said so, and also said that if I did not feel that such an uncalled for special undertaking was not humanely an impossibility I would have given it unhesitatingly, but as it was I could not do this without knowing more clearly and definitely how things had been altered from those stated in A.G.G.'s Memorandum. Mr. Fitze said that this was a condition specially stipulated by him, and I said that if this was so, I could not decide about it off-hand, without having a talk with the A.G.G. We then adjourned for

lunch. Mr. Fitze took the Powers Statement with him, and said he would study it. Afterwards he went to tea with the P.A., and at 7-30 again continued the talk. Now he first said that he thought I should have waited to consult him before dissolving the Council, to this I said that this was done before even he was conceived of. He said that I obtained P.A.'s permission to do so, I said that such was not required. After this he said that he would have to keep in confidential communication with the P.A. when he came as Dewan being a Political Officer. I said this would not be, as he was to be lent to us, and as such must only have official dealings. He said things were so bad that he would not be able to do this, and that as he was bound to fight me this must be done by him. I told him that I was not getting my Dewan to fight me but was getting him to help me and would myself help him in all matters. He said that was impossible. He then said he would want 3 secretaries under him Rev., Jud. and Private. I said that he would have to do J. and R. work himself and that he would have one or two Assts. to do the work of other Depts. He said this would mean too much work for him, and said he would like to come as President of the Council, mentioning that with Lalchand gone he found no responsible man here to whom he could turn. He then said he would get some of the old people back as the heads of Depts., asking about the Supdt. Police. I told him that in such matters he would have my support provided his requests were reasonable and for the good of the State. We discussed many other things in details; eventually he thought my hearing J. and R. Appeals was not right. I said I was doing as the P.A. did in the Minority, but said this was also a point on which I could discuss and consider his views, but I said that we must reconcile ourselves that it was the Appt. of Dewan we were considering and then again he said that without the special undertaking he wanted, now in writing from me, he could not possibly come. I said I could not give such an impossible undertaking, without first consulting the A.G.G. now that the Viceroy refused to see me. So it was decided that I should go up as soon as possible to see the A.G.G. and he would in the meantime write to Sir John, and if he was wanted he would come up to. I wrote a letter to A.G.G. last night, after the interview and have tried to explain this special undertaking and stipulation of Mr. Fitze and have said that I shall leave here on the 20th night and arrive Abu on the 21st to see A.G.G. I showed this letter to Mr. Fitze this morning and he wished me to enclose a copy of his Memorandum, so I put that in with it. You will no doubt see those, but Sahib, if I have not been able to explain in my letter fully, I

hope you will do so, and request Mr. Reynolds to kindly grant me a hearing before making up his mind one way or the other. I do not know if you have a house or not, and would be able to put me up for the night but if you have not then would you kindly tell me where to go. I do not know if Mr. Reynolds would like to keep me under these circumstances at the Residency. Please wire, for I will then send one or two men ahead. Sahib, I do not yet know what I have done, to deserve being so treated, but I do hope you will, not as Sec. A.G.G., but as yourself, kindly give me your advice, as to what I should do, for I am as you well imagine, greatly worried. I cannot write more, I leave everything to your understanding, and will tell you full details when we meet. Please let me know if 21st will suit A.G.G. to see me, if not then I will come up on the day that does suit him. Please wire. I want to see A.G.G. as soon as possible, so do if you can ask him to give me a hearing on the 21st or rather 22nd for I do not get up till late afternoon, on the 21st.

Please forgive me for suggesting to force myself on you, but it is a presumption which I feel through your relations to which I have a right, for to whom am I now to turn for advice, but to you, now that you are once more back in India, and I have no one else after my mother's death.

Sahib, with great love, and hope in your advice to me.

CHAPTER III.

THE APPOINTMENT OF RAJA HARI KISHEN KAUL AS DEWAN.

D.O. letter No. 78, dated 5th April, 1927, from Rajputana Agency, Mount Abu, to H.H. the Maharaja Sahab Bahadur, Bharatpur.

Your Highness will remember that in a conversation on the 23rd and 24th March at Mount Abu you took objection to the proposal to appoint Mr. Fitze as your Diwan on the ground that from the outset he had adopted a hostile attitude and you expressed a wish to take as your Diwan an Officer who would work with you as a friend. Your Highness also took objection to the proposal to attach to Mr. Fitze's appointment a condition which required you to accept his advice and act on it in all circumstances. I undertook to place Your Highness' views before His Excellency and to endeavour to find an officer who would be acceptable to Your Highness, as you informed me that you yourself could not suggest the name of a suitable officer, I am now to inform Your Highness that His Excellency has no desire to insist upon Your Highness taking, as your Diwan, an officer with whom you feel you could not work amicably and is anxious that you should yourself have every opportunity of putting affairs straight in Bharatpur with the assistance of an officer acceptable to Your Highness. In view of Your Highness' repeated assurances that you will give the officer selected as your Diwan all possible help and co-operation, His Excellency will not insist on the strict conditions which Your Highness feels some hesitation in accepting but expects you to act on the advice of your Diwan in all important matters as stated in His Excellency's letter to Your Highness dated the 8th March. I feel sure that Your Highness will appreciate the spirit in which His Excellency has met Your Highness' wishes in the matter and will now respond to the confidence which has been placed in you by taking at an early date a suitable officer as your Diwan and by endeavouring wholeheartedly with his advice and assistance to reorganise the administration of your State and to place the finances on a sound basis. I wish most earnestly to impress upon your Highness that the issue now lies in your own hands and that failure to take a suitable Diwan and to give him your unswerving co-operation and asisstance must inevitably result in the appointment of a Com-

mission of Enquiry. I need not assure Your Highness that you may rely upon me to give you all assistance in my power in carrying out any measures which you, acting on your Diwan's advice, may consider necessary to restore the credit of the State.

I promised Your Highness that I would suggest names for your consideration for the post of Diwan. Two names, those of Mr. D. G. Mackenzie and Major Wilberforce Bell, have been mentioned to me. The former is now Political Agent, Southern Rajputana States, and the latter Secretary to the Agent to the Governor-General in Central India. I know Mr. Mackenzie slightly, he has the reputation of being a capable officer and would, I think, suit Your Highness. With Major Wilberforce Bell I am not acquainted. I shall be glad if Your Highness will let me know, as soon as possible, whether either of these officers meet with Your Highness' approval. I will then take immediate steps to ascertain whether, in the event of it being possible to spare him, he is prepared to accept the appointment. Your Highness is, I am aware, fully conscious of the importance of making a selection with the least possible delay. I am unaware whether Colonel Pritchard is personally acquainted with either of the officers named but, should he know them, he will, I am sure, be only too glad to give Your Highness the benefit of his advice.

Letter dated 10th April, 1927, from H.H. the Maharaja of Bharatpur to Hon'ble Mr. L. W. Reynolds, C.I.E., M.C., I.C.S., Agent to the Governor-General, Rajputana, Mount Abu.

I have received your Confl. D.O. No. 78 of the 5th April, 1927, and am very grateful to you for all the trouble you have taken in the matter. I am at present in Camp at Bareta with Colonel Pritchard. We shall be returning to Bharatpur on the 12th and I shall then lose no time in consulting with him and sending a reply to your letter. I am, as you know, most anxious to secure the services of a suitable Dewan at the earliest possible date and I very much appreciate the kindness of His Excellency in meeting my wishes as he has. I am writing this at the kind suggestion of Colonel Pritchard, in the meanwhile, to explain this slight delay in sending you a reply.

D.O. letter No. 14-P., dated 15th April, 1927, from H.H. the Maharaja Sahab Bahadur of Bharatpur, to the Agent to the Governor-General, Rajputana, Mount Abu.

On my return to Bharatpur from camp, I yesterday discussed fully with Colonel Pritchard in the light of your confidential D.O. letter No. 78, of the 5th April, 1927, the question of selecting a Diwan.

When I saw you in Mount Abu you asked me if I could suggest the name of an officer for this appointment, but I knew of no one at the time. After my return to Bharatpur however, I met His Highness the Maharaja of Bikaner, and asked him if he knew of any one who would be likely to be suitable. The names of Col. Burke, officiating at present as Resident at Baroda, and R. B. Hari Kishen Kaul, C.S.I., C.I.E., who was till his recent retirement, Commissioner of the Jullunder Division in the Punjab, were suggested. Being given to understand that Col. Burke would perhaps be not available owing to his being so senior I asked R. B. Kaul if he could come to Bharatpur to see me. He did so and I enquired from him whether in the event of the post of Diwan being offered to him, he would be prepared to accept it, making it clear that I could do nothing until I had heard from you. I have now heard that he would be willing to come, provided of course that the appointment is made with the approval of the Government of India, and the request for his services is made through the Political authorities. He has not yet stated the terms which would be acceptable to him but I do not anticipate that any difficulty would arise in this connection.

I have given the matter my most earnest consideration, and have sought the advice of Colonel Pritchard, who knows him well, and I have, after consultation, come to the conclusion that in all the circumstances of the case I could hardly find an officer more fitted to fill the appointment of Diwan with advantage to the State, than R. B. Hari Kishen Kaul. I am told that he is an officer of wide experience and great ability. The position which he held under the Punjab Government and the distinctions he earned there are sufficient guarantee of this, and the administrative experience which he gained during his service in that Province would be an invaluable asset to him in dealing with the problems of Bharatpur. Mr. Gibson, whom I have also consulted privately, thinks that he would in some ways be in a better position to steer a straight course through the cross currents which are too often to be found in state politics. I have fully explained above the reasons which influence me in asking for his services,

and I earnestly hope that His Excellency will accede to my wishes in this matter, as I am convinced that the appointment of R. B. Kaul will be in the best interests of my State.

At the same time I am sincerely grateful to His Excellency for so graciously granting me an opportunity of putting affairs straight in Bharatpur myself, with the assistance of an officer acceptable to me. As regards the two officers whose names have been suggested, I am not personally acquainted with either of them, though I recollect meeting Mr. Mackenzie in Simla years ago. Colonel Pritchard tells me that Mr. Mackenzie has experience of conditions in Rajputana, and is known to be a very capable officer, and as you also think he would be suitable for the post, I have no hesitation, relying on your opinion in the matter, in asking that, in the event of it not being possible to arrange for the appointment of R. B. Hari Kishen Kaul, steps might kindly be taken to ascertain whether Mr. Mackenzie could be spared, and would be prepared to accept the appointment.

In conclusion I must again express my deep gratitude for the kindness and sympathy which His Excellency the Viceroy, and you yourself have shown me at a time of difficulty and anxiety when sympathy and kindness are most appreciated. I can assure His Excellency, that I shall use every endeavour to ensure that the confidence he has so generously reposed in me will prove not to have been misplaced, and that my Diwan will have my fullest and readiest co-operation in the task of the administration of my State on sound and progressive lines.

Letter dated Lahore, the 10th April, 1927, from Raja Hari Kishen Kaul to His Highness the Maharaja Sahib Bahadur of Bharatpur.

The papers which Your Highness promised at the interview to send me have not come and I am inclined to believe I was right in thinking that Your Highness was not free from previous commitments. Meanwhile I have given serious consideration to the matter and have come to the conclusion that neither my health nor my engagements here will permit me, under existing circumstances, to accept Your Highness' kind offer. While therefore wishing Your Highness every success in your laudable desire to pull your administration out of difficulties, I greatly regret that

it is not possible for me, at present, to comply with Your Highness' wishes.

With respects.

D.O. letter dated Lahore, the 11th April, 1927, from Lala Ram Saran Das to His Highness the Maharaja Sahib Bahadur of Bharatpur.

Colonel Balbir Singh's procrastinations have spoiled the matter. I am addressing Your Highness direct with reference to his letters to me for two reasons—firstly that he may not have the courage to lay before Your Highness what I have to suggest and secondly because Your Highness may not perhaps like to disclose my advice in entirety to Colonel Balbir Singh.

Now Your Highness, the position is really grave; and it is now for Your Highness to exert yourself in the right manner and gain success. Raja Sahib's feeling is that in view of the Government of India's negotiations with Your Highness to which you referred, the idea is that Your Highness should select an officer of the Political Department to assist you in your present troubles and that therefore his accepting the offer might not be approved by the Government and thus compromise his position. It is therefore for Your Highness now to work up the Government of India and to overcome the situation by asking Government to secure for Your Highness the services of the Raja Sahib giving, if necessary, a definite undertaking that you would give him a free hand in improving matters in which he will have your full support and that Government should give you two years' time, to show improvement; and that if this experiment fails, you will be prepared to accept such advice from the Government of India as may then be considered best in the interests of your State.

Your Highness ought to press the Government of India for the services of the Raja Sahib for this experimental period of two years.

With respects and best wishes.

Terms for the Appointment of Raja Hari Kishen Kaul, C.S.I., C.I.E., as Dewan, Bharatpur State.

PAY	1.	Rs. per mensem.
TENURE	2.	The appointment will be for two years in the first instance, terminable on either side by three months' notice.
LEAVE AND T.A. ...	3.	In all matter including Leave and T.A., etc., etc., the appointment will be governed by the State Rules and Regulations.
RECESS	4.	Two to three months' recess on the hills each year during the hot weather.
HOUSE AND CONVEYANCE	5.	Fully furnished house free of rent and the use of a State Motor Car.
POWERS	6.	Full Executive Powers of Administration under His Highness and special charge of the Settlement.

Confidential Assurances from His Highness.

1. Full co-operation and support in retrenchments necessary for repayment of debts.

2. Reduction of personal expenses to a minimum till liabilities have been cleared.

3. Strict adherence to budget and lines of action which may be laid down with His Highness' approval.

D.O. letter No. 78-Conf., dated Mount Abu, the 19th April, 1927, from the Hon'ble Mr. L. W. Reynolds, C.I.E., M.C., I.C.S., Agent to the Governor-General in Rajputana, to His Highness Shri Maharaja Sahib Bahadur of Bharatpur.

Prior to the receipt of Your Highness' letter dated the 15th April which I have just received, I had learnt that Your Highness had approached Pandit Hari Kishen Kaul with the idea of appointing him as your Diwan, but I understood that he had declined to accept the appointment but might be prepared to reconsider his decision.

As, in any case, under rule the sanction of the Government of India would be required to the Pandit's appointment, I ascertained at once on what terms the Government of India would be prepared to agree to his appointment and I am glad to be able to inform Your Highness that, should Pandit Hari Kishen Kaul be prepared on reconsideration to accept the post, sanction will be given to his appointment on the following conditions:—

(1) that Your Highness will be expected to act on his advice in all important matters especially with regard to the appointment of such officers as he may consider necessary in order to enable him to reorganise the finances of your State and to place the administration on a sound basis;

(2) that, as in all other States, the Diwan will be allowed free access to the Political Officer;

(3) that the appointment will be made for two years in the first instance, the Diwan reserving the right to leave the State if he finds that his advice on important matters is being disregarded.

I am confident that Your Highness will readily accept these conditions and I feel sure that if suitable terms are offered to him the Pandit will be prepared to reconsider his decision and to accept the appointment. I agree with Your Highness that his appointment affords a satisfactory solution of the problem. I do not know the Pandit personally but I understand that he has a good reputation and is a man of wide experience in administration and I have great hopes that with Your Highness' assistance and co-operation he will be able to help you out of your difficulties and to rehabilitate the credit of the Bharatpur State. Your Highness is, I know, anxious to secure the services of a Diwan with as little delay as possible. I trust therefore that now that Your Highness' wishes have been met and that you have been able to find for yourself

a Diwan acceptable to you, that I may be informed at an early date of Your Highness' acceptance of the conditions of his appointment and of the successful conclusion of your negotiations with him. Should the Pandit have any further hesitation in accepting the appointment the Government of India will, I feel sure, endeavour to persuade him to do so.

With all good wishes.

Terms for the Appointment of Raja Hari Kishen Kaul, C.S.I., C.I.E., as Dewan Bharatpur State.

PAY ...	... 1.	Rs. 4,000 per mensem.
TENURE ...	2.	The appointment will be for two years. If his services are dispensed with earlier without sufficient cause or if he is compelled by circumstances not of his own creation, to withdraw, he shall be entitled to full pay of the unexpired period of the term.
LEAVE AND T. A. ...	3.	Under State Rules and Regulations consistent with Government Fundamental Rules.
RECESS	4.	Three months' recess on the hills every summer (Simla this year).
HOUSE AND CONVEYANCE ...	5.	Fully furnished house free of rent at Bharatpur and hill station and the use of a suitable State motor car.
POWERS ...	6.	Full executive powers of administration under His Highness with powers to introduce reform and to import suitable officers where necessary for the better control of departments such as Finance, P.W.D., and Police.

D.O. letter No. 27-D, dated the 28th April 1927, from His Highness Shri Maharaja Sahib Bahadur of Bharatpur to Raja Hari Kishen Kaul.

I am glad to know from Colonel Balbir Singh, that you have now definitely decided to come to Bharatpur, and will arrive on the 12th May. I am therefore, as desired, sending you officially the terms of your appointment.

As my Dewan, you will exercise, under me, full executive powers of Administration. I gather from Colonel Balbir Singh, that you suggest, in this connexion, the definition, even at this stage, of the power to introduce reforms or import officers where necessary for the better control of the various departments of Finance, Public Works and Police. I had left all such amplification in detail, for mutual discussion on your arrival, but can quite see the reasons which might have perhaps prompted this. I wish therefore, to emphasise that I am not taking you, under protest as if it were to be baulked at every step. As far as I am concerned you are coming as my own officer, with the highest recommendations of my trusted friends, and therefore I have no objection to this insertion, with the proviso of course that this power is only exercised after consultation with me, and that no persons previously removed from the State are appointed.

I feel that the very suggestion, as well as its consequent acceptance, give an idea of a certain lack of mutual confidence, and therefore insist that they be considered as being without prejudice to the fuller and complete mutual trust and understanding between us, which I am sure will be enjoyed by us both from the very commencement of your service here.

Finally, I can but assure that you will receive my fullest and readiest co-operation in the task of the Administration of the State on sound and progressive lines.

D.O. letter No. 15-P., dated the 28th April 1927, from His Highness Shri Maharaja Sahib Bahadur of Bharatpur, to the Hon'ble Mr. L. W. Reynolds, C.I.E., M.C., I.C.S., Agent to the Governor-General in Rajputana.

I am very sorry for having so long delayed my acknowledgment of your kind letter of the 19th April. My excuse for this great delay is that I wished to be in a position to send you something definite about Raja Hari Kishen Kaul. I consequently sent up to Lahore, and am glad to be able to now inform you that the

Raja Sahib has definitely informed me of his acceptance of the appointment for 2 years, and that he will arrive here on the 12th May, so as to be able to take up his duties, as my Dewan, by about the middle of next month. I enclose a copy of the terms I have officially sent him.

As regards the other conditions, I do not think there have ever been any restrictions on any of our officials, and they have always had free access to the Political Agents, irrespective even of its misuse in certain isolated cases. I cannot, therefore, but feel that any apprehensions as to my wishing to impose any such restrictions on my Dewan must be based on my not agreeing to Mr. Fitze's demand, of being allowed to correspond confidentially, behind my back as if it were, with Political Officers. I do not think I was wrong in refusing to countenance this. I hope, I have cleared the matter, and therefore I have no hesitation in saying that, as in all other States, my Dewan, as the premier official of my Administration, will also be able to meet, and freely discuss, matters on behalf of the Darbar, with Political Officers, and that he shall always receive my fullest help and assistance in all important matters.

It is indeed impossible for me to express to you my gratitude for the sympathetic way in which you have helped me, and I can only say that I fully appreciate and shall always remember your kindness.

Terms for the Appointment of Raja Hari Kishen Kaul, C.S.I., C.I.E., as Dewan Bharatpur State.

1. The appointment will be for two years, on a salary of Rs. 4,000 per mensem. If his services are dispensed with by the State earlier, without sufficient cause, he shall be entitled to full pay of the unexpired period of the term.
2. Leave and T. A., etc., will be in accordance with the State Rules and Regulations, consistent with the Government Fundamental Rules and a recess of 2 to 3 months will be allowed during the hot weather, on the hills.
3. A fully furnished State house free of rent, Bharatpur, and suitable accommodation on the hills, and the use of a State motor car.

D.O. letter No. C.M.-112, dated the 30th April, 1927, from Lt.-Col. H. R. N. Pritchard, C.B.E., I.A., Political Agent, Eastern Rajputana States, Bharatpur, to His Highness Shri Maharaja Sahib Bahadur of Bharatpur.

I have just received a telegram from the Hon'ble Mr. Reynolds in which he desires me to remind Your Highness that the sanction of the Government of India is required to the appointment of Pandit Hari Kishen Kaul as your Dewan, and to say that your application for this sanction with particulars of the proposed terms of employment should be sent without delay.

D.O. letter dated the 30th April 1927, from Raja Hari Kishen Kaul, Lahore, to His Highness Shri Maharaja Sahib Bahadur of Bharatpur.

I am much obliged for Your Highness' kind note of the 28th stating the terms of my appointment which I hereby thankfully accept.

I hasten to remove any misgiving regarding lack of confidence on my part which might have arisen in Your Highness' mind in consequence of my demand for power to introduce reforms and to import officers if necessary. Far from being an indication of any lack of confidence or fear of obstruction, my demand was an earnest of my absolute good faith in laying before Your Highness measures to meet possible contingencies which might arise in the interest of good administration of Your Highness' State. I can give Your Highness a most solemn assurance that the suggestion does not aim at the restoration of any person previously removed from the State or at finding a berth for any particular person. My aim was to be perfectly straight and plain-spoken and to avoid the possibility of any future misunderstanding. Your Highness will no doubt realize that I am undertaking to serve you at a certain amount of personal sacrifice and will therefore understand my anxiety to make sure that I am enabled to discharge my duties in a manner conducive to effective results. When I have decided to take up Your Highness' service, you may take it that I have done so as Your Highness' man who will be thoroughly loyal and truly faithful to Your Highness' person and to the interest of your State.

I am very grateful to Your Highness for your promise of the fullest and readiest co-operation. I need hardly say that I shall strive to the utmost to achieve the end for which Your Highness has been pleased to select me as your Dewan.

I will as arranged with Colonel Balbir Singh leave here on the 11th of May and reach Bharatpur on the 12th by the mail. I will wait on Your Highness that afternoon about 5 o'clock if that will suit Your Highness.

With respects.

P.S.—Many thanks for the printed list of Colonel Crosthwaite's criticisms enclosed with the letter.

D.O. letter No. 18-P., dated the 2nd May 1927, from His Highness Shri Maharaja Sahib Bahadur of Bharatpur to Lt.-Col. H. R. N. Pritchard, C.B.E., I.A., Political Agent, Eastern Rajputana States, Bharatpur.

I received your Confidential letter No. C.M.-112 of the 30th April 1927, at Bareta yesterday. I have already sent to the Hon'ble Mr. Reynolds, as desired by him in his letter No. 78-Conf., dated 19th April 1927, the required particulars with my letter No. 15-P., dated 28th April 1927, copy of which I enclose for your information, as promised this morning.

I have since received Raja Hari Kishen Kaul's formal acceptance of the terms.

ALIA IJLAS KHAS, BHARATPUR.

Order.

The resignation of Raja Hari Kishen Kaul, C.S.I., C.I.E., Dewan Bharatpur State, having been accepted by His Highness, it is hereby ordered that pending the return of Kanwar Hira Singh, Naib Dewan, Lieut.-Col. Kanwar Ghamandi Singh, C.V.R., will relieve the Raja Sahib, and take over as acting Dewan, while Mr. Ram Chander Bhutnager will take over as acting Naib Dewan, with effect from 12 noon to-day.

By His Highness' Command,
(Sd.) R. N. SHARMA, Captain,
Secretary, Ijlas Khas.

Bharatpur,
25th September, 1927.

Copy to:—

No. 13-D, Mehkma Dewan Sahib.
No. 14-D, Lt.-Col. Ghamandi Singh.
No. 15-D, Mr. R. C. Bhutnager.

D.O. letter No. 25-D, dated the 26th September 1927, from His Highness Shri Maharaja Sahib Bahadur of Bharatpur to the Hon'ble Mr. L. W. Reynolds, C.I.E., M.C., I.C.S., Agent to the Governor-General in Rajputana, Mount Abu.

I am very sorry indeed to inform you that I have had to accept Raja Hari Kishen Kaul's resignation yesterday, owing to my being unable to reconcile myself to trust, or repose confidence in, an officer who, for motives best known to himself, had put before me simultaneously, in a single case, two completely conflicting opinions. I have, therefore, to again trouble you, to very kindly help me, with your most valuable advice, in finding a suitable officer, who could at least be relied upon to be above-board and straightforward.

I am naturally anxious to get a Dewan with as little delay as possible, and would have immediately come up to see you, but the various ceremonies in connexion with the Navratri and Dasehra, make it impossible for me to leave Bharatpur, until after the Dasehra week. Therefore, unless you are coming down as I hope, to honour us with a visit as promised, about that time, I will, if I may, come and see you, and would request you to kindly let me know what dates would be most convenient to you. In the meantime, I will discuss the matter with Col. Pritchard, when he returns from Kotah.

I am very sorry indeed to give you so much personal trouble, but rely on your generosity to forgive me for thus intruding upon your leisure.

With respects to both Memsahib and yourself.

CHAPTER IV.

OFFICIAL DIARY OF THE PERIOD OF THE DEWAN.

17TH MAY, TUESDAY.

1. Dewan Sahib mentioned regarding Cursetjee's case saying that he did not think there was sufficient evidence against Cursetjee to warrant his extradition.

2. Dewan Sahib said he would like to have some one in his office as Superintendent, who could get cases prepared for him and could keep the office up to the mark, as also could look after the F. and P. cases as Ghamandi Singh was not fit to do this. Such a man could be had for 300 to 400 per month. I consented to the appointment of a Superintendent and said that as Ghamandi would then not have any work he might be absorbed up—the Dewan Sahib said he would give him more work, possibly some Revenue work and train him under him.

3. Dewan Sahib showed me a letter from . . . who had been once presented to me by Ch. Lalchand as a possible replacement for J. M. This man has worked under Raja Sahib in Jullundur and he liked him. I said then as we had already got a Judge and R.M.'s work would now be done by the Dewan, we would not require him. Dewan Sahib suggested keeping him in view in case we might require him later on. I agreed to this and Dewan Sahib will write accordingly.

4. Dewan Sahib showed me a rough note regarding the taking of a loan. In this Dewan Sahib wants to take a loan of 70 lakhs to clear liabilities (except the Gwalior loan) and wants 30 lakhs for further reconstruction works, saying that he should be able to get this on 7 per cent. and therefore we must save 12 lakhs per year to repay it. The income is shown as 39 lakhs roughly and so the expenditure should be brought down to 27 lakhs (excluding P.W.D. works). I said that the 1 crore loan was the Political Department's version. We would not want more than 10—15 lakhs at the most to complete reconstruction works and even this not in one year, as it would have to be spread over a period of 3 to 5 years. Therefore we should do this from our ordinary budgets in which 7 to 8 lakhs were allowed to P.W.D. *Re* liabilities we should, by carefully going into them especially the bills of firms and contractors, save at least 2 to 3 lakhs as compared with the figures on

the list in each head. The rate of 7 per cent. interest with commission of 1½ to 2 per cent. was very high. Also I thought we should not burden ourselves with a heavy loan. In my opinion we should not take more than 50 or at the most 60 lakhs and that we should from this clear up all our outside loans first, viz., Gwalior, Seth, etc., and if possible the flood loan too. Dewan Sahib agreed to this and we settled to collect full details and in the meantime I agreed to get in touch with men who I understood could get us a loan at 6 per cent. interest with 2 per cent. to 3 per cent. brokerage, etc.

5. Dewan Sahib asked whether he had anything to do with the Deodhyat Bank, and Chah Fund. I told him that these were under Her Highness and he should ask her about it. I also said that he would not have anything to do with these except under Her Highness' personal and special orders.

6. In connection with P.W.D. works I said we wanted a Chief Engineer—Dewan Sahib was asked to get in touch with suitable men.

7. Dewan Sahib then discussing the Robkar said that by it he was authorised to sign Havalgi Bills for payment, but he wished if possible to do away with this system and so would it not save trouble to me if other bills were to be passed by him instead of by the seal of Ijlas Khas. I told him this would not be feasible as it would be against the usage of this State.

8. Dewan Sahib asked *re* his appointment—whether it was to be from the 12th or 16th as regards salary, etc. I said regarding this a separate order would be issued.

Re loan I asked for the preparations of details so that we could take up the matter definitely to-morrow. I also said Dewan Sahib would be granted an interview by Her Highness before she goes up to Lahore if possible.

18TH MAY, WEDNESDAY.

Informed Dewan Sahib that a loan could be got at 6 per cent. or less with commission of not more than 2½ per cent. and said a man was coming to see me to-morrow when we should be able to see what can be done. Asked him to let me know after working out, how much would be required.

2. Discussed notes *re* repayments proposed from loan, and noticing that Gwalior loan was not included asked that it be included, as we do not want to keep various loans but wish to concentrate on one. Dewan Sahib wished to keep Gwalior as it

FORECAST OF PAYMENTS TO BE MET OUT OF LOAN.

1927.		Loans.	Deposits.					State's Monthly Requirements.				Remarks.
Months.	Gwalior.	Seth Tikamchand.	Dast Gardan.	Firms' bills.	Contractors' bills.	Departments.	Sri Krishna Bank.	Pay and Pension.	P.W.D.	Misc.	Total.	
June ...	1485000	...	300000	600000	300000	700000	75000	30000	100000*	40000	3655000	*Including brokerage, etc., on loan.
July ...	...	916125	123000	...	100000	...	...	100000	...	...	1239125	
August ...	...	...	200000	...	100000	...	75000	150000	...	30000	555000	
September	...	...	...	...	100000	...	...	100000	...	...	200000	Excluding State ordinary income.
October ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100000	100000	200000	400000	
Total ...	1485000	916125	623000	600000	600000	700000	150000	480000	200000	270000	6049125	

22nd May, 1927.

(Sd.) KISHEN SINGH.

was a loan taken through Government, but I said we must pay up all our various loans and he agreed to include it for repayments. Dewan Sahib mentioned that he had also a man in Bombay from whom we can get a loan at 6 per cent. and commission 1½ per cent. also. With the Government's sanction we could get a loan from England at 5 per cent. but he said he did not wish to do this at this stage and I agreed that this was right. It was decided that we should not take a loan of more than 50 to 60 lakhs. I then said that as regards Reconstruction works they should be done as we can afford them from year to year.

3. Dewan Sahib showed me a rough statement of the decrease in irrigation as compared with past 10 years or so, and said we must remedy this. I agreed that we must rectify this but pointed out that if he went into the details he would find that the remedy for this was not merely a wholesale expenditure on Bunds, others such as decrease in cultivations owing to fields having been ruined by gander brought down by floods, decrease in labour owing to influenza, etc., etc., were to a great extent responsible for the decrease, not merely lack of funds, and so we must not jump to hasty conclusions and launch out in a huge loan on that account without proper thought and consideration.

4. Her Highness granted interview to Dewan Sahib. After the interview Dewan Sahib told me that he was of opinion that we should pay off the Gwalior loan from the 60 lakhs loan we now take. Also that this 60 lakhs loan should be a 15-year loan.

19TH MAY, THURSDAY.

I asked Dewan Sahib to send me a copy of the statement of the proposed payments to be made from the loan which he had worked out. In this the Gwalior loan is not included, and told him that this should be included and he said it would be done.

2. Dewan Sahib then showed me a note *re* the proposal to appoint committees to deal with the repayments of the past liabilities. This note proposed a committee for P.W.D. with the Dewan as President, the S.E. and the Chief Account Officer (presumably a new man to be appointed) and for Military account, the Dewan, M. S. and Account Officer, for Palace the Naib Dewan, Account Officer and C.O.S. and other departments Ghamandi Singh, Account Officer and Dewan, saying that he would keep the Assistant Accountant General to help him on his own Committees. I said it would be better to have one central committee with the Dewan, Accountant General, Assistant Accountant General, and the Head of the Departments concerned to deal with

the past liabilities. For the Military accounts it would be more constitutional to have the M.S. Accountant General and the O.C. of the Unit concerned. For the Palace account, the Assistant Accountant General and Khawas Officer under C.O.S. would be best. This was decided. The Dewan Sahib then said he wished to make all such payments himself personally. I said that the payments should be made by the Departments concerned, of course under the directions of the Committees. Dewan Sahib said that the Departmental Officers might then misappropriate from this. I said we could not rationally think a man dishonest until and unless he is proved to be such. It was decided that this would be done and payments made through the departments.

Repayment of Loan of 60 Lakhs, taken in June 1927 by annual instalments of Rs. 6,00,000 with interest at 6 per cent. p. a.

Year. Month—December.	Interest.	Payments. Capital.
	Rs.	Rs.
1927	1,80,000	4,20,000
1928	3,34,800	2,65,200
1929	3,18,888	2,81,112
1930	3,02,022	2,97,978
1931	2,84,147	3,15,853
1932	2,65,194	3,34,806
1933	2,45,106	3,54,894
1934	2,23,837	3,76,163
1935	2,01,499	3,98,501
1936	1,77,329	4,22,671
1937	1,51,970	4,48,030
1938	1,25,089	4,74,911
1939	96,604	5,03,396
1940	66,401	5,33,599
1941	34,485	5,72,886
Total ...	30,07,371	60,00,000

4. According to rules as usual, I told Dewan Sahib that a man who was coming to see me *re* the loan had missed his train and would so presumably come next day.

5. I told Dewan Sahib I was sending him all the files, etc., pertaining to the various allegations made by Col. Crosthwaite so that we could study them and be in a position to move in the matter with a view to clearing them up.

6. I showed Dewan Sahib how we would arrange for repayment of 60 lakhs in 15 years by annual instalments of 6 lakhs. He wanted a copy of the statements; I gave him original.

7. Dewan Sahib wished to be granted time for submitting papers to me for orders in office. I told him that for the present he could come on two days and Friday for this, and I could allow him an hour on those days. I said I would give orders that the A.D.C. on Duty would inform him on those days the time I was going to office so that I could see him before doing my cases.

20TH MAY, FRIDAY.

Told Dewan Sahib that the man who said he could arrange a loan for the State on 6 per cent. or less had come and I had told him definitely that we would be wanting 60 lakhs and that we could give him commission and brokerage, etc., of 2 per cent. if he got it at 6 per cent., 2½ per cent. if he got it at 5½ per cent. and 3 per cent. if he got it at 5 per cent. The man had gone off to Calcutta to see what could be done and was to telephone to us on Wednesday the 25th, the results of his negotiations.

2. Discussed the statement of proposed repayments and I said that we could keep back the Flood loan if necessary but must pay off Gwalior and the Seth. I said I would make a new statement regarding this, and let him know how it was to be arranged. Dewan Sahib seems to be afraid of paying up Gwalior loan, for it was taken through A.G.G., but I think it should be paid up. I told Dewan Sahib this definitely.

3. Dewan Sahib showed a letter from P.A. asking if Ghamandi Singh could be sent to Abu to receive his K.I.H. on 26th May. I said a reply may be sent that Ghamandi Singh could not come up then.

4. Dewan Sahib showed me a letter from Alfred Theatre Co., and one from Baijal of Agra asking for payments of their dues, also the replies he had sent them. I approved of these and said

that he should have the files *re* these accounts seen as there was some dispute in both these cases. I said P.S. as far as I knew had Alfred file.

5. Approved the draft order *re* the appointment of committees for disposal of past bills with the alteration that the words " By the seal of Ijlas Khas " be deleted, thus allowing the payments being made by the Departments concerned under the supervision of the committees.

6. Dewan Sahib then said he had written to the Punjab Government to ask if a man who was in their Criminal Tribes department could be spared for the post of Office Superintendent as he was suitable. Dewan Sahib said he would get the man up for an interview in any case and if he was good he would present him for my approval. I agreed, but said that I had not thought that we were going to get a lent servant for this post.

7. Dewan Sahib then showed me a telegram from Major Taylor, C.E.,O.B.E., whom he said he had approached for the post of Chief Engineer as ordered saying that he wanted Rs. 2,000 but would come for Rs. 1,600 or so. This man has been in Alwar before. I said we should keep him in view but see if an Indian were not available as I think he would be more efficient and may be perhaps cheaper. In any case there is not desperate hurry for this and we could see about it later.

8. Dewan Sahib said he had written to Blackett to ask for the loan of Sital Singh as Account Officer who would cost us Rs. 1,200 p.m. I said I had heard of Mr. Sital Singh as being good but said that I could not consider him for here, as I did not want a lent Officer, and also he was far too expensive. It was wrong when we were economising to burden the State with too highly paid lent officers. I said that the Accountant General's post was of 3 to 4 hundred and so we could not get a man for more than this. Dewan Sahib thought probably that I wished to retain Maya Shanker on—and said that he was not proposing to do away with him but to get this Officer as Chief Accounts Officer temporarily. I told him that that was not the point at issue at all for I myself did not want to keep Maya Shanker as Accountant-General, but I would not take on a man even temporarily who was a lent officer or on more than 4 or 5 hundred pay, as equally good man could be found for this, and said he should try to get one like that. I said I would also try.

9. Dewan Sahib then showed me the Civil and Military Gazette of Calcutta in which Mrs. Hint had claimed a reward for her son of 1 lakh saying that Gayadeen has implied in a letter

that her son was not honest. Dewan Sahib wanted the files, etc.; regarding this case and I said I would have them sent to him after studying them myself and seeing Gayadeen and so asked for the paper.

10. I said I would be sending the Ruparel case in a few days to him and also the Salt Compensation Case.

Copy of Rough Liabilities, 1927.

	March.	May.
	Rs.	Rs.
Loans—		
Gwalior @ 7%	15,30,000	14,55,000
Seth @ 9%	9,16,125	9,16,125
Flood @ 6½% & 7% ...	10,99,844	10,54,844
Dastgardan, Deorhi and Privy Purse	5,59,974	6,23,974
Deposits—		
Firms' Bills	7,50,000	7,50,000
Contractors' Bills	6,75,504	5,80,504
Deodhat	6,86,016	6,86,016
Departments	7,43,996	7,43,996
Funds—		
Patwar	42,237	42,287
Sulsmandiran	55,488	55,488
Dabat	2,75,000	...
Personal ledgers—		
Shri Krishna Bank	1,50,000	1,61,000
Drama	5,005	5,005
Sheo Parshad	19,754	19,754
R.B. Girdhari Saran Singh ...	16,941	16,941
Total ...	75,76,023	71,66,023

23RD MAY, MONDAY.

Went to Deeg—discussed on way the question of the expenses incurred by Kothar on Rasoi. Dewan suggested that we should abolish the Kothar. I agreed saying I saw no objection. (Discussed this with Kishen, he was in favour of this.) Mehmanavazi would be amalgamated with Kothi Khas.

2. Suggested formation of a Fire and Flood Relief Fund from which spontaneous relief could be granted in times of distress caused by fire and flood. Also mentioned that the chappers were very dangerous, we should try and get the people in Municipal towns to take to tiles or plaster the thatch. Dewan Sahib was asked to see what could be done in this.

3. Discussed the matter of organising our C.I.D. and Dewan Sahib suggested organizing it on a basis of having men all over the Districts in and out of the State where necessary and giving them a Bonus on each case in which their help is found useful. This would be taken up in due course.

4. Dewan Sahib mentioned the advisability of keeping a Bureau for collecting and dealing with Press criticisms, etc., and said he would discuss it with Adhikariji and then put it before me.

5. Dewan Sahib said that he had discovered that our income in revenue would fall 4 lakhs short of his estimate and so we could not give 6 lakhs in December 1927 as was proposed in repaying the loan. I had statement worked out and gave it in the afternoon to Dewan Sahib showing repayment on basis of 3 lakhs per half year, and only 3 lakhs in December 1927. This means a loss in interest of Rs. 2,99,000 roughly—pointed this out to Dewan Sahib.

6. Gave Dewan Sahib a copy of the forecast for payment to be made from the loan, and said that we could further discuss it in detail later. Gwalior Loan is included in this for repayment, but Dewan Sahib is not too keen on repaying it.

7. Dewan Sahib mentioned about Cursetjee's case and said he had had a discussion with Col. Pritchard about it and had convinced him that we were right about there being no case against Cursetjee which was included in the extradition treaty. P.A. said that many cases not in it had been by practice extradited to which Dewan Sahib said he had replied that he could not say anything without getting my orders. Dewan Sahib mentioned that Ghamandi Singh, F. and P. Secretary, had sent the case as an opinion of the Dewan and not as a view of the Darbar and so P.A. had to send it back for correcting this.

Payment of loan of 60 lakhs, taken in June, 1927, by six-monthly instalments of Rs. 3,00,000 with interest at 6 per cent. per annum.

Year.	Month.		Payments. Interest.	Capital.
			Rs.	Rs.
1927	December	...	1,80,000	1,20,000
1928	June	...	1,76,400	1,23,600
1928	December	...	1,72,692	1,27,308
1929	June	...	1,68,873	1,31,127
1929	December	...	1,64,939	1,35,061
1930	June	...	1,60,887	1,39,113
1930	December	...	1,56,714	1,43,286
1931	June	...	1,52,415	1,47,585
1931	December	...	1,47,958	1,52,042
1932	June	...	1,43,426	1,56,574
1932	December	...	1,38,729	1,61,271
1933	June	...	1,33,891	1,66,109
1933	December	...	1,28,908	1,71,092
1934	June	...	1,23,775	1,76,225
1934	December	...	1,18,488	1,81,512
1935	June	...	1,13,043	1,86,957
1935	December	...	1,07,434	1,92,566
1936	June	...	1,01,657	1,98,343
1936	December	...	95,707	2,04,293
1937	June	...	89,578	2,10,422
1937	December	...	83,265	2,16,735
1938	June	...	76,763	2,23,237
1938	December	...	70,066	2,29,934
1939	June	...	63,168	2,36,832
1939	December	...	55,963	2,44,037
1940	June	...	48,742	2,51,258
1940	December	...	41,204	2,58,796
1941	June	...	33,440	2,66,560
1941	December	...	25,444	2,74,556
1942	June	...	17,207	2,82,793
1942	December	...	8,723	2,90,776
	Total	...	32,99,499	60,00,000

FORECAST OF REQUIREMENTS BY MONTHS.

Months.	P.W.D.	Dastgardan.	Firms' bills.	Contractors' bills.	Departments.	Seth Nemi Chand.	Krishna Bank.	Flood loan.	Court of Wards.	Fauj Fund.	State requirements.	Total.	Roughly.
June ...	100000	200000	500000	300000	700000	...	...	...	5000	10000	...	1815000	18 lakhs.
July ...	...	300000	...	100000	43000	960000	...	...	...	...	100000	1503000	15 ,,
August ...	..	...	...	100000	...	...	160000	500000	...	...	150000	910000	9 ,,
September	...	...	...	100000	...	...	...	554000	...	...	100000	754000	8 ,,
October ...	...	123000	200000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	750000	1073000	10 ,,
Total ...	100000	623000	700000	600000	743000	960000	160000	1054000	5000	10000	1100000	6055000	60 lakhs.

NOTE:—This is a rough forecast and will need slight alteration after further consideration.

(Sd.) HARI KISHAN KAUL.

21st May, 1927.

8. Then Dewan Sahib showed a letter from P.A. *re* application of a Lawyer representing the Amritsar Tile-man who was given Golbagh Tiling Work, asking permission to bring a suit to get payments. I said that P.W.D. must have the papers *re* this, but as far as I knew the man had not done the work according to his agreement and so had not been paid, and asked Dewan Sahib to find out.

9. The Jewel case was sent to Dewan Sahib along with a note of Gayadeen's which makes it more or less clear.

10. I said we should see whether we could not take some action against Ryasate for his articles and Dewan Sahib said he was yet waiting for an answer to a letter he had written and would then see what should be done.

27TH MAY, FRIDAY.

Dewan Sahib showed me the paper Swarajia and his letter to its Editor to the effect that his cartoon and comparison with the Nizam was wrong and unnecessary. I approved of this.

2. Dewan Sahib said he had heard from the Finance Department that Sital Singh could not be spared. I said that this did not matter much, as we would not have taken him being a lent servant and so expensive in any case. I told Dewan Sahib that I had discussed this with R. B. Ramsaran Das and had asked him to find for us a man on 3 to 4 hundred as Accountant-General. Also I had seen Suri, our late Accountant General, at Lahore who had asked to be taken back. I had told him that I would consider and see if we wanted him. He said he would come the moment I called him and begged me to consider his case. I told Dewan Sahib that we might get him but said we would consider this later. Dewan Sahib said he would get in touch with Suri while he was in Lahore on leave. I said he could, but I could not say if we would take Suri or not until I had had time to discuss this matter fully; we could see about it after Dewan Sahib returned from leave, and Her Highness returned from Simla.

3. Dewan Sahib showed me a note *re* the proposal to get Mr. Bhargava, Superintendent, Criminal Tribes Office, Lahore, on lent service as Additional Secretary on Rs. 300 to 400 p.m. I said that I did not like lent servants and therefore we should try and find someone else. Dewan Sahib is very keen about this man and said he is very good and was connected with Bharatpur and had done well in Patiala, etc. We had no time to discuss the matter fully and so I said we might see about him but I told Dewan Sahib that I disliked getting men on lent service.

4. I mentioned to Dewan Sahib about Col. Pritchard telling me when I went to see him and Mrs. Pritchard *en route* to the Station the other day, that as we had got the Dewan he had started addressing him instead of the F. and P. Secretary. As I had no time to consider the matter and as Mrs. Pritchard was there also and had said it was alright, but had wished to consult the Dewan Sahib—Dewan Sahib said he had also received a letter on this from P.A. and was himself surprised. I then said that we should keep on the F. and P. Secretary as the Officer to be addressed by P.A., but there was no time to go into this and so we will discuss it later properly.

5. Handed over the Ruparel case to Dewan Sahib and asked him to study it so that we could consider a reply to P.A.'s D.O. *re* the duties of the Apportioning Officer. Dewan Sahib is taking it to Lahore and will discuss it on his return as soon as he has been able to study it.

6. Mentioned to Dewan Sahib that the children would be going up to Simla on the 29th; he said he had had the necessary arrangements, etc., made.

7. Dewan Sahib asked if I had received any news from the man *re* the loan. I said I had not heard and then said that in this connection I had had a discussion with Ramsaran Dass who had suggested instead to float a debenture loan, which would be far better. However, we can discuss this fully when Dewan Sahib returns (I myself like this idea better).

31ST MAY, TUESDAY.

Dewan Sahib showed me the reply he had drafted to P.A.'s letter *re* the service conditions. I approved of it.

2. Dewan Sahib showed me a note which he is drafting *re* the constitution, in connection with the mention made by Col. Pritchard of addressing things to the Dewan instead of F. and P. Secretary. I did not go into or see this note, but said that Dewan Sahib should write to Col. Pritchard to the effect that he should continue as before addressing the Foreign and Political Secretary saying that in special cases he could write to the Dewan also.

3. Mentioned about the delay in the loan negotiations owing to the man's illness, and said as we could not wait longer, Dewan Sahib should not see what he could arrange. Dewan Sahib said he would see but he was not too certain. He said he had sounded Kittibhai, and he had asked as to what security Government would give and that he said we would have to give 7½ per cent. interest.

This Dewan Sahib had said he could not agree to but he would now write. *Re* Debenture loan it was decided to see about it later and we could discuss it with Lala Ramsarandass if necessary. I said I would also get up by phone the man who had come up to me with a suggestion of a loan at 6 per cent. but who had wanted 3 per cent. to 4 per cent. commission. Dewan Sahib said the commission was high but we should see him. I said I would ask Vakil to phone him at once.

4. I then mentioned *re* Suri saying that after going into files I was ready to consider taking him to replace Mayashanker whom I did not think fit for the post of Accountant-General and asking Dewan Sahib to get his files out and to let me know what to do with Mayashanker. I also said we could perhaps take him in the Customs Department but did not press as I said I distinctly did not find Mayashanker too easy to get along with, we will discuss this later in a day or so when I would issue the necessary Robkar.

5. Said I thought Ch. Bhagwat Prasad might be sent to Jeypore Vikalat in his father's place and asked Dewan Sahib to call him and see him.

6. Dewan Sahib suggested that we should see about Ruparel case some day together so that he could get it properly into his head. I said I would like to have 4 or 6 hours to give him all the necessary details; we will fix a day later.

7. Dewan Sahib showed me a letter from Rolls *re* a suit they had instituted against Keshavlal and Co., for their dues. I said I was glad they had done this as Keshavlal had let us down. I said I will get the necessary files and showed him how matters stood. I kept the letter to get all necessary files out.

8. I said to Dewan Sahib that when last at Bareta I had passed and started the work of the diversion of the Kakund overflow of Bareta Bund. Dewan Sahib said he would like to see Bareta. I said we might when he had done the Budgets go out to see the budgets together—he agreed that this would be a good plan. In this connection I also told Dewan Sahib to take up the I.K. and Palace Budgets as he had the other departments so that finally we could discuss and pass the whole lot all together. He said he would do so.

1st June, Wednesday.

Dewan Sahib said he had mentioned to Col. Pritchard about the reply he had drafted to be sent in answer to the Provisions of Government to the appointment of Dewan and said that it was understood that the Government Servants Conduct Rules were to

apply by the institution of Darbar in place of Government. P.A. had said now this was not what was meant. Dewan Sahib said that there could be no other interpretation to it. The P.A. would send it to Government.

2. Dewan Sahib mentioned regarding the case of the Sub-Assistant Surgeons to whom Government had not allowed the Inam, and whose reversion we had asked for saying that it was not right that we should take up that attitude as Government would never agree. I said whether they agreed or not I was of opinion that we should fight on this. He said he would take up the Inam case strongly first and then the reversion case later. I said this would do.

3. Dewan Sahib said he had asked Vakil *re* the broker who had said he could get the loan and thought that that man was not the type who could manage this but still he would see what he had to say. I said yes, there was no harm in this.

3RD JUNE, FRIDAY:

1. Dewan Sahib mentioned *re* the shifting of Raoji Brindaban-walas from the Fort, and said he had received orders *re* this from Her Highness. He had got the Manmanji of the boy and had told him he had said that the Maji of the Raoji did not want the Kandikar ki haveli as it was unlucky—to this Dewan Sahib had said he would have Shanti, etc., done if he knew what the objection was. Maji wants either the house now occupied by Dhauji or the Doctor's house; to this Dewan Sahib had said that at the moment he was not prepared to recommend Dhaujiwali Haveli, as it had once been offered to them but they had refused it; as regards Doctor's house I said it was being used as guest-house, and in any case we could not give them a house outside as then there would be complaints of being in the jungle, etc. Dewan Sahib said they had also wanted Sewar. I said that was out of the question. Dewan Sahib said he would see the Khandekar's house and see if there was any minor attentions to be made and submit it for sanction.

2. Dewan Sahib said he had heard from Ramsaran Dass, the man who was to be taken as Superintendent Officer, saying he had been offered Rs. 350 by Punjab Government: but he was not ready to come unless given free house and conveyance. I said we should not give those but Rs. 400 p. m. Dewan Sahib had offered this, but Punjab Government had cut it to Rs. 350; however Dewan Sahib would write to Punjab Government asking them to let the

man come on Rs. 400. I also said why we should not try and get some one who would not be a lent servant. Dewan Sahib said he could not think of anyone who would do—however, then I said we should get this man as originally settled as Superintendent of his office and not as Secretary. This Dewan Sahib said would not do, as he was going to entrust him with Departments, and I said well in any case we might take this point up later. We could give him as Secretary to Dewan; to this Dewan Sahib said he did not care what he was called.

2. In connection with this came up the question of Secretaries, etc. Dewan Sahib said this man along with the Military Secretary, F. and P. Secretary and the Financial Secretary would form the Secretariat. I said we did not want to do this, neither a Ministry having a Dewan; under the Dewan system he alone was the administrator, and the Foreign and Political Secretary was the Official channel for dealing with Government of India and other powers while a Naib Dewan was given to deal with any works the Dewan entrusted to him; in the same way one man was being allowed as Secretary to Dewan who could prepare cases for him. We had tried the system of a Financial Secretary and had found it unsatisfactory and in the future we should only keep an Accountant General who as such would send papers to the Dewan for disposal. Dewan Sahib said a Financial Secretary was necessary to prepare these papers in his office. I said not at all. They could be dealt with by his office in the ordinary way mentioning that we should do this when Govind Ram Suri came. Regarding the Military, said that the administration of the army was separately defined and that except for the Budgets it had no dealings with the Dewan Sahib and so was the case with Departments under the Chief of Staff. Dewan Sahib said that this was the case, and I said that if there were any cases referred to by these Departments in which I wished to consult the Dewan Sahib I would send them to him. This is a point which was definitely cleared up.

3. Dewan Sahib then showed me a copy of the P.A's letter *re* Simla, and I told him that the M.S. was working out figures and as soon as I got them we would be able to deal with it. I told him that it was I think due to my uncle Rao Raja's tricks and complaints written to Crosthwaite and was not right as we are not in the habit of overcrowding any of our houses in Simla or elsewhere.

4. Then Dewan Sahib mentioned about the Budgets saying that he had gone into this matter and had found that the income came to 34,50,000 and the expenditure allowing Your Highness'

Departments, and the Shikargah as had been proposed to 36,60,000 —meaning a deficit of 2,10,000 for 1984 the income could be taken to be 38 lakhs and the expenditure 36 lakhs which would mean a balance of 2 lakhs, but this was not enough as if we took our liabilities at a crore we want 12 lakhs to repay them, etc. I said we could not jump to the conclusion of a crore without rhyme or reason; he said we had to do 5 lakhs irrigation repairs next year and 2 lakhs a year onwards. I said I did not agree with these figures; and also the figures of irrigation decrease were such as that they required investigation as to causes before we could jump to the conclusion that they were due to non-repairs. I said take the case of Ajan bund—it was in full work and yet great tracts in and out of it were not cultivated; he said he had heard that they had been cultivated but did not come up. I said I could not believe that as I had seen tracts lying which had not been touched with the plough, surely the remedy for this was not irrigation repairs but revenue reorganisation. I also said a good deal of irrigation repairs could be done by Zamindars themselves with small help from the State, but said it was not possible as the revenue and P.W.D. were at daggers drawn. Dewan Sahib said he had asked the D.C. if this was possible in the same as was done in the Punjab, and D.C. had said no. I said it was quite possible; in fact it had been done in the past most successfully, but only when the corruption which had come into the Revenue department since Lalchand's time had been successfully stamped out. I also said that the burden of this had been very heavy on the people and as now by the abolition of the council the roots of this had been done away with the people will soon revive. I also said the same was the case with one or two Judicial Officers. Dewan Sahib then said there was the consideration of expenses to be incurred on the marriages of the children which we had to take into consideration. I said these were easy to provide for the Budgets of 1983, included as abnormal expenditure 1,25,000 for settlement which would be over by next year; if we carried this 1,25,000 as a normal expenditure from year to year it could be treated as a sinking fund for this. Dewan Sahib said it may not be enough but we had no details before us and so it was decided that the Dewan Sahib should prepare the budgets of 1983 and also of 1984 and bring them round for discussion on Tuesday, after that he should send them up officially to Ijlas Khas where they would be further scrutinised and after due consideration and further consultation with Dewan Sahib be passed. It is considered that 1983 as well as 1984 Budgets should be taken up now so as to save having to go into Budgets again in August, as all the necessary material for framing the 1984 Budgets

is now before us and also it would save time to do this now. Dewan Sahib agreed and said he would prepare both Budgets and submit them.

5. I gave Dewan Sahib the files *re* Rolls Royce Coy. explaining how the matter was between Keshavlal and Rolls Royce and not between us now. Dewan Sahib said we had to save our skin. I said there was no question of that in this case. I asked him to go into the matter and to let me see the files again later to discuss the question.

6. I then said I was going to discuss the question of Forest contracts and Quarry contracts, etc., with Swami Trilokinath tomorrow. Dewan Sahib said he had not been to see him as I had ordered him, and also said that we should be careful as there was a man called Bholanath hanging about the Swami who was a swindler and of whom he knew a lot. I said I also knew of this man, in fact he had tried to get an interview with me but knowing of him, and having also been warned of him by the Swami himself I had not granted him any interview. I had also told the man through whom Bholanath had tried to approach me that there was nothing doing as far as his schemes and suggestions went. In any case I was going to see what definite suggestions, etc., were made *re* the Forest and Quarries by the Swami who had these contracts in Gwalior and we would consider if they were worth taking up or not. Dewan Sahib said that this would be good. I said I will also get a definite suggestion in a day or so from the Swami who had saved his men who were coming to go into the details had not turned up.

7TH JUNE, TUESDAY.

1. Dewan Sahib showed me a petition of complaint against Vilaiti Ram; as it was unsigned I gave it back to him, saying I had also had a similar one, but had thrown it away. In this connection I said I had heard a lot about the late Nazim Deeg, Kishan Saran's dishonesty and asked Dewan Sahib to look into the matter. Also mentioned that he had infected other officers also. In this connection I had asked C.O.S. to see in the complaints I had heard *re* Capt. Isar Singh's people and said if they were true we would have to consider his reversion to Military Duty again.

2. Russa's case was given to Dewan Sahib and he was asked to write and tell Russa that he had forfeited his appointment by not joining; also said he should get the files from P.W.D. in which Russa had been asked to report himself but had not come.

3. Talking of Engineers Dewan Sahib mentioned having received a letter from Major Taylor from Marseilles which he had not yet read. I said we should try and get an Indian and then Dewan Sahib said that there were suitable men but all in service. I said we must find some one retired; also if we must get an European we must get an American where there was Irrigation instead of an English Engineer who had not irrigation training. The name of the Engineer whom Sita Ram had gone to consult in Delhi was also mentioned and Dewan Sahib said he would get in touch with him. The matter was one in which no great hurry was required and so it was dropped.

4. Mentioned to Dewan Sahib *re* Swami Trilokinath's proposals for contracts saying that he had discussed rough terms and was soon going to put full proposals for consideration. Dewan Sahib said he was a great supporter of the contract system for working the forests, etc. I said I would show him and consult him *re* the terms, etc., before sanctioning them finally as then we could see that it was alright, as he has had a lot of experience in this line.

5. I asked Dewan Sahib, *re* appointment of Suri as A.G. to replace Maya Shanker. As I said pending this I did not think we could progress with the budgets, etc., Dewan Sahib said he had thought over the matter and asked if I wished we should get Suri. I said he should wire for him as I would issue the necessary orders at once.

6. *Re* Maya Shanker it was mentioned that he might be taken on as Superintendent, Customs, while Kundanlal be sent as D.C. Deeg, and Raghunath Sahai retired or Mayashanker could be made Nazim vice Kishen Saran but this was left for discussion and consideration, later.

7. Dewan Sahib mentioned about the loan saying he had heard and was asked as to what guarantee the Government would give and had replied that it would be a general one, as the Government would use their good officers to see the terms were kept. I said we should find out from other States and mentioned Bikaner, Mysore before we settle this.

8. Dewan Sahib left the proposed Budget figures with me, both of 1983 and 1984 to see what reductions we could suggest. I said this was a work he should have done but being new I would help him and soon I would see what suggestions I could make in this connection. I said we might take up the question of the interest payments to Bibijees as also take the Kumar Sahib's allowance, as a deposit from year to year. *Re* this he said we should

leave it out. I said no—further I said we could not even reduce them as in the root they were 3,000 per Kumar whereas I had sanctioned 2,000 for the younger sons and so it was left. Discussing the budget further I said we could not make any further reduction in the Army as it was the minimum—however I said there were increases in the income which we could not ignore—which would allow us to provide 6,00,000 per annum for repaying the 60,00,000 loan. I said any notices I would make would be but suggestions—but it would be best, if the Dewan Sahib were to do this work himself and then I could see and make any necessary alterations. Also I told Dewan Sahib that we could not and so should not provide more than 2 to 3 lakhs per year for reconstructions until our Budgets allowed for more.

9. Dewan Sahib showed me an application *re* the increase in allowance required by the descendant of Durjan Sal to whom as a special case I had received his Khanpan and I told him that he could reply that nothing could be done.

10. Re F. and P. Secretary corresponding with P. A. I told Dewan Sahib of what Pritchard had said and Dewan Sahib said he had already written on this point to him. I told Dewan Sahib that Col. Pritchard had said that it was below the dignity of the P. A. to correspond with the F. and P. Secretary, also that if we did not agree Government could insist on any such point to which I had said that I did not agree. Dewan Sahib said we could take this as finished.

8TH JUNE, WEDNESDAY.

Dewan Sahib mentioned that he had heard from the Chief Secretary Punjab that they were agreed to give Mr. Ram Chandra Bhatnagar on Rs. 350 p. m. and Rs. 50 p. m. as house and conveyance allowance and asked if I approved. I sanctioned this arrangement.

2. Gave Dewan Sahib the Budgets saying that I had gone roughly into them and had been able to propose a balanced budget—details of which I had explained to Kothiariji and would like Dewan Sahib to now see in detail and to discuss them again with me.

3. Dewan Sahib asked permission to go to Lahore for the Id. I agreed.

10TH JUNE, FRIDAY.

Dewan Sahib brought me the budgets to the Ijlas Khas just before leaving for Lahore and said he had been into the rough figures. 1984 Budgets. I had suggested and had with the exception of the revenue and customs figures he had adopted them all more or less in the income and on the expenditure side; he wished to see if we could not keep the Military Budget under Rs. 6,00,000 and commented on the reduction in the Natak grant. I said I would again see if we could balance them as in figures before us now there was a deficit of 1½ lakhs roughly.

(As the budgets had had many cuts, etc., I wanted a fresh copy made and ordered this to be sent to me to Bareta on Sunday.)

13TH JUNE, MONDAY.

Dewan Sahib told me that Govind Ram would be coming on the 19th. Showing me a letter from him, asked about a house for him. I said I would find out and let him know; then Dewan Sahib said we should give him some sort of conveyance, a carriage or tonga. I said we would see mentioning that in that case it might be possible to give an old Ford.

2. Dewan Sahib gave me a letter from Pritchard *re* some loan negotiations by a Marwari with one Banerjee of Calcutta on behalf of us. I said I knew no one who could have done this especially as I had not been in negotiation with any Marwari—however I said it might be the trick of our late Treasurer the Ajmer seller who had been doing this bogus loan negotiations on our behalf to badnam us. I said I would find out and let him know.

3. Gave the Budgets for 1984 and 1983 along with my remarks on the 1984 figures. Said that we should go more fully into 1984 figures before finally deciding on them, also said we should not delay 1983 budgets and should get them through quickly. Dewan Sahib said he would go through them and put them up for my further consideration to-morrow.

4. Dewan Sahib asked permission to go to Bareta. I said I would take him with me on Wednesday returning on Thursday, when he would go up to see Reynolds at Abu returning on Sunday. I said he should now get the budgets finished and the loan settled and then go off to Simla for a month returning on 29th July for the Teej—he agreed.

5. Gave the Inamis file—to ask for the rough details for the Notifications.

6. The Social Act file for his opinion *re* the addition wanted to it by Naib Dewan.

14TH JUNE, TUESDAY.

1. Dewan Sahib showed me a note *re* some complaint by an Agra firm *re* Dewine's care, repairs, etc., and also certain irregularities he had committed by drawing monies and his pay from Fund. I said I would find out and let him know as to the conditions under which he was given the car from the B.M.T., also *re* the other matters saying that it seemed that Dewine had been perhaps hidden away by his predecessor's irregularity in doing this. However I said I would find out and if he was in the wrong he should be reprimanded.

2. Dewan Sahib showed me Vakil's explanation and I said I would see about it when it came up officially; in the meantime Dewan Sahib said that Vakil's case was one in which he would take a lenient view as he did not blame him much owing to his non-experience to discipline being straight from England but, of course he must obey an order and said he had told Vakil of this himself.

3. Dewan Sahib showed me the Budgets and said he had at last balanced them provided we cut the Military to 6½ instead of 7 and the Palace by 20 thousand. I said I did not care how much the Palace was cut for it was a matter which I had as yet not been able to go into—but for the Military I said I had ordered details to be prepared and we could then see what to do. For the income side he had accepted 7 for customs and only 1½ for arrears and 20 for revenue saying further increases were not possible. However, I said we should get the 1983 budgets through and also Dewan Sahib said he would get the 1984 budgets framed on these figures and take them out to Bareta and we can further go into them there.

4. Dewan Sahib mentioned that the Secretary to Dewan, Mr. Ramchandra, would be arriving to-morrow—I am glad—and then he would be relieved of some of the routine work.

5. Dewan Sahib said Ghamandi Singh did not go to office regularly owing to staff duty and said this I did not think was the case though he may have made that excuse but in any case I would tell Kishen to only put him on duty at times in such a way that it would not keep him from office.

6. Dewan Sahib showed me a letter from P.A. *re* the payment of ex-Maharaja's allowance—in which P.A. wished that a

cheque be issued in P.A.'s name on the Bank for the amount. I said I agreed to this and Dewan Sahib asked me to send a cheque for Rs. 6,000. I said in this connection that for the future *re* the remaining Rs. 12,000 should be opened an account for the State in the Accountant General's name in the Bank—I said 2 accounts would mix up matters and that any payments that may be wanted could be made by my issuing cheques. Dewan Sahib said he had only suggested opening another account to save me the bother of issuing cheques—I said this was no trouble to me.

20TH JUNE, MONDAY.

Dewan Sahib said he had had a fairly good visit to Abu, and communicated A.G.G.'s, P.A.'s and Col. Watson's regards. *Re* the Burning Ghat case said that as the A.G.G. had recently issued an order in it—we will have to try now to get it removed. I said no, we should try and get that order changed and said that as far as I knew the A.G.G. at the time the Brij(?) was made had given in a D.O. letter to the State Engineer Judd an undertaking to get them removed, etc. He said he would further go into the matter—in any case Pritchard was going to do what was possible in this connection for us, and had the files with him.

2. Dewan Sahib said that A.G.G. had been greatly surprised to hear that I had been helping in the Budgets and that I had been able to make really satisfactory budgets as the impression had been that no budgets were ever possible. Dewan Sahib dispelled this and was able to say that this was a fact.

3. Dewan Sahib went to pay his respects to Shree Dauji Maharaj who had said that he did not like living in a hired house and had to do so as I had lent my own houses to other people. Dewan Sahib said that this was probably due to our not knowing of Dauji Maharaj's intention of going to Abu, in time. Cowasji said that this was not the case and implied that we had tried to keep Dauji Maharaj out of our houses intentionally and the Dewan Sahib had said that if in the future Dauji Maharaj would let us know in time we could then keep a house for him. Then Dr. Cowasji said he had no car at Agra since the Lanchester had been taken to Bharatpur for repairs, to this I told Dewan Sahib that this was a lie—as they had complained about the car being too expensive to run and of having trouble and so on—and had brought their own car—and so there instead of allowing the car to rot at Agra I had had it brought in a rusty condition and had it done up. As for their not having a car in Agra this was not

a fact as they had recently bought one and had condemned the Lanchester.

4. Dewan Sahib then said A.G.G. had asked him *re* the murder case at Kishen's house, and as he had not been completely through it and as he had yet not expressed his opinion he said he could not say anything about it. Dewan Sahib said he would now take it up and devote a couple of days to it.

5. *Re* loan he had mentioned to A.G.G. that perhaps we may have to come for his help and understood that this would be alright—but mentioned in this connection that he had written to Kikabha that he did not approve of the guarantee, etc., that he suggested. Dewan Sahib further said that Basu had written to say that he was also working on it. I told him that I understood my man to say that he would only require the agreement to be attested or signed by P.A. and so had told him to proceed and hoped to hear in a week or ten days, also that a new man who was willing to arrange on 1 per cent. commission only had seen me to whom I had given a week to let me know definitely and so we should wait and see what these did before doing anything.

6. Then Dewan Sahib said how the Munim's case which he had promised to send from Ajmer had been delayed and left it with the draft Notification for my consideration.

7. I then gave Dewan Sahib Ash's letters to Ramswaroop *re* Argus Co., and all connected files saying that he should deal with them as necessary.

8. I roughly discussed the Budgets saying that I had been in the details of both '83 and '84 figures and had after allowing the Medical and Military grants in '83 more or less brought it to a satisfactory result, as the deficit was only as much as we had paid in interest on loan—in the '83 budget I had after going into each figure fully been able to balance it by 5,000 odd—Re giving the special grants this year, viz., '83, Dewan Sahib said we would be paying interest on these items—I said no—as though they would be budgetted this year yet they could not possibly be used or spent before November or October as it would not be possible to get the instrument or Remount out before 3 or 4 months if orders were placed now—I told him that we were (H.H. and I) going to go through these budgets to-day and that I would send them to him this afternoon.

9 & 10. Suri had arrived and taken over charge and Dewan Sahib mentioned about him. I said he was coming to see me to-day—to which Dewan Sahib said he was already down below—

Dewan Sahib then said the Secretary Ramchandra would be also arriving to-day—*re* him I said it would be best to designate him "Secretary to Dewan"; to this Dewan Sahib said it was rather pompous to have a Secretary. I said no, his position was such as to allow of a Secretary and he agreed.

11. I then showed Dewan Sahib Dewine's case and said that I had sent him away to Hills—on which Dewan Sahib said that Dewine had been ordered by him to submit his explanations to him before going and that by thus going away he had been insubordinate—a thing he had not stood from even high British officials in British India and certainly would not stand from a man of Dewine's position—I said perhaps I had not been able to make the position definitely clear in my note and said I would fully clear my note on each point—as for insubordination I said I would be the last person to allow any person to go free for that and then Dewan Sahib said Dewine had not proved himself too efficient so far. I said he had to work against very deep and mischievous intrigues and so unless we could give him a chance under more or less normal condition we could not fairly judge his work and so jump at once to the conclusion that he is no good after all. The people who had so strongly recommended him were all of a position who would not have made false recommendations.

12. The following files and cases were sent to Dewan Sahib during the day:—

1. Rebello's report, and his sending copies of report to P.A. direct—also statements of people who had left prepared by Settlement Officer for verification and expression of views.
2. Indersingh's files, etc., in which the order of Ijlas Khas of 7th April 1926 was found to be wrong and had been cancelled, and men punished are to be reinstated—for necessary action.
3. Shree Dhauji Sahib's request to have vasuli done on payment of usual fees—with a note for issue of necessary orders.
4. Rs. 12,000 cheques for the allowance of Shree Dauji Maharaj up to September 1927.
5. List of Ponies for Raoji Girdhari Saran Singh and the question of their moving from the old Palace in the Fort regarding which Diwan Sahib should obtain Her Highness' orders soon, as otherwise owing to Daksharanjan there would be further delay.

13. It was arranged that we would do our Weir Bayana Tour on Thursday instead of Wednesday, as the Dewan Sahib said he was now quite happy in Bharatpur owing to the cool weather and so not in too great a hurry to go to Simla. I said this cool spell would last for a week or so.

22ND JUNE, WEDNESDAY.

Diwan Sahib had sent the budgets to me with a note in which he had refused to accept 710,000 for customs income saying that we would only put on 2 annas per md. on grain—also certain other items such as Vikalats, etc., on the expenditure side. Dewan Sahib wanted the special grants proposed to Military and Hospital cut out for 1983 and Military expenditure brought down in 1984 to 6,50,000. I after consulting with Her Highness sent these back with a note saying that if 710 for customs was not accepted then I considered 700 as too much also and so we should reduce this to 610; also *re* Jaswant Fair I say purchases made in the Fair should be debited to departments concerned to which they pertained and could not be called Palace purchases merely as we bought them. *Re* the special grants I said if we did not allow the Military grants in '83 we would have to put the '84 budgets up by over 50 to 60 thousand—also *re* the Hospital grant I said if we did not give this we should get rid of the doctor—in the afternoon Diwan Sahib came with Suri and Suri and Kothiariji submitted the budgets—saying he would accept my suggestions; so I agreed to their being put up officially.

2. On the 21st Tuesday I received a letter from Dewine from Ambala—which I gave to Diwan Sahib with the remark that as he had gone to Ambala instead of the Hill Station as ordered—he had misused my special permission granted in view of his apparent ill-health and therefore we should now at once recall him to explain his behaviour. Diwan Sahib to-day said he would return my former note. I said no, this was not necessary as my note was regarding other matters of which Dewine was not to blame.

23RD JUNE, THURSDAY.

Inspected Weir, Bayana and Rupbas and Tehsils. At Bayana Ramsaroop said about his case work saying he had 40 or 50 cases when he had only 7 of which only 1 had he disposed of; similarly his cash account was wrong; he showed 2,000 odd against Damodar which I said was wrong; on further inquiry, it seems it was spent

by the Dela Devi Committee and put down to Damodar's. *Re* him and Bukshi I told Dewan Sahib that both these were most capable. Dewan Sahib said he would see about them. At Diwani Dewan Sahib cured a man of Bichchu Bite, on way back he shot a 6′ 4″ panthress at Sukasila out of the cars.

INSPECTION OF THE WEIR, BAYANA AND RUPBAS TEHSILS.

General Programme.

Thursday, the 23rd June:—

Morning	... ...	... Weir and Bayana.
Noon	... ...	... Rest at Kishen Mehal
Evening	... ...	... Rupbas.

Halt at Kishen Mehal Bareta.

Friday, the 24th June:—

Morning	... ...	... Return to Bharatpur.

Party.

His Highness will be accompanied by:—

Raja Harikishen Kaul.

Lt.-Col. K. Ghamandi Singh.

Raoji Bhagwat Singh.

Mr. N. H. Vakil.

Mr. H. D. Gayadeen (for Rupbas)

O. K. and Servants to go direct to Bareta, starting at 6 a.m. on Thursday and to return to Bharatpur on Friday at 8 a.m.

Instructions.

1. 7 ponies from the Orderly Troop to be sent under an O.K. to be at the Halena Bank of the River Banganga, on the Jaipur Road at 6 a.m. on Thursday.

2. 2 draught elephants with chain tackle, from the R.E.A. to be sent for pulling the cars, to be posted one at Dharsoni village and the other at the other branch of the river towards Chak Dharsoni.

BALBIR SINGH,
Lieut.-Colonel,
Military Secretary, Bharatpur.

Bharatpur.
22nd June, 1927.

Copy to:—

Deputy Collector, Bharatpur Circle.

Tehsildars or N. Tehsildars, Weir Bayana and Rupbas.

Supt., State Police and Khawas Officer.

Officer Bareta, R.E.A., and Orderly Troop.

DETAILED PROGRAMME.

Thursday, the 23rd June, 1927:—

5-30 a.m. Start from Banbihar for Halena, via Jaipur Road.	Inspection of the condition of the Jaipur Road due to the Floods. Shahpur Bund. Hantra and Aroda Bunds. Narain Gaon and Naswara Bunds.
6-45 a.m. Arrive at Halena bank of Banganga and get on to ponies.	Inspect Maloni and Jhalatala villages also Halena Head, returning to the car by 7-30 a.m. N.B.—If time permits we can also see Lalpur Head in which case car to return to Halena village.
Motor to Dharsoni via Aroda	See villages of Mudia-lalta, zemindari village of Raoji Bhagwat Singh and Lala Kundanlal, Superintendent, Customs and Excise, Bharatpur. Inspect Dharsoni Head and overflow near Dharsoni village.

8-10 a.m.	Cross Banganga river en route to Weir—(elephant to pull car at both branches of the river).	Inspect Chak Dharsoni recently given to Raja Sahib Kishen, in which the old canal to Bund Naya Barkhera which has been silted by floods has to be restored.
		Lalpur Bund. See old Mori which it is proposed to make into 3 spans. Inspect Lalpur area Jagir village of Raja Kishen.
		The Lalpur Bund discharges its water into Jewat, Lohasa and Jutpura Bunds. This delay of emptying of Lalpur and consequently reduction in cultivation.
8-45 a.m.	Arrive Weir.	Inspect Tehsil, Fort and Phulwari.
		Water to Weir Kasba, lands and gardens is dependent on water from Site-ki-Chend. The proposed Krishna Mukteshwar Bund which was considered in the past at which time the canal through the hill connecting this with Jahaz Bund was made, is to be constructed. When this is being completed, it should make considerable difference to Kasba Weir, its gardens and also be able to irrigate roughly 80,000 Bighas by filling the old Bunds of Mohari, Lalchand Bhonrgaon and by canal irrigation.
9-45 a.m.	Leave for Bayana.	Inspect Rani Bund on the right of the road which irrigates Pattiyat, Hedan and Lajra and gives water to Bajhera Kalan.
		Samrayan village. Chief cultivation of chillies.
		On the left of the road Morauda and further on Jarkho and then Bhagori Zemindari Bunds. On

		the right of the road Kanawar Bund and village. It was breached in 1924, again in last year but has now been repaired. Damdana Bund near the road.
		Bund Qasba Bayana and Kamal Hauz. The Mori of Kanwal Hauz is too high and the Bund remains water-logged and requires clearing.
10-15 a.m.	Arrive Bayana.	Visit Tehsil and Nizamat.
10-40 a.m.	Leave for Bareta.	The River Gambhir overflowed its banks in 1924 and came right up to Bayana on one side and Birambad on the other. Heavy crops of wheat are taken from the river-bed during Rabi.
		Birambad. Irrigated village of Bareta Bund, suffered during the Floods by overflow of Gambhir. Zemindars of Ghuneni Shahpur were shifted to Birambad in 1923.
		Mahmudpur. Irrigated village of Bareta Bund. Chief trade is maintenance of Stone Transport carts.

Evening:—

5 p.m.	Start for Rupbas returning to Bareta for dinner.	Village Dumrayan famous for its Tobacco, to which under the new scheme, Gothra Inundation will reach.
		Mahalpura. A prosperous village with lots of stone-cutters in it.
		Paharpur Depot. The buildings used by the Government Contractor are being removed to Bareta gradually.
		Bansi Bund. The Dak Bungalow requires repairs for which for the

past two years the P.W.D. has been continually written. Bansi is a deserted village.

Paharpur village is a prosperous little town.

We pass through Dhak cultivation in which Lac culture has been started recently. Rupbas Dher which is a swamp during the rains and cold weather.

In Rupbas, Akbar's Shooting Palace in which the Tehsil and Thana, etc., are located is worth seeing. It is from Rupbas side that Emigration has taken place.

Friday, the 24th June, 1927:—

Early morning return to Bharatpur.

At Kishen Mehal the question of the keys of double lock was mentioned by Dewan Sahib—his suggestion was that instead of Ghamandi keeping the double lock keys he should keep the Reserve keys and P. Maya Shanker the double lock keys as Treasury Officer—also he said there was delay in encroachment of P.W.D. contingent bills and so made a suggestion that the estimates (all) be sanctioned by I.K., and then on this 80 per cent. be paid as Running bills by Dewan or S.E., but regarding both these points I said I would consider and find out and so asked for note to be submitted which Dewan Sahib gave to me.

25TH JUNE, SATURDAY.

The Budgets submitted officially showed that the customs figure was kept at 7,00,000 and not 7,10,000 as noted upon by me—and also as I considered it more suitable to make the increase of 50,000 in the head Revenue and not in Military on account of Garhazari. I made those alterations—and in the expenditure side proposed a reduction of 1,000 in Toshekhana by cutting Gokul Kaur's allowance and increasing her Rasumat, as advised by Her Highness—after making these also put in 20,000 in income on account for recovery of advances—and as 1984 budgets show balance after paying off 8,65,000 for loans, etc., or roughly 31,000—I gave these Budgets to Suri and explained to him to get these

alterations made and put up this afternoon. Dewan Sahib brought the budgets after making these and I signed and passed them giving them back to Dewan Sahib so as to enable his making a suitable note and abstract to be given to the Press and published in Bharat Vir of Tuesday next. I kept the letter to be dealt with.

2. Officially . . . . Dewan Sahib will put up this draft for my approval on Monday on my return from Bareta. Dewan Sahib then showed me a letter from Rolls *re* their case. I told him all about the matter including Keshavlal's tricks and asked Kothiari if he had received their account which Gayadeen said that he had got ready. This had not come but I said it should be got and Dewan Sahib should see it—mentioned about Lalubhai Chaganlal.

3. I suggested the Lodge for the Secretary to Dewan but Dewan Sahib said it would cost over 2 to 3 thousand to get the necessary additions of bath rooms, etc., made to it and he did not want to spend any money. I said in that case I would ask Her Highness to find some other house. *Re* Suri too I said Her Highness and I were seeing what to do.

4. I then said I had this morning seen the Khande Rao Haveli and also Gulzarbagh kothi and was willing to let either of them be given to Raoji Girdhari Saran Singh. Dewan Sahib said he would take up the matter at once.

5. Dewan Sahib then asked if I had asked Her Highness about giving 2 to 3 lakhs to carry on—I said I had but we could not say what we could or would do for a day or so—he said it would be a great help and would enable us to get our loan on better terms if we could wait a few weeks. I agreed that this would be the case but said I would see about this and let him know more or less definitely in a day or so.

6. A letter from the Ex-Tehsildar of Pohri against Swami Trilokinath of Meerut was received by Dewan Sahib and he had left it with me to see. I had intended asking the Swami about it. Dewan Sahib asked for it saying he would acknowledge it saying we did not want to go on with this idea of enquiring and the man should not come. I said he would send it back so that I could show it to Swamiji and ask him what it was.

7. Told Dewan Sahib that I was going to Deeg to see an elephant with the idea of purchasing it; he said he hoped I would like it and get it cheap. I said it was a Sadhu's elephant and so most likely its eyes would be bad, but if they were good then I might buy him.

I saw the elephant; its eyes were bad and so I did not buy it.

27TH JUNE, MONDAY.

Dewan Sahib met me at Polo and mentioned that he wanted Balbir to take charge of Police pending getting a new man. I said I had no objection. (2) Said *re* loan that he had heard from Basu Calcutta that he could give on 6 per cent. and 2 per cent. commission and had wired him to reduce—also had written to Kika Bai saying his terms were not acceptable—said he wanted us to give 2 lakhs to carry on—then he could get the loan on good terms. I said I would find out and see what could be arranged.

28TH JUNE, TUESDAY.

K. Hira Singh came in afternoon and said that in the Court to-day Mangi accused had made a statement before the Dewan Sahib as follows:—

"That his statements are wrong—I know nothing and I have not done anything—I was sleeping with the other two people in the room and somebody came and had a shot at Mohkam which woke one up and I saw Raja Kishen who also fired at me when he saw me getting up and hit me in the neck—I fell down and don't know when he shot Khutti. I know Sher Singh and Harbhan (or some such name Hira could not remember) lifted me and took me away to the old Haveli. After 10 or 15 minutes a policeman came and I shouted for help—a lot of people gathered and they then took me to the new Haveli where the Doctor dressed me. Asked by Dewan Sahib *re* his confession—I never said in my first confession that I had committed the crime—I only said that 'Jo parmatma ko karna tha ho gaya' and I would tell the real facts later on. Few days after K. Hira Singh came to see me after a month or so. Sampuran Singh and Surajmal and Kotwal came to me in the Hospital and Surammal had a paper in his hand which he said was from His Highness in which it was written that nothing would happen to Mangi if he took the blame on himself and did not mention Raja Sahib's name. Dr. Sampuran Singh made me swear by Gangaji that I would stick to this."

Hira said Dewan Sahib had visited Mangi a few days ago on the 26th or 27th in the Jail and had had a long talk for 15 minutes with him.

28TH JUNE, TUESDAY.

Dewan Sahib came after dinner and said about Mangi's case. I said if the case had taken this new complexion we should follow it up properly—Dewan Sahib was of opinion that in view of this suspicion falling on Raja Kishen we should let Mangi off from death sentence and give him life imprisonment. I said in justice if this suspicion was a real one we should not do this merely for any special reasons such as bringing Kishen into the matter but should proceed as justice demanded irrespective of how it may affect Raja Kishen or any one else. It was decided to consider the matter further, but I asked Dewan Sahib to kindly submit the case up to my Court so that proper just actions could be taken; he said he would do so. I also asked him to let me have his opinion regarding the case in writing as well as the statement he had taken of Mangi but not put on the file.

29TH JUNE, WEDNESDAY.

Dewan Sahib sent the file up officially recommending that the death sentence on Mangi be commuted to that of life imprisonment. He also sent his private opinion of weak points in the case as well as the statement of Mangi taken by him and not put on the file. Came to see me at 5 p.m. and I told him that after going into the file and the statement and notes sent to me by the Dewan Sahib I felt that I could not agree with his opinion submitted officially—as I could not allow even a life imprisonment until and unless we had definitely cleared the whole case up. Dewan Sahib said he considered it unnecessary for me to do anything more than just accept his suggestion and accord sanction to the commutation merely—in fact he would strongly advise me to close—I said I could not do this in view of the other matters before me as it would then seem as if I had done so to screen Raja Kishen which I would not do in a law case under any circumstances as it would be an injustice. Dewan Sahib said he considered Mangi's story to be true in view of the popular version of the case. I said that if this was found to be correct then who would ever dream of doing anything except take the case up properly and clear the matter up in the interests of justice. Dewan Sahib said he was much against doing anything, but I told him that I proposed fixing the 30th June for the case in my Court and taking down Mangi's statement in open court properly, a thing which Dewan Sahib had failed to do so far. Dewan Sahib disagreed with this and said he would request me to reconsider it as it would create a scandal. I said I was not concerned with any

scandals but would not possibly do this, in the interest of justice; the 30th was fixed for the hearing and Dewan Sahib said he would like to see me about this again to-morrow morning and I said I would be glad to see him at 9 a.m.

2. Dewan Sahib showed me a note where it was wanted to change the practice and orders of K.S.O. B.L., Bareta, etc., keeping their incomes and putting in their account at the end of the year. I said we should not do this and can see about this in a year or two when we had more time.

3. Dewan Sahib asked about the money for pay, etc. I said we could see about this later—afterwards.

4. Dewan Sahib said about a house for Ramchandra. I said the matter was yet being considered by Her Highness.

30TH JUNE, THURSDAY.

Dewan Sahib came at 4 a.m. and we discussed about Mangi's case. Dewan Sahib definitely said he would advise me strongly that I should merely sanction his suggestion and take no further action. I said I could not possibly do so as it would be not justice to hide facts. He said they had only come to my notice privately. I said I could not suppress them under any circumstances and so definitely decided that I would take down Mangi's full statement in open court properly and then deal with the case as it should be irrespective of its effect on any one. Dewan Sahib said he had a petition sent by the P.A. which was about this. I said I would like to have it and asked that it be sent to me at once so that it could also be put on the file. Dewan Sahib said he would send it at once.

2. Dewan Sahib said he wished to send Ramchandra to Calcutta to settle about the loan with Basu. I agreed to this and also said that I expected my man's answer too in a few days.

3. Dewan Sahib said he proposed to go up to Simla on the 1st by the evening train. I said I had no objection but in view of the turn this case had taken he may have to postpone his departure and should be prepared to do so; he said we could put off the case. I said in view of the circumstances this was not possible to do.

4. Dewan Sahib again asked about the money for the pay, etc. I said I could not say anything until afterwards as at the moment I was too taken up with the case. The case was heard

in court and Mangi's statement recorded; also the statement taken by Dewan Sahib and not put on file was filed. Afterwards the case was fixed for Monday and I told Dewan Sahib that he could not now go in any case before this date.

1st July, Friday.

Dewan Sahib while on Friday in Shree Biharijee's procession said he wished to go on Sunday if I would allow it. I said he must wait till the case was settled. He said his presence was hardly necessary. I said I considered it most necessary. He then said he could then go on Thursday as Tuesday and Wednesday were dishasur. I said well he could not possibly go before the case had been decided and should therefore better fix Thursday tentatively. I then said I had a lot of cases pending which I wished to give him and see him about and asked him to come and see me this afternoon at about 5 p.m. saying I would phone him definitely after asking Mehantjee. Received a D.O. from P.A. *re* Ruparel and sent it to Dewan Sahib who has the files asking him to see me about it and to let me have an opinion as to the reply we should send *re* the apportioning officer—asking him to see me at 5 p.m. to-day.

1st July, Friday.

Dewan Sahib came and in reference to the Ruparel case said he had not been able to study it and so could not advise about it. I told him that it was most urgent and important and therefore he said he would give it to the Secretary to go through, and in a day or two we could see it.

2. I showed him the draft notification *re* the Inamies and he said he would like to study it. I gave him the file asking that he should send it back as soon as possible.

3. I gave aim the report received from Power House on Mr. Ash's report, saying that though it was not a State concern yet I wished him to see it so that he would know the real facts.

4. Discussed the matter *re* the P.W.D. Running Bills being passed without the seal of Ijlas Khas. I said this procedure should remain; it was then agreed that this should be so, and that orders may be issued accordingly.

5. Discussed the matter of T.O. and double lock keys and Dewan Sahib was explained the whole matter—he took the rough notes with my remarks to draft orders, etc. In this connection it was discussed that Mayashanker would not have Judicial Powers

to which Dewan Sahib did not agree—however I said it was not right. Eventually he took the file to go into (I propose asking its return to-morrow).

6. Dewan Sahib said the Raoji's mother had decided upon the Roshanara house. I wanted certain additions such as godown and garage, etc. I said the matter should be put up officially.

7. I showed Dewan Sahib the Sunni and Shia case and said it was a vernacular file and should have come up in the vernacular—and not in English as it put out my office. He said in future this shall be done. I said I would also write officially and it was for this that I had not so far decided even this file.

8. Dewan Sahib then said he had now decided to go on Monday in spite of Dishasur. I said I had no objection provided the case of Mangi could be settled before then.

I also told Dewan Sahib that I had sent for Rama Kant Malaviya as I wished to consult him *re* the Mangi's case and that he would be arriving on the 2nd.

2ND JULY, SATURDAY.

Telephoned to Dewan Sahib that I am just off to Muttra to see the bride for Gayadeen and would be back for breakfast and would like the file *re* Inamies and Maya Shanker's proposed appointment to be here on my return. He said he would send them by 12 o'clock.

2ND JULY, SATURDAY.

P. Ramkant arrived and I had a discussion with him of the Mangi case—he said he would go into the file during the afternoon and be able to discuss the matter fully next morning.

Dewan Sahib came, and said he proposed now to go to Simla on Monday—I said this would have to depend on how Mangi's case went as I did not want him to go until that was settled. I then said I had had a talk with Ramakant and that he was studying the file and would be ready to discuss it next morning.

Dewan Sahib asked about money—*re* which he had written in the morning. I said as Her Highness was away at Kaman I could not give him any definite answer yet. Then Dewan Sahib said he had written to P.A. *re* the delay in the Ruparel case being due to his not having been able to go into the matter. I said that even then we should hurry the matter up.

3RD JULY, SUNDAY.

Returned from Bareta at 6 p.m. as I had to rest there all day having had colic at night. Discussed case with P. Ramakant who had also as requested by me had a discussion with the Dewan Sahib in the morning. Ramakant said he agreed with me that the Dewan should be ordered to enquire into the statements made by Mangi although such a procedure was not authorised by law, though it was neither prohibited by it. He also said that the Dewan wished to get a Government C.I.D. Officer to come and investigate the matter. I said I would certainly welcome this although I had no reason to suspect our own Police to be incapable of investigating matters properly irrespective of its being against or for any State Sirdar or Jagirdar. He said that this was a suggestion made by the Dewan in view of the amount of interest the Political Agent seemed to take in the matter. I said I wanted to get at the real facts whatever they may be and so approved of any suggestion which would lead to that end. Dewan Sahib came to enquire after my health and I told him that I had at that very moment been discussing the case of Mangi with Panditjee and that he also agreed with me that we should clear the matter up irrespective of any consideration of scandal, etc., but in the name of justice, I would be ordering the Dewan to verify the statements of Mangi—and in this connection I would if the Dewan put the matter up sanction the appointment of a Government C.I.D. Officer for investigating the case, without prejudice of council to the State machinery being fit to do so just as effectively and unprejudicially—Dewan Sahib said that in making the request for the C.I.D. Officer he would make the matter clear. Dewan Sahib then mentioned about his going to Simla to-morrow afternoon. I said it would be much better if he should stay till Thursday and see the P.A. who, I understood, would be coming here on his return from Simla for a day or so and so be able to get the proposed C.I.D. Officer at once as it would serve no end to delay the case now, on the other hand it may considerably hamper it. Dewan Sahib said he would find out from the Agency office—and then let me know if he would stay till Thursday or go to-morrow.

Dewan Sahib then said that in view of Mangi's allegations I should forbid Kishen the Palace though we need not suspend him from his office as Chief of Staff yet—as if this was not done the people would not be pleased. I said that I did not think that there was any so-called popular version of this case in the State though of course men of Raojee's, Amernath's and other definite and known parties certainly spread these rumours against him

and me, but in any case until and unless there was any proper proof forthcoming I would certainly not do anything of the sort on the mere saying of an accused person, and even if after the enquiry there was sufficient prima facie evidence to warrant Kishen's suspension even then I would not change my personal relations with him or anybody else for that matter—Dewan Sahib said that he considered himself responsible for my good name. I said he could hardly be expected to dictate my personal actions, as Diwan of the State. The matter was then dropped by the Diwan saying that he was the last person who wanted to harm Kishen. I said that I was not the person who would act on mere circumstances whatsoever.

I then said that I would issue the order in the case at 12 noon to-morrow. The order was then drafted and will be issued in Court to-morrow.

NOTES, 2ND TO 4TH JULY, 1927.

1. Dewan Sahib has submitted a note in connection with the Treasury arrangements saying he is very displeased that his separate to the Ijlas Khas and considers his dignity is hurt by the Secretary Ijlas Khas putting up paper to me and noting on cases sent up by the Diwan. I have not said anything *re* this but cannot see how it is against the dignity of the Diwan to have his cases put up to me by my office; as a matter of fact it was his own irregularity in taking any file away. Otherwise in that file he would have received orders and not seen any inter-office notes. However we will see of the latter, in fact Reports have been received that in Abu it is rumoured that I and the Diwan are at daggers drawn, perhaps Diwan Sahib has written to Political authorities, but I cannot credit this as I cannot believe he would do anything of this sort behind my back.

2. Diwan Sahib did not wish a notification *re* the Inamies to be issued as usual by the C.O.s. Evidently this hostility is due to the fact that I would not accept his advice to hush up the Mangi case and insisted even against his advice to have the whole matter cleared. However I told him that I would send him the necessary Nakl Hukm to enable him to take action on the rev. side *re* the muafies.

3. Diwan Sahib has drawn against rules his pay for June —in June—this is not nice when one sees that he is making a similar objection against discipline, whom he wishes to get away—

also if the pays of others are delayed then it will not be nice to find that when no disbursements are made to others the highest official takes his pay and that even against the rules. However it is a matter which I do not wish to take any notice of but would have to if forced to do so in Diwan's case of other matters and so it is noted.

30TH JULY, SATURDAY.

Dewan Sahib saw me to-day on his return from Simla and after mentioning roughly his various interviews—in which he said the main topic was the murder case, said that he thanked me (sarcastically) for my notes on his note *re* the Benares loan affair—saying बड़ों की मरज़ी है मारे और रोने न दे. I said that this was not the case and showed him the reports submitted by Rupen as well as the authority given to him by me, saying that in view of these I could not see how Rupen had been responsible in spoiling his negotiations and I further said that I personally after seeing the Benares papers did not think that it was anything more than a mere rouse by the Ajmer men who I understood had even sent a man to shadow Rupen to Benares. Dewan Sahib was convinced, but said he was not certain that the Seths were working against us. I said I was fully certain of this. After this I gave Dewan Sahib the reports, etc., to be put on the file, so that they may be on record. After this I told him about Mr. Shastri's proposals to which he said that it would be difficult to get the Bonds sold. I said Shastri was willing to guarantee this, and asked Dewan Sahib to see the papers and talk over with Shastri.

2. Dewan Sahib then said that Mr. Adams of the Punjab Police was coming on or about the 6th August to investigate into the murder case and would stay 15 days. I said this was good as he was a fairly senior man. Dewan Sahib however said he would write to P.A. *re* the necessary permission for issuing the loan that very day. I said he should also get out the Chamber's resolution on this subject which he said he would do and would in the meantime write to P.A. *Re* Jaipur proposals I said we would wait and see.

31ST JULY, SUNDAY.

Dewan Sahib sent word with Balbir after the Darbar that he resented having to sit below Dhauji, and that until this was not settled he would have blisters in his feet and not join any processions, etc. I told Balbir to say that this was not a matter which

could be settled in a day, however if he would put it up to me I would deal with this claim of Dewan Sahib in due course, in the meantime I told him that as there was no procedure in the procession he could come, but Dewan Sahib had blisters and did not join the procession. He however attended Raja Kishen's birthday dinner.

Dewan Sahib sent me a copy of a letter from Gwalior *re* Swamijee. I asked for P.C. as I wished to ask Swamijee about them. They are I think merely defamation by interested men.

1st August, Monday.

Dewan Sahib said Imperial Bank had wānted to ask someone to go up to Delhi and discuss *re* a loan. I said I preferred a loan as suggested by Shastri to a loan from Imperial Bank, but allowed Dewan Sahib to send his Secretary to see the man about it.

Re the letter I sent from P.A. *re* Girraj he said he had seen from this that the Guardian was not the right type of man and that afterwards he would see into the matter and also told it over with P.A. I said yes that would be the best thing saying that Raoji, my uncle, was at the root of all this.

2nd August, Tuesday.

Dewan Sahib sent over a letter from P.A. *re* Girraj order from which it seems they wish to crush us, but we can see about this when Dewan Sahib puts up the Note with the file.

2. Dewan Sahib sent the letter from P.A. in which Government insist that he shall be governed by the Government Servants Conduct Rules. I have asked Dewan Sahib to bring the P.C. and to discuss the matter with me.

3. Dewān Sahib mentioned that Adams was coming on the 5th August. I said he may be put up in the guest house.

4. Dewan Sahib showed me a letter from P.A. from which he will, it seems, return here on 3rd. Dewan Sahib was asked to go to Bharatpur to-morrow and to come here on the 4th for the Prizes, etc. I have sent word saying that I like Mr. Shastri's suggestion and so nothing should be done in a hurry until we find his plan unsuitable, or impossible as I consider a public loan better than a private or Bank loan.

Dewan Sahib made a speech on the Gymkhana in which he congratulated Kishen and thanked me.

3RD AUGUST, WEDNESDAY.

Dewan Sahib met me in the Bazaar, Bharatpur, on my way to see P.A. and said Karauli had died. I asked him to wire condolences. He further said that he had had a talk with P.A. *re* Girraj and would submit his notes to-morrow. He said that he had also had a talk *re* Loan and hoped to get the necessary assurance from P.A. I said we could consider this when we had the matter before us. Dewan Sahib said he would put up everything to-morrow when he came to Deeg for the Prize-giving.

4TH AUGUST, THURSDAY.

Dewan Sahib came and gave me a draft of a letter which he said his Secretary had brought from Delhi Imperial Bank *re* loan—he also gave me another draft by him in which the letter was from Dewan countersigned by me instead of the other way round. P.A.'s signatures are required in both cases. The Government to use their good offices to repay the loan—I said I would consider the matter and also asked that the form of assurances asked for should be first seen. Dewan Sahib said he had roughly jotted these down, but would before going back let me have them after fairing them out. I said I did not like getting from Imperial Bank as it would be but another form of Government loan. I much preferred a proper loan as proposed by Shastri. Dewan Sahib said he had already referred the P.A. and would take it up too but said that if it failed it would be an awful thing. I said I would not consider it until Shastri was able to convince me fully that at least 30 lakhs would be sold at once. Then Dewan Sahib said he had also written to another Bank and hoped for 5½ per cent. I said I did not like the terms proposed and did not wish to get ourselves into a mess in this way and would be perfectly willing to pay even more interest for better terms. Dewan Sahib promised to bring the files *re* Shastri's proposals to-morrow for my perusal. I said I would see them and then consider what to do.

2. Dewan Sahib then said he had got the files *re* the extradition case *re* which he had forwarded for my perusal a telegram and said he had not yet prepared his note on it but would put it up in a day or so.

Dewan Sahib also said he had had a talk with Rahim regarding this. I said that as I had not seen the papers I was in the dark about it except what Rahim had told me and further I was not certain of Rahim and so was not able to say anything until I saw the connected papers.

3. Dewan Sahib put up a note regarding Girraj and I asked him to get out other files which would considerably throw light on the subject. I then noted on his note to this effect and Dewan Sahib said he would get the files out in due course.

4. Dewan Sahib then mentioned that Mr. Adams would be coming on the 5th. I told him to have necessary arrangements made for him. Dewan Sahib said he might want Mangi's case file to see. I did not give any definite reply but said that there was no objection to Dewan Sahib seeing it. But I did not see what that file has to do with this investigation which is *re* the statements of Mangi against Kishen. I will discuss this with Dewan Sahib again so as to clear the point definitely for the case must be regularly dealt with.

5. Dewan Sahib then showed me a letter from Dewine applying for 3 months' leave owing to ill-health, saying that at the expiry of this he could be reverted. I said that I had not been able to see any flaws in Dewine's work and considering the politically odious atmosphere in which he came, and has been so capably working, considering everything I thought he had done well, and so did not approve of this hounding him out. Dewan Sahib said, no, he had no personal grudge and did not wish to hound him out but he was not capable for this job. I said the best man we have had is Blanchett who was the same type of man as Dewine and so until we had given him a full trial I did not wish to get rid of him, in fact it would be unjust. Dewan Sahib said his leave would be over. I said we should therefore apply for the loan of his services but must give him a chance to show work. Dewan Sahib then said he would ask Dewine to come and wait on me in connection with the application.

5TH AUGUST, FRIDAY.

Dewan Sahib brought and left the extradition case of Motijan of Jaipur with his note for me to see.

2. He also gave me the files of Shastri's proposals for a public loan, saying that he had heard from another Bank that they are willing to give on 5½ per cent. without commission, or Government sanction, etc. I said we might see what their suggestions be—but I did not approve of the method proposed for the Imperial Bank loan and so could not agree to it.

3. Dewan Sahib then mentioned the Adams's D.I.G., Punjab, who had been deputed to investigate into Mangi's case had arrived

and wished to pay his respects. I said he could come to-morrow at tea. In this connection Dewan Sahib said he would want Mangi's case files to show to Adams. I said he was investigating a new matter altogether and not sitting in judgment over that case and therefore I did not know if this would be correct. On the other hand, he should as the Investigation Officer of the Darbar get the files, etc., in the usual and regular way by applying to the Ijlas for their perusal. Dewan Sahib was further reminded that irrespective of the political aspects of this case we must stick to the regular legal procedure. The Diwan Sahib said yes, but we could see later. I said, yet, I was perfectly willing to see about this later.

4. Dewan Sahib said a Mrs. Pyon was wishing to come in August for collection of material to write on Indian States. I said we could not have her until the cold weather, after October.

5. The Dewan Sahib said the A.G.G. wished to pay a visit to Bharatpur in August about the 15th. I said I would prefer his coming in October or after, as I was not sure what our plans for August were or would be as they would depend on the health of the Mai Sahib of Faridkot.

6. Dewan Sahib was granted permission to send Rasms to Bundi and Karauli as usual.

9TH AUGUST, TUESDAY.

We talked in the car—going to Brindaban. *Re* the loan, Dewan Sahib said he had written to me that Pritchard was not in favour of Debenture, and that in any case we would be required by Government to give very full assurances, etc. I said we were not asking for any guarantee but merely "informing them so that they could give us, friendly advice,"—he said even so they would want to tie us down. I said well let us see what they want, and then we could consider the matter. I also said that I absolutely refused to agree to the suggestion that cheques should be first signed by me, and then countersigned by the Dewan, etc. This was another way of disgracing me, and so that would be impossible, and after all I would in the end be held responsible and not the Dewan if anything went wrong, and so I could not understand this. The Dewan Sahib said that that was merely his own suggestion drafted out in a hurry and without thinking. However it was not right he now realised and thus the matter rested. Then I told him that a bank loan would be not suitable in view of the terms required by them and so we might see what

Jaipur could do, and said that we could get the money there on the identical terms as Alwar had recently got. Dewan Sahib jumped at this and said he would at once go and find out from Jaipur himself. He proposed going on the 11th night. I said I reserved the right of refusing this if the terms were not suitable, as I refused to tie myself up in a humiliating proposal even at the Dewan Sahib's suggestion.

2. I asked if Dewan Sahib had appointed Bhagwat Prasad Pathak according to my verbal orders as Manager Bank and put him in temporary charge of the Treasury pending appointment of the T.O.: he said he had done so.

3. I then asked Dewan Sahib *re* the Forest contract papers—he said he had not finished going through them but would let me have them soon, as he had a few things in them to bring to my notice.

4. Dewan Sahib then said that Mr. Adams was enquiring into the Mangi murder case, but that he had not discussed or seen the Dewan Sahib about it and so he as yet did not know how the investigation was proceeding. I did not understand why the Dewan Sahib mentioned the above and what necessity there was to do so.

5. I then told Dewan Sahib—as we passed Goverdhan in the exchange case, and asked him to take it up again in the cold weather. He said he would get out and see what could be done, he proposed to come and stay at Goverdhan for a few days in the near future.

6. Discussing the A.G.G.'s proposed visit I told him that I had ascertained from Her Highness that on the dates proposed we would be in Deeg and so he could inform P.A. to say they will be convenient. Dewan Sahib said we should do all to welcome these people as the good impression created by the Dewan Sahib at Simla wanted to be strengthened. I said it was not a case of welcoming or otherwise and as long as these visits were made on a proper scale I want not lacking in my welcome, as he can find out from past history, but I could not offhand say Jee-Huzoor to P.A.'s telephone message without consulting my own programme and Her Highness. I asked him to tell P.A. that I would bring the A.G.G. out to Deeg during his visit and would be glad if he and Mrs. Pritchard would also come out. I said I would ask Balbir to make up the usual programme of the visit and send it in due course.

11TH AUGUST, THURSDAY.

I went in to Bharatpur for Hira's son's Namkaran, and Dewan Sahib came to see me at Moti Mehal. Dewan Sahib said he had written to Lawrence proposing to come and see him, and had had a talk with Col. Pritchard, who said Lawrence had gone on leave and therefore had telephoned Cater who is carrying on, and that he had wired to say not to come until he wires again. Dewan Sahib said he was not so hopeful as he was had Lawrence been there as he is a friend of his. I said that I had had a talk with the Accountant-General and he was in favour of the Debenture loan, in whose favour R. S. Sarsarandas was also and sure of success. Dewan Sahib said R. S. may have changed his idea. I said I preferred this to anything else. Dewan Sahib then said that in this we would have to lose 2½ per cent. in commission. I said this was nothing in comparison to tying ourselves up in a knot. Also I said that if the Government's attitude was impossible then we would have to get a heavy interest loan at 9 or 12 per cent. and carry on but I refused to accept impossible suggestions. Dewan Sahib said he would submit the matter to me. I asked him to obtain from the Council office the Government of India Act, etc., and put it up as we could then see everything.

2. Dewan Sahib then said he had had a talk with P.A. *re* the Government's demand that he should be governed by the Government Servants Conduct Rules. I said I could not agree to this offhand and that nothing could be done until we found out from other places. Diwan Sahib said he had already written. I said that in the meantime the letter should be acknowledged and we should say that we were making enquiries and that our decision *re* this would be communicated in due course.

3. Diwan Sahib then said he had gone into the Forest contract terms and that he thought it not right that a man should submit his proposals direct to me. I said in the case the department was under me and so it was perfectly right. Also I said that if Diwan Sahib would remember I had told him of these contracts being under contemplation soon after his arrival but that at that time he had not the time to give to them and so I spent over a month in working out these terms. It was merely as a matter of courtesy I had given them to the Diwan Sahib to see. He then said that he was new and could not see what the conditions were and whether a contract was to be good or not. I said but I was not new and if I had not considered this proposal of benefit I would not have taken all this trouble; however I said I will go into his notes in detail and we can then discuss the matter further.

4. Diwan Sahib then said that Adams had, he had heard gone up to Delhi in connection with the Hindu-Muslim riots and would be returning this evening.

NOTE.

Hira Singh told me at the Namkaran that Diwan Sahib had refused his invitation because he had in the list put Shree Dhauji Sahib's name before the Diwan according to the Darbar list. He said Diwan Sahib had phoned and said why have you done this to which Hira replied that until such time as the Durbar list was altered how could anyone else do otherwise so then Diwan Sahib said he would not come.

In this connection I had asked Balbir to ask Raja Sahib to show the matter properly. I must tell Balbir or the Diwan Sahib to take it up otherwise there will be trouble at the Birthday Darbar which will be unbecoming.

Written to H.H. Bikaner asking *re* the Conduct Rules and Diwan's seat.

19TH JULY, TUESDAY.

Adams came in to see me—Tried to discuss the murder case with me saying that he had been able to satisfy Dewine and the Deputy Superintendent that the theory of Mangi's suicide was impossible, and that before I could prove that I would have to disprove each of the Police records wrong. I told him that I could not associate myself with anything until the case came up to me, as I did not wish to be in any way concerned. We then went to Bharatpur together, and Adams said he was leaving on the 20th and would send his report on the Tuesday following to the Diwan.

20TH JULY, WEDNESDAY.

Janamashtmi. Diwan Sahib said he had been asked by Cursetjee last night to send all the Budget statements on which he and I had noted at the time of the budgets and said that they were all with Kothari and not with him. I said I had wanted them to show and discuss certain matters with Ramsarendas who was coming to see me that day. Diwan Sahib said he would also like to see him and I said I would telephone to him after seeing Ramserandas and finding out what his programme was. Diwan Sahib then said that he had gone with Adams to see the tigers at

Sewar— as Irshad wished to sell them to Baroda—and that Adams had not mentioned to him anything about my having come with him or he would have called and paid his respects—I said this was nothing—then Diwan Sahib said that as far as the case was concerned Adams had not been able to get any further evidence except various witnesses such as Shersingh and another man from Ajao—and a Pensioner Subedar who had said that Lachman Singh Daroga had been imprisoned to keep him away from Adams. I said I had only yesterday opened a letter of my Secretary—Rupen being unwell, and had sent for the file from the A.G.G. so as to be able to let him see what Lachman Singh's case was. Diwan Sahib said Adams was going away to-day and the file would come too late. I said in that case he could phone Adams and tell him that he was at liberty to call Lachman Singh for any examination he would. Diwan Sahib said he would do so; then Diwan Sahib said that *re* Adams' complaint of obstruction, he had not said anything further. I said I considered a full report from him essential as otherwise it was an implication on *me*; he said he will ask Adams to make it clear. Then Diwan Sahib said that Bevan Petman of Lahore who had gone to England and who he understood was being asked to come and see me—was it in connection with this case. I said yes, I wanted to get the best advice (legal) in this case, before doing anything in it, irrespective of the time it may take. Diwan Sahib said I should not get this well-known lawyer as otherwise it could be said that I was interested in the case. I said I did not care what anyone said as long as I was certain I was getting the best and most reliable advice in a legal case; he said he was always ready to advice; I said I relied on his advice fully, but could not abstain from getting expert opinion; he said this was not a good thing. I said I did not see the harm in it; he then said, " Your Highness can rely on me even if I leave the State " to always remain loyal to you. I said I relied always on my people in this way. He then said he was not a courtier. I told him that I did not affect flattery, but could not see now this had any connection with expert advice in the case; he said these Lawyers always flattered one. I said that was why I was trying to get a man of unimpeachable standing so as to be certain of his opinion being real. Then Diwan Sahib showed me an application from Mewa Ram saying it was in connexion with the Extradition case. I said I would not give any opinion without seeing what it was and so he said he would send the files to me. Then Diwan Sahib showed me a letter from Pearson an Engineer. I said we already had two under contemplation: Gurtu and Houldcroft and did not want any more. I said

I wanted a man then again who could be relied upon not being influenced in his judgments, and said I would have these papers put on the file concerned which was with me. Diwan Sahib then said that the deputation of A.G. without reference to him by me was wrong—I said I could not see how—he said this was not done anywhere else. I said I could not say what was done at other places as my experience was of Bharatpur alone, but here this was considered the ordinary duties of A.G. to act on Audit Committees. He said he would get the files out and put it up. Again Diwan Sahib went back to the Mangi case saying about the Subedar. I said if he meant Girwar Singh he could find a lot about him from State records, and as for Shersingh the son of 'Khuda' also he could find a good deal—I left it there as I did not wish to discuss anything.

Telephoned to Cursetjee to tell Dewan Sahib Ramsarandasji would be leaving by Muttra at 2 p.m., and Dewan Sahib should come after breakfast to see him.

21st August, Sunday.

Dewan Sahib came—and had a talk with Lala Ram Sarandas for an hour or so, and afterwards Ramsarandas—to whom I had mentioned the state of affairs, came and said that *re* the loan he had been able to convince Diwan Sahib that a Debenture loan would be the best—as for the other matters though he had rightly touched upon them he had not said much for it was thought best to wait till P. Malaviya could come down. I agreed. Diwan Sahib was then sent for and Shastri who put up their proposals and it was decided that Shastri should put up his proposal formally and on it being sanctioned he should show at least 30 lakhs in the Bank when the formal flotation would be undertaken. I told Diwan Sahib that there was no question of Permission from Government and they required only information so that they would have an opportunity of offering advice and therefore unless he raised the question of sanction it did not come up and further if they tried to do so, we would have to take the matter up, so it was decided to get the Chamber's proceeding out and to draft a letter accordingly. Diwan said he would do this and submit the matter to me in a day or so. Ramsarandasji then went away and Diwan Sahib then said in reference to Ramsarandasji's talk that (1) *re* the account of Keshavlal he had not meant to offend me. I said I naturally got hurt it being asked to show and prove my Bonafides in such a petty matter, and he said he would see it and

clear the matter. I said I now did not mind. *Re* Adams' report Diwan Sahib said he was "Raja Kishen's friend" and was not working against him. I said even if this was not the case it made no difference, and refused to discuss it until the thing came up to me properly—The Diwan Sahib then said he felt that owing to some one's doings I had changed my ideas about him. I said I was not the person to listen to someone, but formed my ideas on actual facts, etc. The Diwan then left for Bharatpur.

23RD AUGUST, TUESDAY.

Diwan Sahib came and showed me the proposal put up by Shastri—I said Shastri had also sent me a copy, and approved of the draft reply conveying sanction. He then showed me the draft to P.A. on the subject which I also approved. Then Diwan Sahib showed me Jaipur's reply, saying that also was not unfavourable. I said we could keep it hanging until this loan was settled. I also said I had again heard from Calcutta man and was expecting the financier himself to come and see me, if he came we could have a talk with him too.

2. Diwan Sahib then showed me a note *re* Rebello's report saying he wanted the file in which references had been made to him to judge from it how or not Rebello had made any mistake—I said I would send it but my Secretary not being here I could not do so until he came. I asked him to remind me later.

3. Then Dewan Sahib showed me Kishanlal's case and said he had not demanded details of the Rs. 50,000 except under my orders. I said I would see into the case as he did not want to drop it as I had intended.

4. Diwan Sahib then mentioned again *re* Kishen's enquiry saying how he had only seen Adams 2 times once on arrival to tell him what lines to enquire upon and when he went away to give instruction *re* his report saying that what people were saying about his having gone to Adams or his having come to him was false. I said I did not for a moment believe that this was not so, but could not see what the necessity of this was; he said 2 men had been engaged by Dewine, in the C.I.D., and he felt that they may be made out to be Diwan's men put in to spy on us—I said this was an absurd affair. Then Diwan Sahib said he felt that I did not trust him as fully as I did before. I said trust was a mutual affair—but that if I lost confidence I would not hesitate in telling you straight. He said he suspected this but if he got

confirmation he would never stay. I said these were matters which we could discuss later, if and when they came up.

5. Diwan Sahib then asked for 2 lakhs for pay, etc. I said Her Highness and I felt that it would not be safe to give anything, as now we felt the arrangements of the Treasury were not as satisfactory as before, and so there the matter rested. I said however I would consider what could be done.

6. I then invited P.A., Mrs. Pritchard and Diwan Sahib for the Cinema to-morrow at Bharatpur and to Deeg for Banjatra.

(I got a letter from H.H. Patiala *re* precedence and pensions which I have replied asking for certain details.)

Dewan Sahib showed me a petition from the absconding K. Bank clerk in which he says that he made the false entries under compulsion from Kishen, who threatened him with a gun. I asked him to find out, enquire and let me know.

NOTES, 2ND SEPTEMBER, 1927.

Dewan Sahib sent me a note *re* loan, etc., saying how A.G.G. was against the Debenture loan and money was wanted, etc., etc. I drafted a reply, but as it is no use making a controversy did not issue it, but 'phoned to Diwan Sahib to come and see me. He came and saw the note—and it was decided that he should go to Ajmer and find out from A.G.G. why he was against the loan, and to report on Tuesday or Wednesday. Diwan Sahib wants to tie us up with a Government loan. I said I refused to be tied up in this way, he said how are we to carry on. I said we could get a temporary loan of 10 lakhs from a Bank as he suggested, but not a 80 lakhs loan and thereby get tied up for 20 years—he is not satisfied but agreed to go and see A.G.G. He took P.A.'s letter.

2ND SEPTEMBER, FRIDAY.

Dewan Sahib came to discuss the loan matter. See notes—and papers concerned for details, but from his talk he is bent on forcing us to accept some degrading terms of the Government and thus tie us up for 20 odd years—I definitely told him I would never accept this. He said how were we to carry on. I told him that God would help—and things could go on well enough. He eventually on my insisting agreed to go and see A.G.G. on this

subject, but told me he had no hopes whatsoever as evidently he has put these people up to this. I cannot see why this change of attitude for he himself had depricated a Government loan before, however we can see what his report after his Abu visit is.

2. *Re* Jaipur loan he asked for the letter. I said I would tell my Secretary to send it, so that he could reply saying 'no thanks' to it.

3. Dewan Sahib then showed me a letter from the Municipality Simla demanding Rs. 20 odd from Dewine—on account of Vety. charges—saying should he reply saying he was not here. I said no, he should send the money and cut it from his pay.

3. Then Diwan Sahib said he wanted full lists of Departments but could not get these from Palace and Shikargah. I said they had been sent as far as I knew, but said if he would send up officially about this, I would see into it. He said that some people had given me the impression that he wished to pry into the contents of the bills. I said there was nothing shady in them and he was welcome to see any of them, however I did not believe that this was so, he said he had heard that this was my idea. I said 'Shak ki tau Dava Lukman bhi nahi karsaka" I could but say it was not so.

4. Then Diwan Sahib showed me a letter from Raoji Raghunath Singh asking if Bharat Vir was a State Paper or Private concern, to which he proposed to write a reply to the effect that it was a Private Paper to which State sent its official announcements. He said Raoji wanted to know this in connection with the printing of a genealogical tree in which Raojee's name did not appear in the said paper.

5. Diwan Sahib then showed me my note *re* Bhawar's case, and wanted me to take it back. I said he should put in on the file. He said in that case neither he or I would be competent to try the case. I said then we could send it outside for trial, in any case I had sent the note openly, and if he did not want to take it on file, he could return it with his opinion whatever it may be. I also said that I was absolutely ready to accept its return provided it was made officially but would not take it back and so hush up the real facts. He had to agree to deal with it.

6. The Diwan Sahib handed me 2 printed papers *re* Gurtu. I said I could not write to Baroda as I did not know him well enough, and also gave him all the other points as noted in the file. He then said he would write to Lallubhai Samaldass to

approach H.H. Baroda to let us use Gurtu as Consulting Engineer. *Re* Joshi I said he was fit for Distt. or Asstt. Engineer but not C.E. Then I said in the meantime we might take on Mr. Houldcroft for a year, and this would give us time to see Gurtu also, he said then he would settle terms, I said I would be writing to him and could do so, he said this would be a good thing.

7. Diwan Sahib then gave me a typed note *re* points on which he would like orders early—Details of these are on the file itself. They are briefly (1) Seat, (2) Definition of full powers, (3) Control of establishment, (4) Acceptance of advice.

(1) Seat. In this connection I told Diwan Sahib that the matter was receiving my fullest consideration and that in any case it would be decided before the Birthday Darbar.

(2) In this connexion I told Diwan Sahib that I was collecting files, and also waiting for P. Malaviya to come and would then take the whole matter up. However this was clear that he could not exercise other control than of the budgets on the Mily. or Departments under the Ijlas Khas. Diwan Sahib said he understood by his terms that he was fully concerned with these also. I told him that as the Shikargah which seemed to be the bone of contention, was the thorn irritating him, in view of the wild allegations of horrors being daily committed in it. I would much prefer him to have it and was prepared to transfer it as soon as he wanted but had not done so, so far as this would mean taking a lot of his time, as he would according to the established practice of the States have to supervise and attend beats, etc., which I considered unnecessary for my Diwan to do and so had saved him from this by keeping the department under my Chief of the Staff. *Re* the Military: I said he could have that provided he was willing to accept Military Rank—to this Diwan Sahib said that in Government the Secretary Army department was not a Military man. I said this was Bharatpur and not Government, and so what was in Government was no precedence for us—as we had no intention to copy Government even if we could. I told him he need not worry as it would only entail his turning out on Military Duty very seldom, only on my Birthday, Dasehra, Dauj-Inspections or manoeuvres, etc. I said it would be a great pleasure to me to be able to count him amongst my Military Officers and he said he would let me know of this later.

(3) This was considered or discussed.

(4) I asked Diwan Sahib if up to now I had gone against his advice in any case, and if so would he let me know in which.

He said I had not done so, but in view of the assurance I had given Government which they had shown him he would like orders on the subject. I said I had also given him a personal assurance, and had to the best of my knowledge kept to it. I said the only time I had not accepted his advice was when he had wanted me to hush up the Mangi case, and I had insisted to take openly the accused's statement. In this case I had ignored his advice as I felt my sense of justice demanded proper proceedings. Diwan Sahib said that that was not he considered any ignorance of his advice. I said it was of course—however as for any further guarantee *re* my accepting his advice I considered it superfluous, for if I did not take it without being certain that it was based on misunderstandings, etc., I according to the assurance, if any which Government had shown him evidently ran a sporting chance of being deposed. He said this was not what he was aiming at. I said naturally, but it should serve sufficient for him to be a proof that I would not uselessly or frivolously not take his advice, but as for any undertaking other than that already given I could not ever undertake to never disagree with him, as that was not humanly possible for a man placed in a responsible position such as me—Diwan Sahib then led me to believe that this also pertained in a way to my refusing to loan funds to the State for pay, etc., and also to the other matters relating to past procedure, in the Treasury, etc. I said these could all be kept until P. Malaviya's visit.

NOTES.

Dewan Sahib seems to be wanting to go in such a way as to badnam us and then be able to claim his 2 years' pay, etc. However I think we should try and smooth things over—although he has put his foot into it over many matters—due to his blind belief that we are hopeless and the Political department are correct in each of their allegations. I then asked *re* Ruparel case; he said he will bring it later.

6th September, Tuesday.

Dewan Sahib came and reported his visit to Ajmer as follows:—That he had a 1½ hours' talk with A.G.G. *re* loan and was able to convince him—and so the matter had been sent on from Ajmer—otherwise it was being sat upon then. Diwan Sahib showed me a note of the interview in which the reasons of A.G.G. for originally not supporting the loan are given in 3 paras. I asked Diwan Sahib to keep it on the file concerned. Diwan Sahib then

wished to go up to Simla—in this connexion—and I said he should do so on Friday. In connexion with this the Diwan Sahib said he had given the assurance that the loan would not be spent in creating further liabilities, and so he said the Government was putting a rope round his neck—I said it was nothing personal for the Diwan of the State would always be responsible when he said what guarantee there was after him.

2. *Re* Cursetjee's case he said he thought the State should not give security. I said that there was no harm in view of the fact that he had already by dealing with the matter involved us in it. He then said who should give the security suggesting Kishen—I said it was the duty of a person who normally represented the State to Government viz., F. & P. Secretary or Diwan—he said his Secretary will then give it.

3. Diwan Sahib then said he had heard rumours that I did not have confidence in him. I said that as I had told him even before he came, that I would the moment I lost confidence tell him straight and above board of it and so as no one could blame me for not being frank—he need not pay attention to rumours of which also I had told him in the very first interview.

4. I then told him *re* the General order of criminating the Officers of the State generally and without exception that he had issued and sent direct against rules to departments of which I had told his Secretary—as I considered it a mistake or Badmashi of the office, he said he will go into it, as it was clerks he had said and not Officers. I said I would be sending it also.

5. Dewan Sahib said he hoped to finish writing Adams' report in a day or so, and would put up his notes on 9th. I said he should get any material that P.A. may have too—by referring to F. & P.'s file *re* this. He said he did not know of any file *re* this in F. & P.—but will see and get papers—writing to-day to P.A.

24TH SEPTEMBER, SATURDAY.

Dewan Sahib came to see me and mentioned that the loan matter had been fully settled except on 2 points, one—that the Finance people said they did not like it to be free of income tax although as a special case they had arranged so with Mysore and second that the guarantee of the loan shall be the Bharatpur Darbar. This Dewan Sahib said was all—and added that he had tried to settle these points too and had explained in detail and

hoped that eventually they also would be done. I said in the second point there was nothing as the Darbar was the guarantee, and *re* the other I could not see what objection they could have when we paid the income tax—he said this was what Secretary could not himself settle.

2. Dewan Sahib then said that he had received a letter from Kishen *re* his case, but that he had sent it back to him asking him to take it back as it contained things irrelevant to the case. I said as I had it not before me I could not very well express any opinion. Dewan Sahib then said that he had on getting this letter—which he thought had been written by Rahim (to which I said I do not know) he had shown it to P. Malaviyaji—who had sent me the message that I should not issue the order to hang Mangi without seeing him. I said the case before me was not at a stage where any such order could be given, and so this was alright. Dewan Sahib then said I should order Kishen to take his petition back. I said that since this case had taken this turn I had intentionally not taken any interest or even discussed it with Kishen for it may be further misunderstood and therefore my now taking up this attitude was uncalled for and further I refused to advise him one way or the other under the circumstances *re* this case of his. He said I should get a copy of the letter and see it before I went to court. I said I am sorry I cannot take this kind of non-judicial action, but if as the Dewan Sahib said it contained any insults, etc., I was willing on it being put before me to take it up and clear my Dewan's position—for I was after all responsible for the honour and dignity of my Dewan. Dewan Sahib then said I should not take this letter on the file even if it was put before me. I said I would do so, if he would let me have a note to this effect and note *re* this on my table. Mangi was asked the meaning of his statement and said that he meant what was written and not what was implied by Dewan Sahib then.

The case was heard in open court and in one of the paras of Dewan Sahib's report the S.S.P. denied having said what he was supposed to have said.

Re the petition of Kishen which was put in, as was feared by me, in Court, because Dewan Sahib had not sent it. The Dewan Sahib said that the allegations *re* himself were false. I asked him repeatedly if he would like a proper enquiry being made to clear up the matter but he repeatedly denied it, saying that he wanted nothing except to register his protest.

Dewan Sahib sent his resignation at 8-30 p.m. to-day.

25TH SEPTEMBER, SUNDAY.

The resignation, its reply, and the official order as per copy attached issued:—

Copy of Resignation.

Bharatpur,
24th September, 1927.

My dear Maharaja Sahib,—

Conditions have reached a stage at which it has become exceedingly difficult for me to carry on my duties to my satisfaction. I was only waiting till I had accomplished the mission on which Your Highness sent me to Simla. I am glad I have been able to do so. Although the strictures passed on me by Your Highness will be duly explained, yet Your Highness' announcement in open court that Your Highness could not rely on me any longer has made it impossible for me to continue as Your Highness' Dewan and Chief Executive officer any longer. I am therefore constrained to request that Your Highness may be pleased to accept my resignation and permit me to leave by the afternoon train to-morrow. I came with the object of serving Your Highness in improving matter. I can assure Your Highness that I have striven honestly and loyally to serve Your Highness' best interests in the short time that I have had the privilege of working under you and I write to thank Your Highness most sincerely for the personal courtesy and consideration I have received at Your Highness' hands. It is unfortunate that circumstances not within my power have compelled me to tender my resignation. But I trust that we part friends. I can assure Your Highness that you can always depend upon me for any service I can render Your Highness without taking up employment.

I beg that Your Highness will kindly give me half an hour to-morrow morning to lay before Your Highness a few cases which I have with me.

As regards money matters my pay and T.A. will no doubt be remitted to me when money is available, but I trust Your Highness will be pleased to give an order that the loan raised from the Peoples' Bank of Northern India which was taken on the promise of adjustment within a month or so shall be paid before the expiry of three months from the date on which the money was raised, i.e., by the middle of October at the latest.

I remain as ever,

Your Highness' sincerely,

Reply.

25th September 1927.

Dear Raja Sahib,

I write to acknowledge your letter of the 24th September and to thank you for the gratitude you have expressed therein, for the courtesy and consideration which you are pleased to state as having been received from me during your service here as my Dewan.

I can but assure you that never has my duty to my State being more painful to me than in being compelled to take official cognizance of your judicial irregularities, which are still more unfortunate, if, as you kindly assure me, you have striven honestly and loyally to serve my best interests. I assure you, however, that personally as far as I am concerned we part friends and I heartedly reciprocate your kind offer of any services I may personally be able to render you in the future.

With the greatest regret I accept your resignation and gladly permit you to leave at any time and date completely convenient to yourself. As you wish to be relieved by this afternoon I am in deference to your wishes, as a special case, arranging for this, in spite of it being Sunday.

Regarding your desire for an interview I shall be very pleased to see you at 2 p.m. to-day.

It is unfortunate that in your parting letter you have considered it necessary to refer to certain so-called difficulties in carrying on your duties, which you say had reached a critical stage and that you had been contemplating resignation for some time. Though it is not pleasurable to dwell at this stage upon such matters yet I have to record that it has ever been my earnest personal desire and State policy to give you the fullest and completest co-operation and support and even to go out of my way where necessary to remove your difficulties. Under these circumstances it is indeed regrettable that you have considered it necessary at this stage to hint about your waning confidence in me or loyalty to my State or your intention to leave us. I am glad, however that regarding the strictures I had to pass on your judicial procedure yesterday, there is no misunderstanding and that you realise that our misfortune in this connection is final and so have abstained from discussing it.

Since you definitely and repeatedly in open court yesterday declined my offer to have any enquiry or take any further action beyond registering your protest against certain allegations regarding your alleged mistakes which incidentally however were not at all the basis of my strictures, there is nothing more to say on this subject.

As regards money matters, orders are being issued to have your pay and T.A., etc., paid today and about the Peoples Bank Loan, a report is being called for as nothing definite was known regarding this.

Again assuring you of my personal friendship.

I am,
Yours sincerely,

ALIA IJLAS KHAS, BHARATPUR.

Order.

The resignation of Raja Hari Kishen Kaul, C.S.I., C.I.E., Dewan, Bharatpur State, having been accepted by His Highness, it is hereby ordered that pending the return of Kanwar Hira Singh, Naib-Dewan, Lieut.-Colonel Kanwar Ghamandi Singh, C.V.R., will relieve the Raja Sahib, and take over as Actg. Dewan, while Mr. Ramchander Bhatnagar will take over as Actg. Naib Dewan, with effect from 12 noon to-day.

By His Highness' Command,

Bharatpur,
25th September, 1927.

Captain,
Secretary, Ijlas Khas.

Copy to:—

No. 13-d Mehkma Dewan Sahib.

No. 14-d Lt.-Col. Ghamandi Singh.

No. 15-d Mr. R. C. Bhatnagar.

Extract from "The Pioneer" dated the 29th September, 1927.

DEWAN REPROVED. BHARATPUR MURDER CASE SENSATION.

"CONTRADICTORY REMARKS."

ALLEGATIONS AGAINST HIGH STATE OFFICIAL.

RETRACTED CONFESSION.

Sensational developments have followed the retracted confession of a man in Bharatpur who was sentenced to death on a charge of murdering the nephew of the Chief of the Staff of the Maharaja. The accused, in pleading innocence, made the startling assertion that Raja Kishen, the Chief of the Staff, was implicated in the crime.

The prosecution story in connection with the murder case, was that on the 6th January, 1927, accused Mangi Lal, an employee of Raja Kishen, shot at and killed Mohkam Singh, nephew of Raja Kishen while the latter was sleeping. The report awakened Ghutni Singh, who was also wounded. Mangi Lal made a confession stating that he had committed the murder at the instance of Ghutni Singh. He repeated this confession in the court of the Sessions Judge, who held that the accused had committed the murder and was guilty also of attempting to murder another person and of attempting to commit suicide. He sentenced Mangi Lal to death.

MAHARAJA HEARS THE CASE.

The Maharaja himself decided to hear the case, after a full investigation by the Police which was conducted by Mr. Adams, Deputy Inspector General of the Punjab Criminal Investigation Department, who was specially deputed to undertake the proceedings; and also after the Diwan had issued a note on the report made by Police, stating that no evidence was available to substantiate the allegations made against Raja Kishen by the accused. The Diwan also recommended that the death sentence should be commuted to one of life imprisonment.

During the hearing of the case before the Maharaja Counsel for Raja Kishen said that a petition had been sent by his client to the Diwan to clear his position, but it had not been brought on the record. It appeared that Diwan had returned it to Raja Kishen on the ground that it contained a great deal of irrelevant matter. He, however, had suggested that the petition could be resubmitted when the alleged irrelevancies had been omitted.

The Maharaja, in order to determine the relevancy of the petition to the case, allowed counsel to file a printed copy of it, which was read in court.

In the course of the petition Raja Kishen alleged that the case was more political than judicial, and to elucidate this assertion he mentioned certain events from the time the Maharaja first assumed full ruling powers in 1918.

The mere fact, Raja Kishen alleged, of his taking over the charge of the administration of the State, was a source of annoyance to certain high officials. The present charge, he stated, was brought against him as a result of a conspiracy.

Raja Kishen also made certain statements against the Diwan of the State.

The Maharaja did not consider it necessary to bring Raja Kishen's petition on the file at that stage of the case. But since allegations were made in it against the head of his Administration he asked the Diwan if he desired to have an enquiry made in respect of them.

The Diwan replied that he did not desire an enquiry, but since the petition was read to the public gallery, he took the opportunity of asserting that whoever might have supplied the information to the petitioner had told him gross lies.

As the charges made against Raja Kishen in the accused's statement could not be substantiated, the Maharaja sent the case back to the Diwan.

But His Highness at the same time noted that on the same day two contradictory observations had been submitted to him about the case by the Diwan. In one the Diwan had upheld the conviction of the accused, but recommended that the capital sentence should be commuted to one of life imprisonment. In the other it was remarked that in view of the flaws in the case no British High Court would have the slightest hesitation in acquitting the accused.

His Highness could not, therefore, help recording in his order that his trust and confidence in an official would be destroyed if the official in question expressed such contradictory views.

His Highness further ordered that the original complete records of the investigation made by Mr. Adams should also be sent for officially.

A representative of "The Hindustan Times" understands that Raja Hari Kishen Kaul, the Diwan of Bharatpur, has resigned.

PART III.

CORRESPONDENCE WHICH PASSED BETWEEN THE BHARATPUR DARBAR AND THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA AFTER THE RESIGNATION OF RAJA HARI KISHEN KAUL AS DEWAN.

CHAPTER I.

CORRESPONDENCE.

D.O. letter No. 25-D., dated 26th September, 1927, from His Highness the Maharaja of Bharatpur, to Hon'ble Mr. L. W. Reynolds, C.I.E., M.C., I.C.S., Agent to the Governor-General in Rajputana.

I am very sorry indeed to inform you that I have had to accept Raja Hari Kishen Kaul's resignation yesterday, owing to my being unable to reconcile myself to trust, or repose confidence in, an officer who, for motives best known to himself, had put before me simultaneously, in a single case, two completely conflicting opinions. I have, therefore, to again trouble you, to very kindly help me, with your most valuable advice, in finding a suitable officer, who could at least be relied upon to be above-board and straightforward.

I am naturally anxious to get a Dewan with as little delay as possible, and would have immediately come up to see you, but the various ceremonies in connection with the Navaratri and Dasehra, make it impossible for me to leave Bharatpur, until after the Dasehra week. Therefore, unless you are coming down, as I hope, to honour us with a visit as promised, about that time, I will, if I may, come and see you; and would request you to kindly let me know what dates would be most convenient to you. In the meantime, I will discuss the matter with Colonel Pritchard, when he returns from Kotah.

I am very sorry indeed to give you so much personal trouble, but rely on your generosity to forgive me for thus intruding upon your leisure.

With respects to both Memsahibs and yourself.

D.O. letter No. 78-IV. Conf., dated 4th October, 1927, from the Agent to the Governor-General in Rajputana to His Highness the Maharaja of Bharatpur.

I delayed replying to your Highness' demi-official letter No. 25-D, dated the 26th September in the hopes that some more satisfactory explanation of Your Highness' reasons for dispensing with the services of Raja Hari Kishen Kaul would be forthcoming. I cannot accept the reasons Your Highness has given as in any way justifying the treatment which Your Highness appears to have accorded to a distinguished official who has the confidence not only of the Govt. of India but of several Ruling Princes. Your Highness must have been well aware that the censure in public of an official in the high position of Your Highness' Dewan must lead to his resignation if he was a man with any self-respect or regard for his own reputation. I can therefore draw no other conclusion but that Your Highness desired to get rid of Raja Hari Kishen Kaul and seized upon the pretext—in my opinion a very flimsy one—of his having given two opinions which Your Highness alleges to be contradictory in Mangi Lal's case. I find it difficult to reconcile Your Highness' treatment of Raja Hari Kishen Kaul with the repeated assurances which Your Highness gave me at the time of his appointment that you were only too ready to give him your support and co-operation and I fear that it is of little use my offering any further advice to Your Highness when there is so little prospect of the advice which I may give being followed.

Telegram dated 7th October, 1927, from "Brijendra" to "Rajputana," Mount Abu.

Received your letter of fourth. My Secretary has already wired for your programme so as to enable me to visit you. Interview will clear situation.

Letter dated 10th November, 1927, from the Agent to the Governor-General in Rajputana to His Highness the Maharaja of Bharatpur.

As Your Highness is aware, the position of affairs in your state has for some time past been causing anxiety to Government. It is now my painful duty to inform Your Highness that the

Government of India have instructed me to make to you the following communication. They have been forced to the conclusion that the finances of the Bharatpur State have been reduced by Your Highness' continual extravagance to a condition of chaos and the administration of the State paralysed. Your Highness has persistently ignored advice which has been repeatedly tendered to you and has given no consideration to the welfare of your State and of your subjects. The Government of India have, therefore, reluctantly come to the decision that in the interests of the future of Bharatpur State and of Your Highness' subjects it is necessary to consider the question of modifying Your Highness' powers. Unless, therefore, Your Highness otherwise desires the Governor-General under the terms of Resolution No. 426-R, dated the 29th October, 1920, will now proceed to appoint a Commission of Enquiry to conduct an investigation into the facts of the case and to offer advice. In accordance with the procedure laid down in the Resolution which I have quoted the Commission will consist of a Judicial Officer of not lower status than a Judge of a Chartered High Court and four members of high status, two of whom will be Ruling Princes.

I shall be obliged if Your Highness will inform me without fail within fourteen days from the date of the receipt of this letter whether Your Highness wishes that such a Commission shall be appointed. In the event of Your Highness not desiring a Commission to be appointed the Government of India will take such steps as they deem suitable to ascertain the facts of the case in order that they may be in a position to decide what action should ultimately be taken. Your Highness will, I feel sure, realise that in the course of the investigation whether undertaken by a Commission or otherwise, you should refrain from any action calculated to prejudice the impartial conduct of the enquiry. During the enquiry it will be necessary for Your Highness to reside in a place outside the limits of the territory of the Bharatpur State and not in its immediate vicinity. Your Highness must also abstain from taking an active part in the administration of the State which during Your absence will be entrusted to an Officer appointed by Government.

Letter dated 25th November, 1927, from His Highness the Maharaja of Bharatpur to the Agent to the Governor-General in Rajputana.

I write to acknowledge receipt on the 22nd instant of your letter informing me that it is proposed to modify my reigning powers; to appoint a Commission and, if I do not agree to this, to have an enquiry. I am given a fortnight within which to definitely give my decision as to whether I desire to accept a Commission or any other kind of enquiry.

I hope that you will appreciate my position and easily realise the fact that this decision involves a most important issue for my State. It may mean the turning point in many things, and being a decision of such vital and absorbing importance to my State and all my subjects, I would earnestly request you to extend the fortnight to one month, as I must consult the people and the friends of my State before I arrive at this most important decision.

The communication has reached me at a time when I am just emerging from serious attacks of fever, treatment for which I have received at the hands of General Sir Charles Macwatt, and I am still in a state of convalescence and not able to devote my full energies to the serious task before me.

As I am not strong enough at the present moment, nor in a fit state of health to deal with these important matters as carefully as I should like to do it is an additional ground for my asking you to request His Excellency the Viceroy for a little longer time during which I may also be able, by consulting Colonel Pritchard, to ascertain what is the advice of Govt. which I may have inadvertently ignored. As you know it has always been my State and personal policy to always carry out the wishes of the Government, as far as possible, and thus uphold in spirit and deed the Bharatpur traditions of unflinching loyalty and devotion to the person and throne of His Majesty the King Emperor.

Will you kindly give His Excellency my assurance that my request is not based on any idea of unnecessary delaying the issue or of any vacillation in any manner?

I shall be thankful for your kind and early reply.

The above letter was handed over to Political Agent, by His Highness personally.

(Sd.) R.N.S.

Letter dated 30th November 1927, from His Highness the Maharaja of Bharatpur to the Political Agent, Eastern Rajputana States, Bharatpur.

In reference to my letter of the 25th instant to Mr. Reynolds, in which I had said that I would take the opportunity of consulting you in finding what advice was tendered which I may have inadvertently ignored I was able to talk the matter over with you this afternoon. I told you that in spite of my having searched most carefully through every file, I was unable to find anything to show that any advice had ever been tendered. I also assured you that I could never have ignored any advice if any had been given to me, as it has always been my pleasure and privilege to do all in my power to carry out the wishes of the Government of India in all matters. You were kind enough in saying that as at this stage things had gone out of your hands, you could only help me by sending the matter up to the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General, if I would write to you on the subject.

I write, therefore, to thank you for your great personal kindness in suggesting this course and thus materially helping me and to request you to very kindly obtain for my guidance copies of correspondence in which any advice may have been tendered to me by the Government of India.

I again thank you, for your kindness which I very greatly appreciate.

D.O. letter No. 423-P-9-27, dated 2nd December 1927, from the Political Agent, Eastern Rajputana States, to His Highness the Maharaja of Bharatpur.

I write to inform Your Highness that I have received a telegram from Mr. Reynolds intimating that the Government of India have consented to extend by one week the period in which Your Highness was desired by Mr. Reynolds to reply to his letter of the 20th November 1927.

D.O. letter No. 78-IV, dated 2nd December 1927, from the Agent to the Governor-General in Rajputana to His Highness the Maharaja of Bharatpur.

As requested by Your Highness in your letter of 25th November your desire for an extension of the period of time allowed for your reply on the subject of the Commission of Enquiry was duly communicated to His Excellency the Viceroy and I am now to inform Your Highness that His Excellency has been pleased to extend the period by one week.

I have learnt with much regret from your letter and from Colonel Pritchard that Your Highness has been suffering from an attack of fever and I trust that you are now restored to health.

Note by the Princes assembled for the Standing Committee at Delhi, dated 10th December 1927.

The grounds which led the Government of India to consider the question of modifying His Highness' powers and the appointment of a Commission were:

(1) that the Finances of the Bharatpur State were reduced to a condition of chaos;

(2) that the Administration of the State was paralysed;

(3) that His Highness had persistently ignored an advice which had been repeatedly tendered to him.

His Highness the Maharaja of Bharatpur has expressed his readiness to have a Dewan appointed for 2 years with—

(1) full financial control;

(2) to give him His Highness' support in introducing necessary reforms and measures in the interests of the State;

(3) to have a full and free investigation into the misconduct of any officers or other persons who may be considered to be guilty of any serious misconduct and is fully prepared in the event of any offences being proved against them to have them severely punished.

Since all the objects which the Government of India had in view would be thus attained, the question of the appointment of a Commission does not at the present moment appear to be called for, nor with such an investigation being undertaken by the Dewan does there appear to be any necessity for any separate enquiry.

Note handed unsigned to His Highness Alwar by the Political Secretary and A.G.G. on 11th December 1927.

1. The Maharaja must write a letter refusing the Commission of Enquiry.

2. If he is to have another chance of remaining in his State as Ruler he must express in writing his willingness to agree to the conditions detailed in the attached Statement A.

3. His Highness must agree in writing that in the event of the Viceroy deciding, after experience that the scheme detailed under 2 above has proved for any reason unsatisfactory, he will accept any advice which His Excellency may give him. His Highness must understand that there will be no further offer of a Commission of Enquiry and the Viceroy will have discretion to take such action in the interests of the Bharatpur State as he may think fit to the extent of removing His Highness temporarily or permanently from Bharatpur and from all share in the administration.

A.

1. The Maharaja shall employ at once a British Officer selected by His Excellency as his Dewan, on such terms as the Government of India may consider suitable, and shall give him full powers administrative and financial. These powers shall be co-extensive with the powers hitherto exercised by His Highness as Ruler and shall include, inter alia, power to appoint and dismiss any State official.

2. The Dewan shall have full and complete control over all departments of the State, other than such Department or Departments as with his consent and subject to his financial control may be entrusted to His Highness. Provided that orders which by the practice of the State have required the approval of His Highness shall be considered by His Highness before effect is given to them. Each order shall be countersigned without

delay or equivocation. In the event of His Highness failing to countersign them within a reasonable time, the Dewan shall have authority to give effect to them with such countersignature.

3. State dues and revenues of all kinds shall be brought to account in the State Treasury and shall not be diverted to other purposes. No money shall be paid from the Treasury save on written authority of the Dewan or such officer or officers as he may specially empower in this behalf.

4. With a view to rehabilitate the State the Dewan shall draw up a scheme of financial and administrative reform for the approval of the Government of India.

5. His Highness shall give to the Dewan all the assistance in his power to enable him to ascertain the exact condition in all branches of the administration and to carry out such measures as the Dewan may consider necessary for their improvement in pursuance of the scheme approved by the Government of India.

6. His Highness will accept such provision as the Dewan considers reasonable for expenditure under items coming within his "privy purse" and will in no circumstances exceed it.

7. His Highness shall contract no debts or pledge his personal credit or that of the State in raising loans without obtaining the previous consent of the Dewan in writing.

8. His Highness shall banish forthwith from the State and not allow to return any individuals whose presence in Bharatpur the A.G.G. considers undesirable and no obstacles shall be placed in the way of the prosecution of any individual if the Dewan should consider a course desirable.

9. The Dewan shall be at liberty to consult the Political Agent without objection on any subject on which he may consider it desirable to do so.

10. His Highness will not interfere either directly or indirectly with the execution of any order given by the Dewan.

11. Should the Dewan pass any order in an important matter His Highness considers detrimental to the best interests of the State or contrary to the custom of the State, he may refer the matter to the Political Agent and if dissatisfied with his advice to the A.G.G.

Letter dated 13th December 1927, from His Highness the Maharaja of Bharatpur to the Agent to the Governor-General in Rajputana.

I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your letters of the 10th of November, and 2nd of December 1927, respectively. I would request you to kindly convey to His Excellency the Viceroy my most grateful thanks, for having granted me an extension of time, for submitting my reply to your letter of the 10th of November.

2. I have noted with great distress that the following allegations have been made against me:—

(a) That through my continual extravagance, the finances of the State have been reduced to a condition of chaos;

(b) That the administration of the State has been paralysed; and

(c) That I have persistently ignored advice, repeatedly given to me, and that I have given no consideration to the welfare of my State and my subjects.

Painful as all these charges are, the last is specially so, since the interest of my subjects and my State have ever been most dear to my heart, and my sole ambition has been to successfully promote their welfare. After consulting Colonel Pritchard, I had written to ask if I might kindly be informed of the specific cases of advice which I might have unwittingly ignored. But no reply has, so far been received, and I am still without enlightenment on this most vital point.

3. In view of the above allegations, you have informed me that the Government of India have decided to consider the question of modifying my powers, and that, unless I desire otherwise, His Excellency will now proceed, under the terms of Resolution No. 426-R, dated the 29th October 1920, to appoint a Commission of Enquiry, to conduct an investigation into the facts and offer advice.

4. I have given the fullest consideration possible to the matter, in the short period of time, allowed to me. I have tried to explore all possible avenues to have the matter settled, in an atmosphere of mutual trust and help; but unfortunately without success. I have, therefore, been driven to the necessity of agreeing to the appointment of a Commission of Enquiry under the terms of the Resolution, mentioned above, for the specific

purpose of conducting an investigation into the financial and administrative affairs of my State, and giving advice, with the ultimate object of modifying my powers, should the findings of the Commission justify such a measure. I accordingly gladly give the necessary assurance, that I shall refrain from any action, calculated to prejudice the impartial and just conduct of the enquiry.

5. I respectfully inform you, however, that I cannot persuade myself to agree to the conditions, proposed for my acceptance, in the latter half of the last paragraph of your letter of the 10th November 1927. These conditions are:—

(1) That during the proceedings of the enquiry, I should reside in a place, outside the limits of the territory of my State, and not in its immediate vicinity.

(2) That during the course of enquiry, I must abstain from taking any active part in the administration of my State.

(3) That during the enquiry, while residing outside my State, under condition (1) above, I should hand over the administration of my State to an Officer appointed by the Government of India.

6. You have yourself informed me that the proposed Commission is to be appointed under the terms of the Resolution of the Foreign and Political Department, dated the 29th Oct. 1920. In this Resolution, I do not find any warrant for the imposition of the 3 conditions mentioned above. As far as I can judge, the obvious object of those conditions seems to be to insure an "impartial conduct of the enquiry." It is not to prejudice me in any way; but I feel that the impartial enquiry, desired, will not be ensured by an insistence on those conditions. They imply to my mind a negation of my right to be afforded the fullest opportunities for representing my case. Moreover, if I will be permitted to point out, those conditions are inconsistent with the whole tenure and spirit of the Resolution in question; even more so with the policy which inspired and actuated the issue of the resolution, terms of which were, I believe, fixed with the approval of His Majesty's Government.

7. It is not my intention to make this letter unduly lengthy. But I cannot help recalling that the resolution in question was issued in response to the representations of the Princes themselves that, in the old days, their powers had often been taken away or curtailed, without any enquiry, which might have afford-

ed them an opportunity of stating their side of the case, and removing any misunderstandings. It was to ensure that the rights, dignities, powers and privileges of the rulers will not be summarily impaired, temporarily or permanently that safeguards were provided. On the 20th January 1919, addressing the Princes, His Excellency the Viceroy said, regarding the proposal of the Commission of Enquiry, that " this too is based on the recommendations of your committee, and I trust that in the definite formulation of this principle, Your Highnesses will recognise the desire of the Government of India to afford the amplest security against any risk of hasty or arbitrary treatment, in a matter which must always be one of deep concern to your order." I am confident that the spirit underlying these words will not be lost sight of. The safeguards referred to above were:—

(1) The composition of the Commission, as laid down.

(2) The concession to the Ruler concerned of the right to object to any commissioner, appointed.

(3) The concession of the right of representation by counsel or otherwise.

(4) The concession of the option to the Ruler to have the proceedings of the enquiry ordinarily treated as secret, and not published, except at the Ruler's desire, with the concurrence of the Government of India.

(5) The concession of the right of appeal of His Majesty's Secretary of State for India.

8. It is also provided that, except in the case of grave danger to the public safety, which does not at all exist in the present case, the Government of India will not take any immediate action, against the Ruler concerned, such, for example, as would be involved, in the enforcement of the three aforesaid conditions, to which I find myself constrained to record my earnest protest.

9. I would add that the proposal which requires me to hand over the administration of my State, to an Officer appointed by the Government of India, during the progress of the enquiry, is tantamount to a temporary deposition, whereas the condition that I would remain away from my State during that time is calculated to deprive me of the opportunity of contesting malicious allegations against me, at the right psychological moment. Nor do the conditions, desired to be imposed on me, appear to be

invariably adopted when the conduct either of a public servant or even a private citizen forms the subject of an enquiry. It would seem inequitable that this most elementary right should be denied to a ruling Prince.

10. I need not assign further reasons for my inability to accept the 3 conditions, mentioned above. In the event of the Government of India disregarding my objection to them, I would respectfully submit that cause would arise for an appeal to His Majesty's Government, on this preliminary issue. But I most earnestly hope that such a necessity will not occur, and that I may look to His Excellency's Government for assistance, rather than be involved in the unnecessary and heavy expense of an appeal, at this stage; or such other constitutional action, which my advisers may recommend.

11. In conclusion, I would request that if the Government of India appoint a Commission, allowing my objection to prevail, they would be so kind and sympathetic as to afford me ample time to engage counsel, in India and England, to study and prepare my case.

D.-O. letter No. 78-IV, dated the 21st December 1927, from the Agent to the Governor-General in Rajputana to His Highness Shri Maharaja Sahib Bahadur of Bharatpur.

I write to acknowledge the receipt of Your Highness' letter dated 13th December and to inform Your Highness that its contents were duly communicated to the Government of India.

With reference to Your Highness' statement that you agree to the appointment of a Commission of Enquiry but that you cannot persuade yourself to agree to the conditions proposed for your acceptance in the latter half of the last paragraph of my letter of the 10th November 1927, I am desired to inform Your Highness that the orders relating to the general procedure to be observed pending the result of a Commission of Enquiry including the power of the Government of India temporarily to remove a ruler from the administration of his State when it is considered desirable to do so have been confirmed by His Majesty's Secretary of State. The letter has also communicated his approval to all details of the action which has now been taken with reference to the Bharatpur State in particular. I am therefore to request Your Highness to comply with those orders without delay.

As regards the last paragraph of Your Highness' letter I am to say that reasonable time will be given to Your Highness to engage Counsel to prepare your case.

I remain, with much consideration.

D.O. letter dated the 23rd December 1927, from His Highness Shri Maharaja Sahib Bahadur of Bharatpur to the Agent to the Governor-General in Rajputana.

I write to acknowledge receipt of your letter dated the 21st December 1927, and to say that I have already communicated it to some of my brother Princes and my Counsel. Immediately on receiving their advice I shall send my reply.

I am sure you will realise my position and agree that it is not possible for me to come to any decision on such momentous subjects, without the consultation referred to above.

Letter dated 26th December 1927, from the Political Agent to His Highness the Maharaja of Bharatpur.

With reference to Your Highness' letter of the 23rd December 1927 to the Hon'ble L. W. Reynolds, I am desired to inform Your Highness that the Government of India can allow Your Highness no further time in which to comply with the advice which has already been given to Your Highness, and that they require Your Highness to comply at once with that advice.

I am to add that if Your Highness fails to comply with the advice which Your Highness has received within one week of the receipt by Your Highness of this letter the Government of India will take such further action as they deem fit.

Telegram dated 27th December 1927 from Rajendra Kaur, Maharani Bharatpur, to Her Excellency Lady Irwin, Viceregal Lodge, Delhi.

May I solicit immediate interview with Your Excellency and with Viceroy. I am anxious to place before Your Excellencies certain matters relating to our State and request Your Excellencies' help and guidance in removing misconceptions which may, I fear, lead to consequences severely affecting ourselves. It is necessary

that Viceroy should know the true facts before deciding on final action. Feel certain Your Excellencies' sympathetic understanding of our position will avert difficulties. Willing to meet at any place and time Your Excellencies find convenient. Matter extremely urgent and request early appointment.

Copy of a telegram dated 27th December 1927 from " Brijendra " to " Polindia."

Met Maharaja Patiala. His talk leads me apprehend there is grave misunderstanding in mind of Government about my attitude and actions. I feel that personal interview with Viceroy necessary to clear up misconceptions and place all the facts before him before final decision. I have been waiting to have this opportunity for long time and feel confident that H. E. will not deny me this favour at this stage. I am not wiring to Viceroy as he is unwell. Will you kindly place this matter before H. E. and inform me what time and place will suit him to see me.

Telegram dated Bombay the 28th December, 1927, from Dr. Sapru to His Highness Shri Maharaja Sahib Bahadur of Bharatpur.

Am presiding over Conference here. Can reach Bharatpur January first, meanwhile I suggest representation to Government and Secretary of State protesting against being required to leave State which is not warranted by terms of resolution or nature of enquiry and inconsistent with your treaty rights. Such action can be justified only by straining residuary powers which is unjustified by facts hitherto alleged.

Letter dated 28th December 1927, from His Highness Shri Maharaja Sahib Bahadur of Bharatpur, to the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General in Rajputana.

I write to acknowledge receipt of Colonel Pritchard's D.O. letter No. 469-P-9-27, dated the 26th December 1927, informing me that the Government of India can allow me no further time in which to comply with the advice which has already been given to me by them.

I have given the matter my most anxious consideration since my letter to you dated the 13th December 1927 and having regard to the friendly alliance which has always existed and still exists

between my house and the British Government and my earnest desire to continue the same, I have decided to accept the advice which has been given to me. I shall therefore reside in a place outside the limits of my State and not in its immediate vicinity during the enquiry which will be held by the Commission to be appointed. I shall also during that time abstain from taking an active part in the administration of my State, which will during my absence be entrusted to an officer appointed by Government.

I should, however, add that though the friendly relations which have existed between my house and the British Government have prompted me to accept the advice given to me, I cannot but feel that the said advice is not in accordance with the terms of the treaties between my State and the British Government,—terms which have always been and still are sacred to me and my house. I must therefore enter my respectful but firm protest against my being required to comply with such advice notwithstanding the assurances given in my said letter of the 13th December 1927. And I maintain that compliance with such advice cannot impose upon me or upon my house the obligation of treating the subject of my rights and privileges under the said treaties and under the Government of India Resolution No. 426-R, dated the 29th October 1920, as closed.

Finally, I hope that now that I have complied with the advice given to me, His Excellency the Viceroy and his Government will feel assured—if any assurance were needed—that I on my part am equally anxious with the Government of India to secure the impartial conduct of the proposed enquiry.

Telegram dated New Delhi, the 28th December 1927, from "Polindia," to His Highness Shri Maharaja Sahib Bahadur of Bharatpur.

Lady Irwin has received Her Highness' telegram. I have also communicated your telegram to Viceroy. His Excellency's medical advisers have forbidden him to do any work at present but in deference to your appeal His Excellency feels that he cannot refuse the personal interview you desire. This must however in circumstances of Viceroy's health be brief. Viceroy will accordingly be glad to see you to-morrow afternoon at 3 o'clock. If Your Highness can make this convenient please wire at once whether to expect you in these circumstances. It does not seem necessary for Her Highness to come to Delhi to see Lady Irwin.

Terms drawn in consultation with Mr. Jayakar, Dr. Bose and His Highness Maharaj Rana of Dholpur, regarding the appointment of a Dewan.

I agree to employ as my Dewan, at once any British Officer selected by His Excellency, on such terms as the Government of India consider suitable.

I shall give him all financial and administrative powers under the constitution of the State, including power to appoint or dismiss any State official.

State dues and revenues of all kinds shall be brought to account in the State Treasury, and shall not be diverted to other purposes.

The Dewan shall draw up a scheme of financial and administrative reform, which shall be submitted to His Excellency, for the approval of the Government of India.

I shall give to the Dewan all the assistance in my power to enable him to ascertain the exact condition in all branches of the administration, and shall carry out such measures as may be necessary for their improvement.

I shall accept such provision towards my Privy Purse, consistent with my rank and dignity as may be fixed from time to time, according to circumstances in consultation with the Government of India, and will not exceed it.

I shall not interfere with the freedom of any enquiry, judicial or administrative, into the conduct of any State official, which may be necessary for the benefit of the administration, and shall abide by the conclusions of such enquiry, even to the extent of banishing from the State persons proved undesirable.

Should any difference arise between myself and the Dewan, with reference to any question vital to the best interests of the State, or under the custom of the State (Rewaz Riasat), I shall be at liberty to refer the matter to the Government of India for their kind advice.

Names suggested for the appointment of a Dewan.

1. Colonel Burke.
2. Colonel St. John.
3. Major Tate.
4. Colonel Macnabb.

5. Colonel Ogilvie.
6. Mr. Wingate.
7. Mr. Mackenzie (added afterwards).

Letter dated 29th December 1927, from His Highness the Maharaja of Bharatpur to His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General of India. (Drafted by Mr. P. C. Watson.)

I feel honoured by Your Excellency's having at much personal inconvenience granted me an interview this afternoon to lay the affairs of my State before Your Excellency.

I now write to confirm what I had told Your Excellency that I desire to place myself and my State wholly in Your Excellency's hands and am ready to accept whatever advice Your Excellency may be kind enough to vouchsafe to me. I submit for Your Excellency's perusal the draft of conditions regarding a Dewan which I showed to you at the interview which I hope will receive Your Excellency's kind and sympathetic consideration.

I wish again to assure Your Excellency that I will with pleasure abide by whatever advice Your Excellency may be pleased to give me in this and all other matters.

In these circumstances I no longer desire to pursue the question of a Commission my acceptance of which therefore may now be considered as cancelled.

Letter dated 5th January 1928, from F. and P. Secretary, Government of India, to His Highness the Maharaja of Bharatpur.

His Excellency was very sorry to learn from General MacWatt's telegram received this morning that Your Highness was unwell and unable to come to Delhi as arranged. He trusts that you will soon be completely recovered.

Since I am accompanying His Excellency next week, I have, with His Excellency's approval, discussed with Mr. Reynolds the draft 'conditions' put forward by Your Highness and we have in the light of them modified somewhat the wording but not the sense of the 'conditions' originally shown to you. His Excellency understands that the Agent to the Governor-General proposes to visit Bharatpur in the immediate future and in the circumstances he thinks that you had better discuss with him there the

' conditions ' as now drafted and lay before him any further considerations that you may wish to put forward. The Viceroy will finally decide how to advise you after hearing from Mr. Reynolds.

Trusting that Your Highness will soon be convalescent and with kindest regards.

Letter dated 6th January 1928 from His Highness the Maharaja of Bharatpur to His Highness the Maharaja of Dholpur.

I have received a letter from Mr. Watson, which I send with Hira for Your Highness' and told him that I had received this letter and explained that I was alright again now, as I had had only a severe colic which lasted only a few hours, and the reason General MacWatt wired to say I could not come up for two days was to enable me to recover from the drowsiness of the morphine injection which takes at least 24 hours to wear off. I then said that I was ready to come up on the 8th for the discussion and on this date Mr. Reynolds could also reach Delhi if wired for. Mr. Watson said this was not possible, and in any case the Viceroy had let them discuss the matter fully, and now I should tell Mr. Reynolds anything I had to say, as H. E. did not wish to see me any more. I said this was not what was settled, and as I had left the matter in H. E.'s hands we could hardly settle anything without seeing him. Mr. Watson said that as there is no question of any change in the terms whatsoever he did not see what the Viceroy could do; and after all he had not accepted our terms. I said I never implied that he had promised to accept those terms fully, but I certainly fully understood that they would be considered by him after we had discussed them. I then asked when H.E. would be back, and he said it will do no good as H.E. has left everything to the A.G.G. and him. I again said I could not do anything without seeing H.E. as I had left everything in his hands and he said then that H.E. will be returning on about the 15th, but that I must deal with the A.G.G., who he said was coming in a few days. I then phoned to Ajmer, and asked Mr. Reynolds, and he said he was coming here on the 9th Monday.

I. The following persons must be banished forthwith from the State and not be allowed to return:—

Raja Kishen
Rao Bhagwat Singh
Jagannath Adhikari
Seth Damodar Lal.

II. A British Officer selected by the Viceroy shall be employed as Dewan of the State at once on such terms as the Government of India considers suitable.

III. The Dewan shall have full financial and administrative powers, including power to appoint or dismiss any State official. He shall have full and complete control over all departments of the State other than the Palace Department and such other departments as hereafter, with the consent of the Government of India and subject to Budget provision, are retained by His Highness. Except in regard to these departments no orders shall issue save by the written authority of the Dewan or of such officer or officers as may be empowered by him. There will be no interference either direct or indirect with the execution of the orders given by the Dewan.

IV. State dues and revenues of all kinds shall be brought to account in the State Treasury and shall not be diverted to other purposes. No money shall be paid from the Treasury save on written authority of the Dewan or such officer or officers as he may empower in his behalf.

V. The Dewan shall draw up a scheme of financial and administrative reform, which shall be submitted for the approval of the Government of India.

VI. The Dewan shall be given by His Highness all assistance in his power to enable him to ascertain the exact condition in all branches of the administration and to carry out such measures as the Dewan may consider necessary for their improvement.

VII. The Maharaja will accept such annual provision for his 'Privy Purse' expenditure as may be fixed by the Government of India from time to time and is consistent with his rank and dignity and the financial position of the State and will in no circumstances exceed it. His Highness will contract no debts in excess of the annual provision nor pledge his credit or that of the State in raising loans without the written concurrence of the Dewan.

VIII. His Highness will not interfere with the freedom of any enquiry, financial or administrative, into the conduct of any State official or other individual, which the Dewan may consider necessary and shall abide by the conclusions of such enquiry.

IX. Should any difference arise between His Highness and the Dewan with reference to any orders issued by the latter, which His Highness considers detrimental to the best interests of the State or contrary to the custom of the State, it may be referred through the Political Agent, to the Agent to the Governor-

General, for his advice which will be accepted by His Highness. If the Agent to the Governor-General considers the question of sufficient importance he may refer it to the Government of India for their opinion.

X. The Dewan shall be at liberty to consult the Political Agent without objection on any subject on which he may consider it desirable to do so.

MEMORANDUM.

(Handed to the Hon'ble A.G.G. on the 10th January 1928.)

Mr. Reynolds gave me the honour and pleasure of a visit, on the 9th and 10th January, in connexion with Mr. Watson's letter of the 5th of January. I called at the Agency at noon, on the 9th, with His Highness of Dholpur. Mr. Reynolds handed over to me a type-written note, and asked me to express my views thereon. But before accepting it, I explained my position, at the very outset, as follows:—

The position, as far as I was concerned, was that having put myself and my State, wholly in the hands of H. E. the Viceroy, and having assured His Excellency that I would be ever ready to accept and abide by any advice, which he might be pleased to vouchsafe to me, in all matters there was left nothing which could form the subject of our discussion. I understood that our meeting with Mr. Reynolds, which would have taken place at Delhi on the 5th January, but for my inability to attend, on account of an attack of colic, was merely a matter of formality and courtesy. The draft 'conditions' which we had worked out and submitted to His Excellency, at our interview were no doubt intended to form the basis of a possible settlement; but when, in response to His Excellency's patient and sympathetic consideration, shown in trying to understand and realise my position as well as my difficulties, I had given my word that I would unreservedly place myself and my State, in His Excellency's hand, and follow his advice, these conditions lost their significance. They were subsequently submitted to His Excellency to indicate what our feelings were in the matter.

Since the receipt of Mr. Watson's letter of the 5th of January, I felt as if there was some misunderstanding somewhere. So I rang him up to try to find out from him what discussion, I was to have with the A.G.G., after I had put the whole matter,

entirely in the hands of His Excellency. I understood from him that it was the wish of His Excellency the Viceroy that I should discuss with Mr. Reynolds, the ' conditions ' he was bringing to me.

I therefore explained to Mr. Reynolds that having already placed myself, unreservedly, in His Excellency's hands, the very discussion, on my part, one way or another, of any conditions whatsoever, would be contradictory to my pledge to His Excellency, viz., that I commit myself entirely to his care and that his advice will be binding on me. On the other hand, I could not very well afford to ignore His Excellency's wish that I should discuss the matter with Mr. Reynolds. So I agreed to accept the note, without prejudice to my personal pledge, which is sacred to me. On Mr. Reynolds giving me the necessary assurance that my discussion is not likely to be misunderstood, or mis-interpreted, I consented to express my views, on the different ' conditions,' after due consideration, in the evening.

As certain points were not clear, His Highness Dholpur very kindly visited Mr. Reynolds, with a view to having more light thrown upon them. Discussing the injustice and inequity, involved in the summary banishment of specified persons, Mr. Reynolds explained that this was what H. E. the Viceroy desired, and that he was unable to discuss the reasons or grounds, on which the act of banishment was to be based. H. H. Dholpur then asked whether His Excellency would definitely order H. H. Bharatpur to do this, but he understood that this would most probably not be done. Mr. Reynolds asked whether H. H. Bharatpur was afraid that these people would turn against him, if this action was taken. His Highness the Maharaj Rana said that he considered them far too loyal to adopt such an attitude, but it was the consideration of the opinion of the public both in and outside the State, which deters His Highness from taking an action, so liable of being misunderstood. Mr. Reynolds said that he realised that it was certainly a very unpleasant thing for me to do, but he was powerless to discuss it.

We again met at 7 p.m. and after repeating, with more emphasis, if possible, in order to make my position absolutely clear, what had been said in the morning, I expressed my views on the ' conditions ' as follows:—

(a) Condition I lays down that four specified persons must be banished forthwith from the State and not allowed to return. In my interview with H. E. the Viceroy, I had fully submitted my viewpoint on this

question of banishment. I had expressed my greatest willingness to punish or banish any person or persons, against whom definite charges are brought and who have been given a fair and judicial trial, in any tribunal of Law. It is revolting against my conscience and sense of justice to banish any person, whatsoever without stating charges and proving them. I had clearly submitted that H. E. would never require me to do anything, which might be against justice and equity, and H. E. was pleased to remark that he certainly would not ask me to do anything unjust. I would, therefore, submit that these 4 persons may be put on their trial and punished according to Law. To the question that in an open trial lots of dirty linen might be washed, my assurance to His Excellency was that that process would not soil my clothes in any sense whatsoever. The act of banishment is a serious affair, and as a Ruler, I would naturally hesitate, without the authority of Law.

(b) In condition III it is proposed to put certain departments under me. I explained to Mr. Reynolds that as Mr. Mackenzie was being given to me, in mutual trust and confidence, every department of the State would be as much mine as of my Dewan's. Therefore I felt that any such reservation or transfer of departments was not only unnecessary, but an arrangement likely to adversely affect our goodwill and co-operation. Mr. Reynolds then referred to the Palace Department but I explained to him that apart from the Privy Purse Grant, the Palace was a department in no way different from any other department such as the P.W.D., Stables, Gardens or Kothi Khas, etc., and therefore it did not concern me personally, more or less, than any of them.

(c) In condition IX it is laid down that "should any difference arise between H.H. and the Dewan, it may be referred through the P.A., to the A.G.G., for his advice, which will be accepted by His Highness." The A.G.G. alone, it appears, will be competent to approach the Government of India. This part of the 'condition' seems to aim at debarring me, personally and direct, from approaching His Excellency

the Viceroy, whereas the contrary should be the rule. In my opinion, it should be that in cases where there is disagreement, both parties should be able to approach the Government of India, and in no circumstances should I lose the benefit of the personal contact with and the advice of His Excellency.

Mr. Reynolds then informed me that it was not possible to send Mr. Mackenzie here. Having understood from His Excellency that he had more or less definitely settled to send him to me, this information caused us great disappointment, since I have been expecting to receive him immediately.

Then the panel of 6 names was considered, and without prejudice to His Excellency's own selection, I made the following remarks:—

Three of these officers, viz., Col. Burke, Col. Mac Nabb, and Major Tate, it seemed had had actual administrative experience. Of these the last named had, when he visited me, a few months ago, expressed his willingness to come as my Dewan. I was actually taking up the question of asking for his services, when suddenly matters took a different turn. Eventually, Mr. Reynolds suggested the possibility of Mr. Wingate being sent, but added that he, of course, had had no administrative experience. I assured him, however, that knowing Mr. Wingate as being a remarkably clever officer, his lack of experience would not be a very great handicap, since I was fully prepared to assist him to get to know things.

Finally, I repeated again, with all the emphasis at my command, that I have placed myself and my State unreservedly in His Excellency's hands. For that reason alone the necessity for the discussion of 'conditions' as such, does not remain. The one condition I have already accepted is that I shall follow without demur His Excellency's advice. That implies that I shall do what he wishes. The Officer he selects to work here will be the concrete expression of his wishes. This Officer I believe is coming here as my friend, and the friend of my State. He is not coming to humiliate me, nor to lower me in the esteem of my own Subjects or of the world outside, but to foster my prestige and improve my State. Therefore, I am prepared to give him carte blanche. This should cover everything, and I am willing to put this down in writing. It is not necessary to specify any 'conditions' or to go into any details. Trust begets trust. I only ask for an opportunity to demonstrate that I am sincere, that I mean what I say. Actions speak louder than words, and I hope to

show, as soon as I get my Dewan, that I am most anxious to reap the benefit of his initiative, his experience, and his industry.

For me to discuss 'conditions' or for you to impose them, would imply a lack of mutual confidence. I want to reserve nothing and I seek no loopholes, therefore the necessity for stopping them does not remain. Let the Dewan come, and do exactly what is necessary. If I obstruct him, it would be time to remind me that I have gone back upon the understanding I gave. Give me the chance to prove that I am earnest and I will give the Dewan every chance to carry on the necessary reforms. In general terms, I repeat that I gladly give the Dewan unfettered discretion to act by me and my State the part of a friend and well-wisher.

I wish you would kindly tell His Excellency this from me.

Letter dated 14th January, 1928, from His Highness the Maharaja of Bharatpur, to Jam Sahib.

I hope Your Highness has received my letter with which I had sent you a copy of Mr. Reynolds' letter of the 23rd December, 1927. I am now writing to Your Highness everything which took place subsequent to the receipt of that letter. On receipt of this letter I wrote to him to say that I could not possibly give him my final decision, without first consulting my brother princes, as well as my Lawyers. In reply to this Col. Pritchard, P.A., wrote to me on 26th December saying that the Govt. of India could not allow me further time, in which to comply with their advice, and that I was to give my reply within a week, failing which I was told, Government would take such action as they deemed fit. Meanwhile H.H. Patiala kindly came down, being sent by the Political Secretary to tell me that Govt. were not going to relax their attitude, and would even arrest me if I refused to leave immediately. I was further told that H.E. appeared to be labouring under certain misconceptions, such as my going into the fort, and taking up arms, etc., *re* my attitude and intentions. H.H. also told me that if I did not obey the Government I would be jeopardising the position of all my order and therefore as Chancellor and my brother he implored me to comply. In these circumstances I had no alternative left open to me but that of acquiescing in the demand, so I wrote on the 28th December under a strong protest that I would leave my State during the course of the Enquiry. I also telegraphed to Mr. Watson on the 27th December asking for an interview with H.E. with a view to

removing those misconceptions. On the 28th Political Secretary wired to say H.E. would see me in the afternoon of the 29th in spite of weak health. Accordingly I went up, H.H. Dholpur accompanying me, and had an interview with H.E. At the interview at the very outset I submitted to the Viceroy that I wanted nothing but bare justice and pointed that some of the conditions proposed for my acceptance were wholly inconsistent both with the terms of the resolution and my treaty rights. H.E. was most sympathetic and to my mind was very sincere in his desire to help me. So he asked me if I could put complete trust in him and leave matters entirely in his hands. In the face of this transparent sympathy and consideration, shown to me at a time when his medical advisors had forbidden him all work, I could Your Highness very kindly enlighten him on the subject, in the light of these developments. May I further request you, to kindly also convey my grateful thanks to him for the interest, he has so kindly taken in my affairs. If possible, I shall be delighted to meet him.

I can never adequately thank Your Highness, for your constant and valuable advice, so frankly and readily given to me. What the pen cannot ever express, the heart abundantly feels.

With due respects, and kindest regards.

Copy of letter from the Political Agent to His Highness the Maharaja of Bharatpur.

CONFIDENTIAL.

D. O. No. 26 C.

Bharatpur Agency,
Camp Karauli,
The 7th February 1928.

My dear Maharaja Sahib,

I am desired to send to Your Highness the enclosed letter from His Excellency the Viceroy

Yours sincerely,
(Sd.) H. R. N. PRITCHARD.

Copy of letter dated the 31st January 1928 from His Excellency the Viceroy to His Highness the Maharaja of Bharatpur.

My dear Maharaja,

Will you please refer to your letter of the 29th December 1927, in which you cancelled your acceptance of the offer of the Government of India of a Commission of Enquiry and expressed your readiness to concur in any measure which I may consider necessary for the rehabilitation of your State?

I am glad to inform Your Highness that I am able to fall in with your wishes and to send Mr. D. G. Mackenzie as your new Dewan. I have every confidence that he is an excellent choice and possesses all the qualities that are required for the discharge of his onerous duties. Mr. Mackenzie will reach Bharatpur shortly and the terms regarding his pay and other easements will be duly communicated to Your Highness. I trust that Your Highness will give him your full confidence and complete cooperation. In order that the situation may be clear and to avoid difficulties arising, I advise Your Highness to accept the conditions attached as an appendix to this letter to regulate the working of the new arrangement. I feel that these are essential and must be observed if the Scheme now initiated is to be a success.

Further, I advise Your Highness to banish forthwith from the State and not permit to return the four persons whose names are given in the Margin; and I shall expect to hear from Your Highness that this has been done within a week of the receipt of this letter.

1. Raja Kishen.
2. Bhagwat Singh.
3. Jagannath Adhakari.
4. Chaudhri Damodar Lal.

I earnestly hope that Your Highness will cooperate cordially and sincerely to make the arrangements successful, because if the issue is otherwise I shall be reluctantly compelled to advise further measures to secure the ends which we have in view.

APPENDIX.

Memorandum of Conditions.

I. A British Officer selected by the Viceroy shall be employed as Dewan of the State at once on such terms as the Government of India considers suitable.

II. The Dewan shall have full financial and administrative powers, including power to appoint or dismiss any State official. He shall have full and complete control over all Departments and branches of the administration other than those the expenditure on which is defrayed from the Privy Purse under the arrangement made in condition VI. Except in regard to these Departments the expenditure on which is met from the Privy Purse, no orders shall issue save by the written authority of the Dewan or of such officer or officers as may be empowered by him. There will be no interference either direct or indirect with the execution of the orders given by the Dewan.

III. State dues and revenues of all kinds shall be brought to account in the state treasury and shall not be diverted to other purposes. No money shall be paid from the Treasury save on written authority of the Dewan or such officer or officers as he may empower in this behalf.

IV. The Dewan shall draw up a scheme of financial and administrative reform, which shall be submitted for the approval of the Government of India.

V. The Dewan shall be given by His Highness all assistance in his power to enable him to ascertain the exact condition in all branches of the administration and to carry out such measures as the Dewan may consider necessary for their improvement.

VI. The Maharaja will accept such annual provision for his 'Privy Purse' expenditure as may be fixed by the Government of India from time to time and is consistent with his rank and dignity and the financial position of the State, and will in no circumstances exceed it. His Highness will contract no debts in excess of the annual provision or pledge his credit or that of the State in raising loans without the written concurrence of the Dewan.

VII. His Highness will not interfere with the freedom of any enquiry, financial or administrative, into the conduct of any State official or other individual, which the Dewan may consider necessary, and shall abide by the conclusions of such enquiry.

VIII. Should any difference arise between His Highness and the Dewan with reference to any orders issued by the latter which His Highness considers detrimental to the best interests of the State or contrary to the custom of the State, it may be referred through the Political Agent to the Agent to the Governor General for his advice, which will be accepted by His Highness. Should His Highness be dissatisfied with the advice given by the Agent to the Governor General, the question at issue will, if His Highness so desire, be referred for the orders of the Government of India.

IX. The Dewan shall be at liberty to consult the Political Agent without objection on any subject on which he may consider it necessary to do so.

Extracts from Official Diary.

THURSDAY 9TH FEBRUARY 1928.

On the 8th February received a wire from P. A. saying Mr. Mackenzie was arriving on 9th at 5-45 p.m. Got Dewan's house ready for him and also a room at the Palace in case he was alone.

and went down to Station to meet him. While going was handed a letter, which had been received by the after-noon post evidently which I opened but was not able to peruse. At the Station P. A. said he had arranged for Mr. Mackenzie to stay with him and so all our arrangements were no use. Then while driving to the Agency met a Dholpur car and was told His Highness Dholpur was at Palace. At the Agency as I wished to see Mr. Mackenzie asked him to come to dinner with me, but P. A. refused on his behalf saying that he had so many things to talk to him before he could be allowed to see me but I said that as he had come as my Dewan I should have a right to see him. Then it was agreed that Mr. Mackenzie would come and see me after dinner for a few minutes, as Colonel Pritchard said he could not spare him for more. I returned to Moti Mahal and read a letter with His Highness Dholpur—His Highness was greatly surprised—and said that the matter was impossible but I said that having given His Excellency my word I had to carry it out and so I would Issue the Banishment Order—and regarding the other "Condition", which seemed to me against the expressed wishes of H. E. at interview—I would like to consider and consult more than was now possible. H. H. said he would get at once into touch with Colonel Haksar, while I said I would go up to Delhi and consult Mr. Jayakar and Sir Leslie Scott, the latter, to see if my issuing the Banishment Order would not in any way be detrimental to the cause of the States which was now under review.

Mr. Mackenzie came at 10-30 p.m. and in front of His Highness Dholpur I told him that as I had known him before—he came to my State as my friend and therefore inspite of my being made out by the Political Department as a most unreliable, inconsistent untrustworthy person—I was going to trust and help him fully—and that he can be assured that he will receive nothing but fullest and true cooperation from me in all constitutional matters. I distinctly said that coming with political prejudices—and fresh from political discussion—I neither expect him or urge on him to believe a word I say but that he would be equally well advised if he also took the other side of the story with caution as owing to Rao Raja

Raghunath Singh, my uncle and his parties' machinations all these Political misunderstandings had been created. I wished Mr. Mackenzie to understand fully that this party was distinctly against me and that no friend of mine could be their friend or vice versa. I also said that unfortunately Col. Pritchard gave his ear to these men and so his ideas may be distorted and therefore he should be careful to first sort out fiction from facts before he made any mature view on any point. After this Mr. Mackenzie apologised for going to the Agency instead of coming to me—and I said that though naturally I had felt hurt at this—I now fully understood how the P. A. could not allow him to come to me without first giving him advice etc., after this I said I desired him to take over charge tomorrow as otherwise he would have to do so on Sunday as those were the two days fixed as auspicious for this. He agreed to take it tomorrow and I said I would let him have an order before leaving for Delhi, and I understood from K. Hira Singh that he had already arranged a special meeting of the Cabinet for this purpose. Mr. Mackenzie on this said that he did not know that there was any Cabinet as no mention of one had been made by the Viceroy to him. I explained to him, but he said he recognised no such body. I said that as it was a duly established body under an Act of the State—it could not be very well ignored although it could be abolished by repealing the Act concerned but until this was done it would have to be recognised; however, as it was getting late.—I said that it was a matter he could talk to Hira Singh about and further made it clear to Mr Mackenzie that if I ever advised him against his "advice" of the P. A. or the other Party I would be doing so in all sincerity and to save him from falling into pits and that I hoped he would not accept without fullest consideration, the bogus motives that may be put on it by my enemies. I told him how my uncle to create a misunderstanding had run to the P. A. and said I was going into the Fort with troops and his life was in danger as I would have him shot first and this story had been sent up by the P. A. resulting in the Viceroy getting so worried that he sent for Patiala and sent him down to persuade me to desist from either going into the Fort or committing suicide.

FRIDAY 10th FEBRUARY.

I issued the following order after consultation with Dholpur left for Delhi 7-45 a.m.

आज्ञा पत्र महकमे आलिये इजलास खास राज्य भरतपुर तारीख १०-२-२८

मि० डी० जी० मैकनजी आई० सी० एस० जो हमने दीवान पद के लिये नामांकित किये थे कल आगये हैं

अतएव आज्ञा है

कि कुंवर हीरासिंह साहब उनको दीवान पद का चार्ज आज मध्यान्ह को देदें अधिकारिवर्ग सर्वत्र प्रचारित हों।

Consulted Sir Leslie Scott and Mr. Jayakar, saw His Highness Bhopal and at Sir Leslie Scott's suggestion accepted to accompany him as far as Bharatpur tomorrow.

Banishment order as Drafted by Sir Leslie Scott.

In view of the arrangements made with me by the Government of India it is incumbent on me to direct you as Dewan to issue orders to the following persons :—

A
B
C
D

That they severally shall within one week leave the State of B. and that they shall not live in or near the State of B. until such time as they may receive permission to return.

NOTE.—*Sir Leslie Scott said when he handed me the above that he had had an opportunity of consulting His Excellency who desired that the underlined words should also be added—*

Copy of letter from Sir Leslie Scott to His Highness the Maharaja of Bharatpur.

In the Train,
11-2-1928.

My dear Maharajah,

I shall be glad to go into your papers as soon as I can spare the time from my work for the Princes in connection with the Harcourt Butler Committee, in order to assist you with my advice. I shall be much pressed next week but have more time after that.

In the meantime on the immediate question of the proposed conditions which H. E. desires you to accept, including the banishment of the four named persons, I understand that you have already given the order for banishment of those four persons, in spite of your reluctance to do so without giving them a fair trial first: but that you feel some doubt as to whether the memorandum of conditions is wholly consistent with the basis of the promise you gave to His Excellency at your interview with him; and also as to whether the form in which those conditions are expressed may not lead to difficulties in their application to the everyday work of running the State. From what you tell me on his latter point, I can easily understand your feeling that these difficulties would be much less serious, but for the fact that there is a party or clique in the State, led by your Uncle, who are hostile to you, and likely to make unfair use against you of orders which you may under the new regime, find yourself obliged to give, if they get the chance of doing so in order to excite popular oponion against you.

You also tell me that in your State you and your predecessors on the Gadi have, for a very long time, had some form of Advisory Council on a more or less popular basis; and that last year you introduced a new representative constitution with an assembly based on popular election and a Cabinet; that much popular interest is being taken in the elections which are fixed for the 20th and 21st of this month and that the Session of the Assembly begins on the 8th of March next. You rightly say that your position is complicated by the fact that you are not an absolute ruler in the full sense.

All these matters make it, as you feel yourself, important that you should have a clear understanding of the position, and I am sure Mr. Mackenzie will sympathise with you and be glad to help, so that the new regime may run smoothly, and that you and he may work in complete harmony.

On the essentials of the plan which His Excellency wishes to be followed I think there is no ambiguity. I can state the effect in terms at once clear and consistent with your own self-respect as

Ruler of the State. He wishes you to act as a constitutional monarch guided by your Dewan, just as King George in England is guided by his Prime Minister, Mr. Baldwin. You will remain Ruler, you will have the public position of Ruler, and when the time comes for you to resume the unassisted government of your State and His Excellency is able to relieve Mr. Mackenzie of his special mission, you will get your old position back without any visible change, and have the credit for your share in any good work done during the time when you have had Mr. Mackenzie's advice.

My own notion would be that you should use Mr. Mackenzie's knowledge, experience and good will to the maximum, in order to satisfy His Excellency at the earliest possible moment that you can run the State without special assistance.

I strongly concur in the wisdom of your decision to talk the whole matter over without reserve with Mr. Mackenzie; and I am sure that with good will on both sides difficluties can be surmounted and drawbacks reduced to a minimum. As regards the "conditions" I think you may prefer to consider them a little more carefully than is possible at this moment. They certainly strike me as deserving careful consideration, as I see in them—at any rate in their language—certain practical difficulties both from your side and from the side of His Excellency; and I should like to go into the matter more closely before I can advise you that they express the arrangement made with His Excellency in the best form.

I sympathise with your desire to talk the matter over next week with some of the Ruling Princes who will then be in Delhi and shall be glad to give you and them what help I can, as soon as possible after the 18th inst.

Yours Sincerly,
(Sd.) LESLIE SCOTT.

SATURDAY 11th FEBRUARY.

Arrived at 12-50, saw H. H. who is now better and discussed the matter, and drafted order of banishment on the lines indicated by Sir Leslie Scott.

Adhikarijee said in connection with Sir Leslie's draft that it should be some what altered, as for instance the words "until such time as they may receive permission to return" where against the text of H. E's letter in which I was clearly asked 'to banish forthwith—and **not permit to return**.' I agreed with him, and asked him to draft a robkar accordingly. Adhikarijee put up the Robkar as follows :—

श्री गोकुलेन्दर्जयति ।

महकमा श्री आलिया इजलास खास राज्य भरतपुर, ११ फरवरी सन् १९२८ ।

भारत सरकार की अनुमति से हमारे शासन सम्बन्ध में किये जाने वाले प्रबन्धों के विषय में यह अनिवार्य आवश्यक हो गया है कि दीवान साहब को आदेश दिया जावे कि वे श्री अधिकारी जगन्नाथ दास जी, राजा साहब किशन, राव जी, भगवतसिंह एवं सेठ दामोदर लाल को राज्य की सीमा में प्रवेश निशेध के साथ पृथक २ विदित करदें कि वे एक सप्ताह के भीतर भरतपुर राज्य को छोड जायें और राज्य की सीमा में या उसके निकट निवास न करें अतएव आज्ञा है कि दीवान साहब इन चारों व्यक्तियों को एक सप्ताह के भीतर आज्ञा पालन करने की सूचना देदें आज्ञा प्रचारित की जावे ।

and the, Banishment order was issued in office to-day—but as Mr. Mackenzie could not come to my office and offered to come to the Palace at 7 could not give him the copy of the order there.. Mr. Mackenzie came at 7-30 p. m. and I gave him the above order translation of which is as follows :—

CONFIDENTIAL.

In view of the arrangements made with me by the Government of India, it is incumbent on me to direct you as Dewan to issue orders to the following persons.

Shree Adhikari Jagannath Dasjee.
Raja Sahib Kishen.
Raoji Bhagwat Singh.
Seth Damoder Lal.

that they severally shall, within one week, leave the State of Bharatpur and be not permitted to return, and that they shall not live in or near the State of Bharatpur.

I also gave him a translation of the order and asked him to take necessary action. While giving him the order I told him that as **none of the four persons** had, as far as I knew so far, **done anything against me, my family** or **my State and people** I had most reluctantly issued this order **which I consider as most unjust** but that having **given my word** to the Viceroy **I was bound by it to even do such things** and that under these circumstances was not feeling any resentment—**though the unfairness of the whole matter was repulsive.** I also told Mr. Mackenzie that though we would naturally keep to our word to H. E. and not let any of these people to have any influence or connection with the State yet as they had done so much for the State and its people and had served us loyally both Her Highness and I could not personally change our attitude towards them. He said does Your Highness mean by this that you will keep up a correspondence. I said not necessarily, but we shall help them financially. Mr. Mackenzie said I think you should help yourself financially first before doing anything as charity begins at home. I said yes—and added that our financial position was not so bad as to prevent us being of help to **true friends** in their need. Mr. Mackenzie then said was it Her Highness and my wish to make an allowance to these people monthly—I said this was not necessary as they had already their Khan-pan and Jagirs for that—but I told him that the object of my saying all this was that we wished to do nothing underhand or secretly but that we wished as always to remain above board. Mr. Mackenzie then said what were the Rules regarding these peoples property why could not all their khan-pan and things be confiscated. I said I could not off hand remember what rules there were on this but I know that there were definite rules on this subject. Discussing the help—I also said that for instance Her Highness would look after Kishen's wife who was to have a baby soon, Mr. Mackenzie said why should the wife not go and have her baby wherever her husband went. I said for the simple reason that she was not being banished—and how could one ignore ones family members—even if one of them may be the victim of an injustice. He agreed that we could hardly condemn the wife and children of even these men.

Mr. Mackenzie had asked me if I could see him at 2-15 p. m. tomorrow. I told him I had wanted to see him to-day to discuss the matter regarding which I had consulted Sir Leslie Scott but as he could not come then and now there was no time—we would have to postpone our talk till Monday as I could not possibly work on Sunday—a day which I devoted to my personal correspondence and work—and would be too busy with correspondence which had collected in the past 15 or 16 days. I asked Mr. Mackenzie if he would like to come out for a shoot tomorrow after-noon. He said he would consider and let me know whether he could or not.

Copy of D. O. letter dated the 11th February 1928, from Mr. Mackenzie to His Highness Shri Maharaja Sahib of Bharatpur.

I hope you had a pleasant journey back. May I come and see Your Highness about 2-15 tomorrow.

Told Mr. Mackenzie that I could not see him tomorrow it being Sunday but will call him on Monday.

(Sd.) KISHEN SINGH.

Copy of D. O. Letter dated the 12th February 1928, from Mr Mackenzie to His Highness Shri Maharaja Sahib.

I must have got a slight chill as I have some thing very like a touch of lumbago to day and can hardly stoop at all. So I am afraid I must cry off shooting to-night, much to my regret. However, I hope it is only a pleasure deferred.

NOTE.—*I think Colonel Pritchard has forbidden him to come as saw Mackenzie walking briskly when on our way to the shoot.*

MONDAY 13th FEBRUARY.

As Mr. Mackenzie had asked for an interview on Saturday—I asked him to come and see me in office at 2 p. m. He came at 2-30

and brought a copy of H. E. the Viceroy's letter of the 31st January and said that my order appointing him as Gazetted was not right as in it was said that I had appointed him Dewan, whereas he has been appointed by the Viceroy. I said that I had understood that he was to be my Dewan but he pointed to the 1st para. of conditions and said it was laid down that "a Dewan selected by the Viceroy shall be employed" and so I could not appoint him—as he was appointed by the Viceroy. I apologized if I had made a mistake but I had always thought that the Dewan would be my man—and offered to rectify it as he may suggest—but he said it was done and so may remain. Then I told him that I had seen Sir Leslie Scott, Mr. Jayakar, H. H. Bhopal, in Delhi when I had gone up on the advice of H. H. Dholpur to consult Sir Leslie Scott, regarding the "conditions" now appended to H. E's letter for my acceptance and said that I had not asked for any conditions and had in an atmosphere of mutual trust placed myself and my State in H. E's hands—but if there were to be any conditions—then naturally they would have to be very carefully scrutinized before they could be accepted. Mr. Mackenzie said that he had been told by H. E. personally and definitely that these conditions were fully settled and that he had only come on the understanding that I had accepted them, otherwise he would never have dreamt of taking on such an "obnoxious job" in which he and I would have to come in conflict. I told him that as far as I was concerned I had been his friend in the past, was one now, and meant to remain such—and once any conditions had been fixed then I would work on them—but I felt that these conditions were never what H. E. meant when he interviewed me. Mr. Mackenzie said that he was certain that H. E. only interviewed me at the last moment acceded to withdrawing the Commission, on these conditions, which had, he understood, been fully discussed with the A. G. G. the other day. Mr. Mackenzie said he distinctly understood from H. E. that there where only two courses open—on these conditions otherwise an immediate Commission of enquiry. I said I was not afraid of a Commission for had I not already accepted it. Mr. Mackenzie said then what was the necessity of going for an interview

with H. E. I explained that I was then objecting to **other action** which was **suggested** which was **outside the Government of India's Resolution** and also wished to **allay H. E's anxiety** regarding the local false reports that I was intending to go into the Fort etc., mention of which had been made to me by H. H. Pâtiala when he came to see me on behalf and under the orders of the Viceroy. Mr. Mackenzie then said that it was at my earnest request that H. E. saved me from the Commission, and that these conditions were the only alternative to an immediate Commission and after all they had subseqnently been fully discussed by A. G. G. I said **I had not discussed them with the A. G. G. as conditions.** as can be clear from the memorandum of the interview—copy of which I could send him, he said he could see the P. A's copy. Mr. Mackenzie said what was my objection to accepting these conditions—I said if conditions have to be made and accepted the question of mutual trust etc, goes—and so then each word would have to be gone into carefully-otherwise as I had understood the matter, it was in mutual trust that you had come. **He said that I was very much mistaken if I thought that** as he already saw many things on which he would have to upset me and my plans. I said once the conditions had been settled then I could prove that I was un-upsetable—and that I took no objection or felt any resentment towards anything. Mr. Mackenzie then said **that mutual trust was alright in talk** but for practical work we had to have the conditions cut and dried. I fully agreed with him and said that if there were to be **conditions they should be clear, and not vague as these were.** He said that he had orders to the effect that he was to work on these. I said I had seen no such orders and that until these conditions had been settled and accepted by me or the Commission arrived—they were liquid and subject to fuller consideration. I explained that some of the conditions as they stood would make my position **the laughing stock of all my enemies** and also **impossible in the eyes of my people** and I knew that it was **not H. E's wish to degrade me in the eyes of my people.** Mr. Mackenzie agreed with me that it was not H. E's wish to dishonour me in any way. After this Mr. Mackenzie said that he had already started giving orders in accordance with the conditions and said had issued

an order to the Treasury stopping all payments, etc. I told him that though I had not the slightest wish to interefere in any way with his work, yet, I considered it my duty to point out that pending the settlement and acceptance of these conditions, he should carry on under the existing constitution—as otherwise, until it had been changed, and notified—orders against it, would not be legal—and then the local intrigues would immediately make it out as if I was trying to play tricks. Mr. Mackenzie said he had come on those conditions—and so he could not stand this **nonsence of the "Shasan Sabha" or allow it to be rushed through**. I said I was not aware it was being rushed through, he said that it **had been pushed in only a few days before on** Basant by me. I corrected him and said that he was mixing up the grant by Darbar speech of the powers of the Cabinet—but the Shasan Samiti was, as far as I knew working on its fixed programme and so was not being rushed through. He then asked what were these and I explained that the Shashan Samiti was the Parliament while the Cabinet was its Cabinet. Mr. Mackenzie then said "then let us in the meantime squash this Shasan Sabha business." I said how was that possible without repealing the act. He said the act was passed by me and so I could easily repeal it. I said that the Government **even of a small State was not a play thing**—and therefore I could not arbitarily do any such thing, for even in those conditions it was not laid down **that all Laws, Acts, of the State would become null and void**. He said of course not—**"but this Shasan Sabha was such an objectionable affair"**—I said that even regarding this I wished to do all I could—and was ready to consider the matter if he would **submit it officially**—but of course it would entirely depend on what conditions were settled eventually. Then Mr. Mackenzie said that he had been told by P. A. that **Houldcroft was not the man to keep** and though the A. G. G. had not so far written, but he understood that he would **not approve of his being kept in the State.** I said naturally **they would have to give reasons**—Mr. Mackenzie said **no**—but to begin with he should not have been engaged without previous sanction—I said that this was not so, as the rules on this point were clear and I would send them to him from our F. & P. office if he wanted them. He said he would

wait until such time as he got A.G.G's letter. I told Mr. Mackenzie that I had found Houldcroft exceptionally suited for the work he was at but he at least was not my favourite in any sense of the word and so if he would put it up officially I would give it due consideration. Mr. Mackenzie said he could not do any thing until I accepted those conditions and said that I should do so "now immediately" as otherwise he foresaw my deposition after the Commission and so I promised that this advice, which he said he was giving as my wellwisher would be duly considered by me when I consulted my lawyers regarding the conditions and my brother Princes. Mr. Mackenzie said he would have to wire up atonce for orders—as my not accepting them had created a deadlock. I said I had already appointed him Dewan and under the existing constitution he had vast powers which could be used pending the settlement of the conditions which I would take up as soon as I reached Delhi—but until the constitution had been changed—how could it be ignored. I also said that I was even prepared on his responsibility to change the constitution—in accordance with these conditions provided of course that it was H.E.'s express desire to disgrace me before my people—as such a step would certainly do—I said the one thing I wished to avoid was that it may not be misrepresented that my sincere and true difficulty about the conditions—and their settlement was in any way a desire on my behalf to obstruct you. I said in the meantime I gave him carte blanch under the existing constitution to carry on. Mr. Mackenzie said he understood my fear and would make that clear in the report he gives the P.A. to send to Government regarding this deadlock—and promised to send a copy of it to me. I had wished to consult Mr. Mackenzie regarding Sir Leslie Scott's letter but he said that was not his concern and he said that I should be very careful of what Sir Leslie Scott said as he was a Lawyer and knew precious little about practical work in Indian States.

Received typed copy of memo of interview at 10. p. m. In the memo it is said that the interview was initiated by me whereas in fact Mr. Mackenzie had asked for it—see letter of 11th February.

Memo prepared by Mr. Mackenzie, of interview on 13th February 1928.

At His Highness' request I went to see him in his office at 2-20. He told me that during his visit to Delhi last Friday (10th) he had seen Sir Leslie Scott and consulted him about the Viceroy's letter of the 31st January and the Memorandum of conditions attached thereto. Sir Leslie Scott advised him to accept His Excellency's letter but that he could not advise him about the conditions attached in the appendix as there was not time. He advised His Highness to consult some of his brother Princes in Delhi before replying to the Viceroy.

I told His Highness that in my opinion he would be very ill-advised to do this. I understood that it was at his own earnest request that the Viceroy had agreed to allow the Commission of Inquiry to be dropped and that the conditions laid down in the Appendix were the only possible alternative. His Highness said that he had never feared a Commission of Inquiry and that he had only asked for its withdrawal at the request of some of his brother Princes. Meanwhile he regarded the conditions in the Appendix as pending until he had signified his acceptance of them to the Viceroy, and this he could not do until he had consulted Sir Leslie Scott and some of the Princes at Delhi, at the forthcoming conference.

I drew his attention to the first and last paras of the Viceroy's letter and said that they hardly seemed to support his contention. I said that I had only come to Bharatpur on the express understanding that those conditions were fully settled and that I had in fact already issued certain orders, e.g. under III of the Memorandum. His Highness replied that until the conditions had been accepted by him and orders passed accordingly by him--my powers did not exceed those which had always been enjoyed by the Diwan of the State. His Highness further stated that he had asked for no conditions from the Viceroy and wanted none, that he understood there was to be a position of mutual trust, but that if there were to be conditions he would naturally wish to consider them fully.

I replied that from all that I had read & been told I had understood that his withdrawal from the commission had been unconditional and that the conditions laid down in the Memorandum were absolutely settled. My instructions were to take action on those conditions. I said that if my opinion was correct His Highness would be most unwise to contest them when I had actually arrived and had begun to take action in accordance with them. His Highness replied that any such action that I might take would undoubtedly be illegal until he had accepted the conditions to which I answered that under my instructions as I understood them, it was quite impossible for me to sit down as an ordinary Dewan for an indefinite period. Further that if I had understood that there was any prospect of my being expected to do so I should never have come to Bharatpur at all.

His Highness then said that until he had drawn up a constitution suspending that now in force it was impossible for me to act except on the existing constitution. Further that there were certain conditions in the Memorandum which he could not think that the Viceroy would ever expect him to comply with—he instanced especially No. II but said that there were many others to which he objected. He concluded by saying that he had not said all this in a spirit of obstruction but because he was convinced that he would never be asked to agree to certain of the conditions if he put his objections to them before the Viceroy.

This note was prepared by me during the interview and I read it over to His Highness who agreed that it correctly represented the purport of our conversation and asked me to send him a copy. This I promised to do.

The interview lasted for about 1½ hours.

(Sd.) D. G. MACKENZIE
18-2-28.

Discussed the matter with Her Highness, who thinks that in view of the turn events are being given by Political influence and to save misunderstandings being created--I should write a letter to H. E. the Viceroy immediately acknowledging his letter and explaining that the "conditions" require greater consideration, than is possible in the time and regarding them I will submit my views in Delhi, after consulting Sir Leslie Scott—in an interview which I will ask for from Delhi. Sent copy of Sir Leslie's letter with it. 1. a.m.

Copy of letter from His Highness to His Excellency the Viceroy, dated 13th February 1928.

I write to acknowledge Your Excellency's kind favour of the 31st January, which I received just as I was preparing to go to the station to meet Mr. Mackenzie, who arrived here by the evening train on the 9th instant. On my return, at the Palace, I found His Highness of Dholpur, and we both read the letter together. The memorandum of conditions' came as a surprise, and seemed to be such as required careful consideration, and therefore I agreed to run up to Delhi and see Sir Leslie Scott.

I however issued the appointment order of Mr. Mackenzie before I left for Delhi, to enable him to take over charge of the office of Dewan, which he did at noon on the 10th February.—

I enclose for Your Excellency's kind perusal, a copy of Sir Leslie Scott's advice to me, which I trust will explain the reason of the need of fuller consideration of the 'conditions.'

In the mean time I am glad to be able to submit for Your Excellency's information that I have issued orders for the banishment of the four named persons, and understand from Mr. Mackenzie that by the 16th instant they will have left the State.

FRIDAY 17th & SATURDAY 18th FEBRUARY.

Went and saw Sir Leslie at Alwar Camp. Discussed the matter and I explained the various points on which I was not clear as to His Excellency's wishes. Sir Leslie asked me for the Memo

which I had promised to give him. I said it was ready and that I would send it but that it was merely for his own information and was not to be considered as anything but a free commentory. His Highness Alwar asked for a copy of it and I could not very well refuse, so agreed to send him a copy too. His Highness Alwar said we should take up a position of saying that I had put myself in His Excellency's hands and so no conditions were accepted and if there were to be conditions then the mutual trust goes. I said I did not agree, but agreed to put those thoughts down on paper for the sake of discussion in the forms of a rough Draft. After this went to Mr. Jayakar with whom had an appointment at 12—and told him of this—saying I did not agree—as it was against my promise. He agreed with me and said as I had promised to give a copy of the Memo—we would have to make it fully clear to Sir Leslie that it was merely to show the difficulties and nothing else. I showed him the rough draft on Alwar's lines and he agreed that it was wrong. While seeing Mr. Jayakar off, I saw our 7 seater go past the house with Col. Pritchard and Mr. Mackenzie, the driver who came to the camp for petrol said they had stayed with Mr. Watson. His Highness Patiala told me in the morning that he had met Mackenzie who had said that I was trying to work against him. I was naturally surprised and found that he had referred to the elections of the Shasan Samiti which were fixed for the 26th: and that I should not go back on my word. I told His Highness that I had no intention of going back—but wished to know more clearly His Excellency's wishes on certain points for my own guidance. His Highness said he could not see how I could do anything, as the Viceroy would certainly not see me. I told him I did not see why? He said because now I was trying to go back on my promise. I showed him every thing and explained to him and His Highness Dholpur that unless certain things were cleared up, there was grave danger of misunderstanding. I also showed the mutilated telegram which Houldcroft had given me and he said well what can be expected now that you would not face the Commission. I said Your Highnesses were chiefly instrumental in

making me give it up and now you say this. I left and returned to breakfast. Rupeu and Kothari who had been sent for arrived and we worked out certain information which was wanted by Sir Leslie Scott. In the afternoon Sir Leslie addressed the Princes and gave a Scheme, which I did not think personally workable. After this I told Prof. Rushbrook Williams that I proposed to support His Highness Bikaner's resolution on Reforms in States. He made a note of this. Fixed time with Col. Haksar to consult him as I did not agree with Alwar or Sir Leslie's method of reply—met him at New Delhi station and he also agreed with me and Jayaker against Sir Leslie and Alwar. He said Sir Leslie was going to try and make out my case as if he had got me round to agreeing, which was not fair to me. He said you must go and see Her Highness and consult me—she would agree with us. I said I would go tomorrow. Saw Jayakar and told him I was going to Bharatpur.

Report (unconfirmed) received.

That Mackenzie and Pritchard had a long discussion with Pol: Secy: at which it was decided to some how stop the elections to the assembly, and to also warn Sir Leslie off, and to hint to him to fall in with their views—and allow us to be bluffed into their hands. A letter to me was also drafted, but whether Pritchard took it or not, is not known.

Note prepared for Sir Leslie Scott, as he wished to explain to H. E. the Viceroy, personally regarding the Clique of persons against the State—explaining why they are against us, what they want; and what are their relations with the Political Dept.

There is a very strong clique of persons against the State headed by Raoji Raghunath Singh, the uncle of the present Ruler on one side and Dhauji Raghubir Singh, the retired President of the Council on the other. Other persons who deserve mention in this connection are:— Babu Amar Nath, Bakhshi Girdhar Singh, Sardar Inder Singh, Ajmere Seth Tikam Chand and his Muneem

Ghewar Chand, Subedar Girwar Singh, Mr. N. H. Vakil, Dr. Cowasji, Agency clerks, Manohar Lal, Kichlu, & Gulab Chand, Gokal Chand Thekedar.

Each of these individuals have different reasons for being against the State which are explained briefly as follows:—

Raoji Raghunath Singh, is the son of the late Maharaja Jaswant Singh, younger brother of the Ex-Maharaja Ram Singh and uncle of the present Ruler. He has been against the present Ruler ever since the Maharaja's accession to the Gaddi in 1900, because the Raoji considered him an undue obstruction in the way of his own claims to the Gaddi which he says was willed by Maharaja Jaswant Singh in his favour.

In 1902 a coachman was instigated by the Raoji to enter the apartments of the late Maji Sahiba where the present Maharaja, a child of 2 years old, was asleep. This man was arrested however before he could do anything mischievous and a dagger was recovered from him.

In 1905-06 the Raoji instigated a representation and revolt against the Maharaja and his mother from the Thakurs of the State amongst whom even upto this day, he has a certain amount of following. An attempt to entice His Highness' mother into going for a drive with the Raoji who came with a loaded pistol in his pocket was however frustrated owing to the discovery of the plot in time. A sepoy also sent by him with a loaded gun under his arm in the darkness of night was captured stealing into His Highness' apartments. An unsuccessful attempt was also made by the Raoji to have the Maharaja poisoned.

However, during the minority the Raoji was appointed to the Council and there the Departments under him due to favouritism and irregular orders suffered. He began giving to his personal favourites large loans on nominal and unreliable securities from public funds, (Ganga Mandir and Municipal files). He was removed from the Council in 1916.

The Raoji is not a man of unimpeachable moral character due

to. the exposure of which Colonel Bannerman prohibited him to call at the Agency.

During the minority of the present Ruler a Palace fully furnished was prepared for the Raoji at a cost of one and a quarter lacs and his monthly allowonce fixed in 1904 at Rs. 1,000 was raised to Rs. 1,500 in 1908, Rs. 1,550 in 1909 Rs. 2,000, in 1911 and Rs. 2,100 in 1916. This was done on the clear under-standing that he was the heir-apparent and was engaged to be married to the sister of Maharaja Rana of Dholpur, and the A. G. G. communicated in regard to this allowance that "the arrangements diceded in his favour were liable to revision in the future, should circumstances require it, such as financial stress of unavoidable expenditure on other member of the Ruling family, or for any other good reason."

The question on the reduction of the Khanpan naturally arose on the birth of Maharaja's son in 1918. So much for the period of the Minority. When the present Ruler came to Bharatpur he called the Raoji and told him to try and forget the past and to desist from his disloyalty and become a useful member of the family. As a special case he allowed the question of the reduction of Khanpan to be kept pending in a hope of becoming friends. Against this the Raoji started underhand propaganda with the money.

He was shown certain letters which had been sent by the Ruling Princes to whom he had tried to defame the Maharaja and his family. Raoji on this left for Alwar from where he went to Patiala and Jhind. His allowance was however not stopped even under these circumstances and he was allowed to keep his family in the State house occupied by him. It was hoped that this might influence him favourably but it had the effect of making him insubordinate, as he misunderstood kindness for weakness. Raoji raised the claim of being granted over a lac for each of the marriage of his 3 daughters. The State according to precedents informed him that he could be granted Ghor according to the amount granted for the marriage of the daughter of Raoji Ajit Singh. He complained to the Political Agent and Colonel St. John who asked the Maharaja about it was given a note on this subject on 20th November 1923

(App. I). The question of his Khanpan was again taken up by the Council as it could not be further delayed owing to the financial position of the State and the unavoidable extra expenditure on the Maharaj Kumars (App. II).

Raoji Sahib wants the removal of the present Ruler who has prevented him taking from the State unwarrantable easements &c which he enjoyed during the regime of certain friendly Political Agents during the minority.

His relations with the Political Department are considerable as he is always friendly with Political Officers until they discover him. Those that never find out continue to consider him reliable against the State. Colonel Patterson former A.G.G. was specially favourable to him, for on the 31-8-26 he wrote "Rao Raja Raghunath Singh of Bharatpur, uncle of the Maharaja, assured me that unless Govt. stepped in now and stepped in drastically, nothing but complete ruin faced Bharatpur. I am of opinion that the officer Govt. lend should have powers of an administrator." He has also a considerable amount of influence with the Hon'ble Mr. C.C. Watson with whom the present Ruler had a difference of opinion during the closing months of the minority over the Forest Department's embezzlement case in which Ch. Padam Singh Kharetawala a favourite of Raoji Raghunath Singh was involved. The second difference between Mr. Watson and the Maharaja arose when certain investigation into the defalcations of a Superintendent of Stables were ordered. Ever since the beginning Raoji Sahib has been the political prop against the State. In Colonel Crosthwaite's time he was the chief confidant of Colonel Crosthwaite and supplied most of the allegations (App. III). Since the departure of Colonel Crosthwaite, Col. Pritchard the present Political Agent is very partial to the Raoji and relies regarding Bharatpur affairs on his advice. The steps taken by Raoji Raghunath Singh against the present Maharaja are but a shadow of the disloyalty by Raoji Durjansal against his nephew Maharaja Balwant Singh. The only difference is that in 1826 the Raoji was deported to Benares by the British Government for disloyalty to the young Maharaja while in 1926 no such

protection is vouchsafed. Raoji Raghunath Singh entertains bitter feelings against the Maharaja and is a mainstay of all persons of a revolutionary creed is an established fact. Their Highnesses of Alwar, Patiala and Jhind whom he has served would be able to give further details regarding him and his work.

No. 2 Dhau Bakhshi Raghubir Singh:—is the retired President of the Council and was the guardian of the present Ruler and as such had during the minority considerable power. He is not disloyal to the person of the Maharaja but with the motives of self interest and with the idea of preserving his prerogative of being the Maharaja's guardian whereby he used to invariably give preference to his own relations from the highest to the lowest posts he is against the present regime. During the minority the plea put forth by him for all this was that he trusted no one else and when Her Highness appointed a European guardian for the Maharaja the resentment of the Dhauji commenced. During the period he was in power he used all the State easements, funds, Workshops, etc. for his own works. Men of the troops he treated and used as his domestic servants, and the greatest cause for resentment to the Dhauji was the removal of Toshekhana from his control. He was the chief factor in removing from the State the Maharaja's cousins Kamal Singh and Sampat Singh both of whom were deserving aspirants to power and therefore dangerous to the Dhauji. Kamal Singh went into business and Sampat Singh is Military Secretary in Patiala. At the end of the minority his relatives along with him were posted on high responsible posts and granted Jagirs and titles, but as they did not prove fit for them they had to be gradually replaced. Any one who brought any facts detrimental to the family interest was immediately a marked man, and under the cloak of traditional honesty intrigues were started. Col. Balbir Singh replaced his nephew as Military Secretary. Raja Kishen was chiefly instrumental in the abolition of the Dhau system and took over from Colonel Girdhar Singh as Chief of Staff when he was removed for disobedience of orders while Colonel Ghamandi Singh replaced another nephew as Private Secretary against all of

whom he has been working ever since. Raja Bhagwat Singh exposed their fabrications and complications in the Dang Gujars' case (Part VIII Book 2).

The Dhauji Sahib trading on his official position in the State usurped the wife of a Gujar and added her to his Harem making her his 3rd wife. As all normal avenues of approach had been very carefully guarded against by the Dhauji Sahib and his following the poor bereaved husband was given shelter by Seth Damodar Lal. The matter coming before the Maharaja the Dhauji was ordered either to return the wife or compensate the man suitably, which he did and on the strength of this desired that she should be recognised which of course had to be refused.

He wants a minority and if possible to achieve the control over lucrative Departments for himself and his family where minimum of work and maximum of pay can be got. As in the past so in the present he is against any one but his family coming into power. Harping on the supposed unimpeachable loyalty of the Dhau family he works through his emissaries for his own personal interests and carries considerable weight amongst Political officers due to this dual disposition.

No. 3. Babu Amar Nath.—Entered into State Service in 1911 as Head Clerk in Revenue Member's Office. During his incumbancy as Head Clerk his reputation was not beyond doubt. He became Revenue Assistant, but the post having been abolished he was posted as Superintendent Jail and Press. There he showed his true colour and once did not comply an order given to him by H. H. verbally. For his slightly treating the orders he was suspended, but he came to ask H. H. forgiveness acknowledging his fault and His Highness magnanimously pardoned him.

Thereafter he was deputed to England in connection with Wembley Exhibition under exorbitant State expenses but on return it was found that Mr. Amarnath had again a recurrence of his past habits of dis-honesty and embezzelled some monies straight away. However His Highness again simply ordered that the deficit should be recovered and the Babu was warned.

After his return from England he was posted as Home Member and Foreign and Political Secretary and then as Finance Member. There again he found an opportunity of reviving his old tricks, and sold certain State information in the hands of Political Officers, though as these informations were secretly obtained they were far form reliable and dragged the Political Department into conjecturing things on a very in-accurate basis.

To check this evil spirit it was resolved to take action under the Official Secrets Act. But considering B. Amarnath's past services he was merely dismissed.

Leniency observed in these cases instead of giving him an opportunity to improve his career has made him a confirmed revolutionary and under his lead secret plots are hatched against Bharatpur.

When he was appointed secretary of the Flood loan Committee, he had a glorious time, for he intentionally put the accounts kept by him in a chaotic State, and tried with the help of Dhauji who was President to introduce measures calculated to be resentful, and then on the other hand went to his patron Col. Crosthwaite, and gave him hints as to what to report up. Unfortunately for them, they were not fully successful in their machinations, which resulted in most of Col. Crosthwaite's reports becoming baseless eventually. (see page 185—198 Book. 1.)

He was one of the chief informants of Col. Crosthwaite and is now in the Secret service of H. H. Alwar, as he is very well-known to the Hon'ble Mr. Watson, ever since his having fought the Forest Embezzlement case against the Maharaja.

No. 4. B. Girdhar Singh is a Scion of Dhau family and a prejudiced against the Jats as his uncle Dhau B. Raghubir Singh He was a play-mate of His Highness and studied with him at th Mayo College. On the Maharaja's coming to Power he was given special treatment, was put in charge (File No. XXXIV, 1. 79) of the Maharaj Kumar with the title of Dhau having been conferred on him He was given a high Commission in the Army starting from the rank of Lieut. Col. and also held the posts of Military Member of Council

and the Chief of Staff, and Inspector General of Police. But here trouble began gradually, his disloyalty became apparent, and he had to be removed from Dhau-ship. At the height of his pride he deliberately behaved insolently towards the Maharaja and disregarded orders.

In 1918, while in charge of decorations at the Investiture, he embezzelled a large sum. But His Highness being magnanimous would not take notice thereof. He again tried to embezzele a sum of Rs. 5000 when in charge of the Krishna Bank, but the trick being discovered, he could not succeed in his attempt.

He often gave false informations to the Maharaja, when he was Inspector General of Police, only to gain or guard his interests or to make those whom he hated, the object of displeasure in the eyes of the Maharaja. Once at the breach of discipline in the 1st Muttoc Infantry, he furnished to His Highness quite a false information in respect of his colleague, the Military Secretary, of having imparted certain injurious instructions to a detachment of troops just arrived from the Muffassilat at the Railway Station while the Military Secretary was out at Deeg at the time.

The successive behaviour of his disloyalty and insubordination compelled the Maharaja to refer the matter to the Council, who resolved that Col. Girdhar Singh's fault was nothing short of treason, but through the intercession of his aged uncle Dhau Raghubir Singh his resignation was accepted. In this position even he did not abstain from his revolutionary habits, and closely associated with the men of turbulous character, such as Foujdar Kishen Singh and others. When past all remedy, (Per I. K. File No. 3 Khanpan) His Highness was obliged to confiscate his Khanpan and titles, which has given him an opportunity to open hostility. He works through men like Amar Nath, Ghewar Chand etc.

No. 5. Sardar Inder Singh:—Entered State Service, in June 1924, as S.S.P. and worked satisfactorily for sometime. A young girl who was in transit for Agra District, was kept by him at his house and made to drink and dance. Raja Kishen, Officiating for His

Highness during his absence, on being informed by the President of the City Municipality—Adhikari Jagannath Das. asked him to submit his explanation. (Part IV. 2).

Since that day he has openly become foul in his attacks chiefly against those two officers, and incidently against the State. He was immediately taken up by **Colonel Crosthwaite as his confidential informer** and **was the basis of many political allegations.** Eventually when his impertinence reached the stage of revolt he was expelled from the limits of the State territory. Thereafter his other relative Govind Singh and Bakhtawar Singh, whom he had drafted into the state are still actively engaged in keeping him in touch with the local political officers.

No. 6. L. Ghewar Chand:—Is a Munim of Seth Tikam Chand of Ajmere, who was formerly State Treasurer. The State took a loan from the Seth, and later they entered into a business with the grain Agency, by which it seems they desired to gain unwarrantable profits. On not getting this they atonce made a fictitious claim of 15 lacs against the State and turned against the State in general and the grain agent, Seth Damodar Lal in particular. Seth's Munim took an active part in fabricating false and alarming rumours. Pol. Officers have shielded him in return for this. For doing this the Ajmere Seth was removed from the post of the State Treasurer and even in this Col. Crosthwaite raised objection, and made false reports, mention of which was made by Sir John Thompson. The Seth and his munim were made a tool to work as pleases the Political Department, who have promised them reinstatement as a compensation for their Spying and under hand activities. These people say the most farfetched things re Bharatpur in the hope of pleasing the Political officers, who, merely because they are against us, accept them as gospel truth. For instance, on 3-9-26 the seth's son-in-law is reported to have repeated what I said to him as follows:—

"The Maharaja told him that he had 76 lakhs in fully paid up shares in Railways in England and that Lord Reading was his

financial agent." Can there be anything more absurd. but still this was reported up—to create a false impression.

No. 7. Subedar Girwar Singh:—This man during the minority was instrumental in bringing false allegations against State officials. In 1900-1 he arranged a housebreaking theft in a temple belonging to the predecessor of Adhikari Jagannath Das whom he tried to poison. He was eventually dismissed but continued his plottings throughout the minority period. As soon as the political allegations began he became a Volunteer Agent of the clique and began spreading disaffection and false rumours against the State which culminated in a warrant of arrest being issued against him under Section 124 A., of course he was given timely warning by the authorities interested in him to enable him to evade arrest. He now keeps himself in touch with the agency and others of the clique secretly.

No. 8 Mr. N. H. Vakil:—Entered State service in 1924 as Assistant Engineer. Floods that visited Bharatpur in 1924 had necessitated that large amounts should be spent on reconstructional work. With this end in view Mr. N.H. Vakil was directed to push on the work of reconstruction. H. H. observed that the works in progress were not upto the mark, worth the labour and expense and definite instructions and warnings were issued to him. When Raja Harikishen Kaul assumed charge as Dewan he raised certain objections in respect of the works then under construction, and suspected some evil on the part of Mr. Vakil then Executive Engineer and personally incharge of these works. Mr. Vakil to shield his own guilt tried to cover himself under the plea that the money was not advanced to the extent required but this plea was not wholly true.

Complaints came pouring in of Mr. Vakil's misuse and squandering of public money necessitating an enquiry. Mr. Vakil was thus suspended and enquiry is in progress.

Attempts are being made by Political Officers to secure a suitable post for him in the States where there are minority administrations.

No. 9 Dr. Cowasji—Dr. Cowasji is the guardian of the Ex-Maharaja and has a grudge against the present ruler for dismissing his son from the Body Guard where he was taken on as a recruit. Cowasji leaves no stone unturned to create fabrications for the benefit of the Political department in return for which he is fully supported by them against the State (part VII. Book II).

No. 10 B. Manohar Lall and Gulab Chand—The Agency Clerks are chiefly against the State as the abolition of the Begar system has considerably curtailed the easements of such people. Another cause for their disaffection is stoppage of the old system of monetary gratifications to the people. Gulab Chand is a relation of Ghewar Chand.

No. 11 Gokal Chand Thekedar.—was a Clerk in the Bareta Sub-Division, but had a quarrel over some women with the then S.D.O. and was removed by Mr. Judd the then State Engineer. Bakshi Girdhar Singh took him on in his office when he became Military Member. He was removed from there when Col. Balbir Singh took over. He then started building works and took petty contracts. Raja Kishen gave some works at his house near which he lives. He refused to give any proper accounts of the monies advanced through him to the labourers and turned against him and the State and became the local representative of the Tarun Rajasthan a vernacular paper cited by the Pol. Department as authority. As far as can be ascertained he is in reciept of allowances &c. for his political work as he has otherwise no other visible means of subsistence. He is also a member of the Sewa Singha of Ajmer a society against all Indian States under Mr Pathak of Udeypur Fame.

Over and above these leaders of the clique influence is felt by many officials in service who though otherwise ordinarily loyal under the influence of these people commit, or omit to prevent, things likely to prejudice the fair name of the State. The amount of misunderstanding by mis-representation of falsifications of facts which this clique can do against the State can easily be gauged by the host of misunderstandings created in the recent past.

APPENDIX I.

The Question of the Grant of State help on the Occasions of the Marriages of the Daughters of Raoji Raghunath Singhji.

The Raoji Sahib informed me that Bibi Raten Kaur, his Eldest daughter's Marriage has been fixed for the 10th Decr. 1923; and that of Bibi Brijnath Kaur, his Second daughter, in May, 1924. The question of the grant of State help on these occasions has been under consideration. Old files and papers regarding the Marriage of the Daughter of Raoji Ajit Singh show that a sum of Rs. 12,066-10-0 was spent by the State in the Marriage of Raoji Sahib. This Marriage was entirely done from the Palace, as the Raoji Sahib received no Cash Allowance (Jaib Kherch) but got the usual necessities of life in Kind. The details of this Marriage though vague, are the only ones available, as before this their was no daughter in the family.

The question of what State help is to be granted now, and in what form, is one of very great importance, as it will form the real guide for the future. There are at present no less than 8 Bibijies to be married in the family.

As no system of Cash Allowances existed in the time of the Shadi of Raoji Ajit Singhji's daughter, help in kind was granted by the State in conducting the marriage. Since the introduction of the Cash Allowance System, there has been but one marriage, that of Bibiji Gokel Kaur, daughter of His Highness Maharaja Shree Ram Singhji Bahadur. At this marriage Ghor to the extent of Rs. 40,000. was granted in CASH; and the marriage was conducted entirely by the Ex-Maharaja Sahib. This forms a precedent to extent that the State help, under the present system of Cash Allowances, should take the form of Ghor (Grant in Cash) and not in Kind. The question then arose as to the extent of such Ghor and Raoji Raghunath Singhji was consulted, but no definite thing could be arrived at owing to the absence of any authentic guide, at the time. It was decided that Shree Dhanji Sahib and the office of Her Highness Shree Mati the late Maji Sahiba C. I., be consulted

on this, as it might be possible that they could help, having had long experience of the family customs under the late Maji Sahiba. On the papers being called for from Her Highness' office, there is a note, and Order of Her Highness Shree Mati the late Maji Sahiba, regarding this most important question, which clearly and definitely lays down the details of State help to be granted. Shree Dhauji Sahib who was consulted, on being shown the Note of Her Highness on her file, agrees with me that this note solves the question once and for all. This file came to me only last night otherwise the whole matter would not have been easy, as it decided by Her Highness the late Maji Sahiba, after the fullest, consideration, for our guidance long ago.

The Note of Her Highness is as follows:—

Shadi men 10,000 das hazar deya jave.
Tika men 5 ginny bajae moherh ke 10 rupey deya jave.
Sohgin men 1,000.
Gonei men 1200 bereh so.

Dusri ladkin ku ya se aadha deya jave kyonke raj men kayeda hai ke dusre ku aadha hove hai.

I propose therefore to follow the above scale of help, fixed by Her Highness the late Maji Sahiba C. I.

The Office further reports that in accordance with the above Order, the £5 and Rs. 10 were sent to Raoji Sahib at the Tika of Bibi Raten Kaur, but that Raoji Sahib did not accept it and returned it. The file regarding this non-acceptance is reported to be before the State Council.

Moti Mehal,
20-11-23

(Sd.) KISHEN SINGH,
Maharaja.

APPENDIX II

Khan Pan to Raoji Raghunath Singh.

Since his birth Raoji Raghunath Singh has held from time to time four official positions in four different capacities. In the life time of his father. His Highness the late Maharaja Shree Jeswant Singh Sahib Bahadur—he was holding what is called

Kanwar Padvi, or the rank and position of a Prince to a Ruling Chief. This lasted until the 12th December 1893 on which date His Highness Maharaja Shree Jeswant Singh Sahib breathed his last. The eldest son, Maharaj Kunwar Ram Singh Sahib came to the Gaddi and Raghunath Singh in his capacity as younger brother to the Ruling Maharaja was styled and treated as Rao Raja. This position continued until the year 1900 when on Maharaja Ram Singh Sahib having been deprived of his powers and of the Gaddi, his only son and heirapparent (the present Ruler). His Highness Maharaja Shree Kishen Singh Sahib Bahadur, then an infant, ascended the Gaddi. From that very date, Raghunath Singh, being then an Uncle to the infant Maharaja forfeited his official position of Rao Raja which epithet was, according to the old and established custom of the Raj preserved only for the brothers of the Ruling Maharaja.

Raghunath Singh, however, continued to be styled as Rao Raja—although a misnomer—and since he happened to be at the time next to His Highness as heir-apparent which position he occupied till the birth of Maharaj Kunwar Shree Brijendra Singhji in the year 1918, he claimed for himself all the privileges and dignities that appertain to the rank of a Rao Raja and heir-apparent as well. During a long spell of Minority Administration in which Raoji Raghunath Singh was himself for six years latterly a Member of Council, he got sanctioned for himself and for his wife by personal influence and persuasion which he exercises to an extra-ordinary degree liberal Khan Pans and a long list of easements to which he then in his capacity of no longer being a Rao Raja and of being an heir-apparent to a Minor Maharaja not yet invested with Ruling powers was in no way legitimately entitled. The facts of the case, in brief, are as follows:—

"On the 15th October 1887, His Highness Maharaja Shree Jaswant Singh Sahib sanctioned pocket allowance to the extent of Rs. 2000 per mensem to each of his two younger sons—Kunwar Narain Singh and Kunwar Raghunath Singh. On the death of Kunwar Narain Singh, his allowance of Rs. 2000 was sanctioned to be distributed on the 16th May 1892 as half and half between

Maharaj Kunwar Ram Singh Sahib and Kunwar Raghunath Singh Sahib raising their allowance to Rs 3000 each. This continued until December 1893 when on Maharaja Ram Singh coming to the Gaddi, the question of allowances for the Ladies of the Palaces and other Deorhi allowances was taken up and a lump sum of one lac a year was fixed by the Government in 1896 in the name of Her Highness the Dadi Ji Sahiba (then called Maji Sahiba) for the maintenance of Palace Ladies and for covering all other allowances including that of Raoji Sahib. Over and above this one lac of rupess Her Highness Dadiji Sahiba got sanctioned for each of her two daughters (Bibijis) and the wife of Raoji Raghunath Singh a monthly allowance of Rs. 125 and Rs. 250 respectively."

The scale of allowances drawn in the life time of His Highness the late Maharaja Shree Jeswant Singh Sahib thus came to an end and Raoji Raghunath Singh who was in the Mayo College since 1895 got his maintenance allowance from the Deorhi Budget as follows:—

			Per annum
1896-97	...	...	9040-5-10
1897-98	...	...	9718-13-1
1898-99	...	...	13667-4-2
1899-1909	...	...	10896-6-8
1900-01	...	...	24688-14-0
1901-02	...	...	21243-5-1
1902-03	...	...	12527-1-8
1903-04	...	...	26452-15-2
1904-05	...	...	14714-4-7
1905-06	...	...	14000-0-0
1906-07	...	...	12000-0-0
1907-08	...	...	12000-0-0
1908-09	...	...	12000-0-0
1909-10	...	...	12000-0-0

The College and maintenance expenses of Raoji showed an upward tendency since the year 1900. and the State Council had to

pass the following Resolution which was communicated to Kunwar Madho Singh, Guardian and Companion to Raoji Sahib on 25th October 1904 :—

"Considering the position Rao Raja now occupies as Uncle of the Ruling Chief and the fact that he is a Minor a sum of Rs. One Thousand a month or Rs. Twelve Thousand a year would appear to be a very handsome allowance. His Budget should therefore be cut down by Rs. 9,804 and reduction necessitated thereby should be made in various heads of his Budget."

This was sanctioned by Lt.Colonel C. G. F. Fagan, Political Agent, Eastern Rajputana States, *vide* his letter No. 1187 dated 7th March 1905.

In June 1905, the Council passed another resolution to the effect that Raoji Sahib be given an allowance of Rs. 1,000 p. m. and no account thereof be asked for from him unless he exceeded his allowance in which case he would have to justify the excess expenditure by the submission of detailed accounts before the payment of the exess amount asked for was sanctioned.

In January 1906 Raoji Sahib addressed the Resident on the question of his allowance, and the latter sent him the following reply :—

"In reply to your letter of the 21st January 1906, I write to say that in my opinion when your marriage takes place, your allowance should be increased to Rs. 2,000 a month, should the financial condition of the State render such feasible."

The sister of His Highness the Maharana of Dholpur to whom Raoji Sahib was to be married died on the 9th June 1908.

The question of allowance of Raoji Sahib was again taken up by the Council in the year 1908, and it was resolved on the 6th November 1908 "that considering the present circumstances and with effect from the 1st November 1908 the Khan Pan of Rao Raja Raghunath Singh be increased from Rs. 1,000 p. m. to Rs 1,500, and that the expenditure be met from the State instead of the Deorhi Budget". Other resolutions passed in the Meeting of the 6th November 1908 related to the supplies in kind and other easements to Raoji Sahib.

On a representation being made by Raoji Sahib on the 13th December 1910 in which he claimed "that the same allowance should be granted to me as was sanctioned for me under my father's orders which orders have not been countermanded or modified since", the Political Agent in concurrence with the views of the Hon'ble the Agent to Governor General in Rajputana remarked in his letter No. 395 C dated the 30th June 1911 to the State Council, Bharatpur—"that with regard to the question whether the Bharatpur State should be regarded as bound by the order issued by Maharaja Jeswant Singh during his life time, for the payment of an allowance of Rs. 3,000 a month to Rao Raja Raghunath Singh, the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor General agrees with the conclusions arrived at by Major Gordon that the order is not binding on the present Administration and concurs in his recommendation that the Rao Raja's allowance should be fixed at Rs. 2,000 per mensem with effect from his 21st Birthday, plus the other privileges sanctioned by the State Council in their decision of 1909, but exlusive of the allowance of Rs. 50 then sanctioned in lieu of certain privileges". The following further privileges were sanctioned as recommended by Major Gordon :—

Charges for Medical attendance to be defrayed by the State.

Actual expenses of himself and a reasonable number of his followers when travelling by rail to be defrayed by the State.

On occassions of births, marriages, and deaths in his family, such pecuniary and other assistance as is customary to be granted by the State.

In communicating this decision to the Rao Raja Sahib, the Political Agent laid particular stress on the point that "it should be clearly explained to him by the Council that the arrangements now decided in his favour are liable to revision in the future, should circumstances require it, such as financial stress or unavoidable expenditure on other Members of the Ruling Family or for any other good reason."

In addition to other easements, a big new palace was constructed for the exclusive use of Raoji Sahib at a cost of Rs. one lakh, and a further sum of Rs. 24,000 was placed at his disposal to suitably furnish it. A sum of Rs. 41,806-7-3 was paid to him as arrears on account of the increased allowance that was sanctioned for him from a retrospective effect, besides ornaments and jewellery from the Toshakhana of the value of Rs. 12,461. The provision for his actual travelling expenses was converted into a permanent travelling allowance of Rs. 100 p. m. which was added to his monthly Khan Pan of Rs. 2,000 raising it to Rs. 2,100.

It may here be stated that the too liberal Khan Pan and the much too liberal easements allowed to Raoji Sahib during the Minority Administration was an outcome of a grossly incorrect conception of Raoji's position and status in life.

At the time the increased allowance was got sanctioned, the one asset to which Raoji Sahib could lay claim in his favour was that he was then heir apparent to the Gaddi but this claim ceased to exist since the year 1918, on the birth of the rightful heir Maharaj Kumar Shree Brijendra Singhji. It may further be noted that the allowance of Rs. 2,000 p.m was originally sanctioned by His Highness Maharaja Jaswant Singh Bahadur for Maharaj Kunwar Ram Singh, his eldest son and heir apparent. How far it can be held reasonable and just for Raoji Raghunath Singh to get the same allowance, rather more, being Rs. 2,100 when he is neither an heir apparent, nor a Rao Raja, but merely an Uncle is a question to be considered and taken into account. It would sound simply odd if Maharaj Kumar Brijendra Singhji were to get the same amount as allowance, rather less (as he can not be given more than what has been allowed to Maharaj Kumar before him) which Raoji his grandfather is still getting by virtue of his being no more than an Uncle to the present Ruler.

Besides this anomaly, there are other strong and cogent reasons, among others of increasing pressure on the State finances and unavoidable expenditure on other Members of the Ruling family such as for marriages and education of Maharaj Kumars and Bibijis, which

make it incumbent that the burden due to Khan Pan allowances should be suitably reduced and the anomaly that has existed as regards Raoji Sahib's Khan Pan and status in life for such a length of time be removed. One would naturally revert to the resolution passed by the State Council in 1904 according to which Raoji Sahib considering his position as being Uncle to the Ruling Chief was entitled to Rs. 1,000 per mensem, an allowance which was declared to be a handsome amount.

(Sd.) AMARNATH.
21-3-26.

Resolution of State Council.

President—Rao Bahadur Chaudhri Lal Chand O. B. E., President State Council.
Dewan Bahadur M. Roshan Lal N. D. P. Judicial Member of Council.
Captain Kanwar Hira Singh Home Member.
Lt.-Col. Ghamandi Singh C. V. R., K. H. S., For. & Pol. Secretary.
Lt.-Col. Balbir Singh I. O M., S. B. D., Military Secretary.

Co-opted.—R. B. Dhan Bakhshi Shri Raghubir Singh Sahab C. I. E., C. S. Indu.
Lt.-Col. Girdhar Singh C. I. E., Sardar Bahadur.
Chaudhri Birbal Singh of Jaghina.

Read note dated 21st March 1926, prepared by B. Amar Nath then Foreign and Political Secretary. The last order on the subject is letter No. 295 C. dated 30th June 1911 from R. E. Holland Esqr., I. C. S. Political Agent to the State Council, by which Rao Raja's allowance was fixed at Rs 2000 per mensem besides certain other easements. The Council was then informed that the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor General considered the above sum to be liable to revision in the future, should circumstances require it, such as financial stress or unavoidable expenditure on other members of the Ruling family or for any other good reason.

The Council together with copted State Sirdars, including the Ex-President of the Council, have gone carefully into the past precedents, as also the present needs and requirements. By the Grace of God, the Ruling family has, since the passing of this order, had several additions viz, 4 sons and 3 daughters to the present Ruler besides one daughter to the Ex-Maharaja Shri Ram Singh ji and one son to Kanwar Girraj Singh son of the Ex-Maharaja besides education and marriage expenses of the above, the family will need more houses and larger establishment. To add to this, the State has suffered a heavy financial strain as a result of the loss due to Floods of 1924. Therefore, time has come when His Highness should be advised to do the painful duty of revising the allowance of Rao Raja Raghunath Singh. From a persual of the past history of the family, it would appear that the family was never so large in previous Maharaja's times as it is today and that is another reason for curtailing individual member's allowances.

We, therefore, most respectfully recommend that the Khan Pan allowance of Rao Raja Raghupath Singh be fixed at Rs. 1000 per mensem, besides certain easements which His Highness may be pleased to continue or give from time to time. As regards the date from which effect should be given, we feel that 1st December 1918 is the suitable date, as the Rao Raja ceased to be an heir-apparent on the birth of Maharaj Kumar Shri Brijendra Singh. Retrospective effect may seem rather hard to Your Highness but we have a precedent in this very case, as while giving effect to the order of 1911 Rao Raja Raghunath Singh was given a sum of Rs. 41,806-7-3 for arrears as retrospective effect was given to this order.

The Members further beg to bring to the kind notice of His Highness the necessity of fixing allowances for the younger members of the family as early as possible.

Sd. RAGHUBIR SINGH.
Sd. LAL CHAND.
Sd. GHAMANDI SINGH
Sd. RAUSHAN LAL.
Sd. HIRA SINGH.
Sd. BALBIR SINGH.
Sd. GIRDHAR SINGH
Sd. BIRBAL.

9th December 1926.

ALYA IJLAS KHAS, BHARATPUR.

ROBKAR

The State Council supported by State Sirdars, after full enquiry and deep consideration recommeds, in their Resolution dated the 9th December 1926; that the allowance of Raoji Raghunath Singh fixed finally during the Minority be now suitably reduced owing to the fact that (a) he has ceased to be the heir-apparent since the birth of Yuvraj Shree Indu Raja, (b) that the Royal Family has considerably increased and (c) because of the State's financial stringency due to the losses sustained by the Floods of 1924, both of which are causes necessitating curtailment of such Khanpans, regarding which the Khanpan Order of 30th June 1911 makes it definitely clear.

The Council after suggesting a suitable Khanpan for the Raoji Sahib remarks that retrospective effect should be given to this curtailment and quotes in support of this recommendation the fact that in this very case similar action was taken in the past.

The Council further request that Khanpan should be appointed for the Yuvraj and Maharaj kumars.

Old records of the case having been carefully considered and after weighing the whole matter carefully it is hereby ordered that

(a) the Khanpan of Raoji Ragunath Singh be fixed at Rs. 1,000 per mensem, over and above which he shall receive such easements as enjoyed by the other Raojis.

(b) that the Maharaj Kumars' Khanpan may be fixed as under :—

1. Yuvraj Shree Indu Raja.	3,000 p. m.
2. Mabaraj Kumar Mutto Raja.	2,000 p. m.
3. M. K. Edward Man Singh.	2,000 p. m.
4. M. K. Girraj Saran Singh.	2,000 p. m.

and (c) that retrospective effect should be given to this Order.

Orders my be issued accordingly.

Delbi,
17th January 1927.

(Sd.) KISHEN SINGH
Maharaja of Bharatpur.

Camp Delhi, No. Rk. 2. Dated 23rd January 1927.

Copy forwarded to the Accountant General, for necessary action, with the remarks that in view of the present financial stringency the allowances of the Maharaj Kumars may be paid into the Deodhiat when it can conveniently be done, and until such time be kept as Dastgirdan in the State. Raoji Sahib's Khanpan at the sanctioned rate, may be issued to him when he comes back, in supersession of the instructions of suspending its payment issued in connection with this matter.

(Sd.) KISHEN SINGH.
Maharaja of Bharatpur.

APPENDIX III.

Extracts from the Diary of Raoji Raghunath Singh's Sojourn in Simla 1296.

(TRANSLATION.)

Page 25.

Thursday the 27th May 1926.

* * * * * *

Downfall in the time of Maharaja Kishen Singh.

1. Expenses on motor Cars.
2. „ „ Theater.
3. Unaccountable expenditure on Body Guards.
4. The following troops were disbanded.

Raj Paltan.	Bishambhar Paltan	Baisi.
Ram Risala	Ghurchadas	Chouburia.
Golandaz	Transport	Shutar Khana.

5. Expenses on Dress—for self and Kishen and Sardari. For Prostitutes and staff.
6. Expenses on Prostitutes. Cash Rs 60,000. Dress and ornaments Rs. 25,000.
7. Special expenditure on Damodar, Kishen and Paras Ram.
8. Expenditure on aeroplanes.
9. Entrusting low persons with Power.

Kishen's tyrannies.

(a) Gold Smith's son fell down in a tank at Deeg.
(b) Caused a Sinsiwar Jat to be beaten with 200 shoe strokes.
(c) Bangalwoman's daughter.
(d) Caused marriage people to be beaten.
(e) Forced Tika by Jat boys of the Circus.

His Highnes's actions.

11. Orders to Police to arrest 1 cattle per day.
12. Cattle Fee Rs. 5.
13. Tax on every cattle.
14. New Taxes :—
Cart load -/5/- Camel load -/4/3 Ass or Horses load -/2/-
Vegetable Baskets -/1/- Fuel loads -/4/-
15. Carts stopped.
6. Furnished houses for Prostitutes.
7. Grant of House, garden etc. to Kishen.

DEBT.

Seth's	...	15 lacs
Gwalior loan	...	15 lacs
Contractor's	...	7 lacs
Dues to Firms etc	...	6 lacs
Flood Loan	...	10 lacs
		53

2. Revenue 8 out of 16.
3. Salaries in arrears for 3 months.
4. Electric light and mills stopped.
5. Bad administration. Loots. Even grain looted.
6. Miseries to public in Flood Loan.
Tyrannies in Deeg and Bayana.
7. Hira Prostitute turned away. Chanda is kept.
8. 4 months leave without pay each to Ghamandi and Lal Chand.

9. Her Highness angry to hear to abolishing Purdah from Kishen.
10. Damodar explained to Maharaja that there is only 20 lacs Debt.
11. Engine, furniture, Six motors worth 2½ lacs brought from Bombay.
12. P.A's cow killing got published in " Sansar Bhandu."
13. Balbir caused Lalchand to be beaten by shoes by Ghurchadas on Holi.
14. Holi with Prostitutes.
15. Maharaja told that R. R and Ghamandi have sent letter to His Highness of Patiala.
16. Friendship of Dhau and Maharani.
Dhau, Roshan Lal and Amarnaths' friendship.
17. ..... Maharaja stated that Dholpur Maharaja sat with prostitutes in Kashmir.
18. Talk about Dholpur, Kans ki Bauri and Dacoits.

Letter to Crosthwaite posted through Balia."

(Page 79)

P. S.—2 letters received by Post, one from Crosthwaite stating that he passed his time badly, and asking to see him essentially when coming down.

Bharatpur, Rajputana.
16th July 1926.

"Dear Rao Rajah Sahib,

Many thanks for your letter of the 13th inst. which arrived this morning. I do hope H. H. will let you come down from Simla. I heard that the Rani Sahiba had not been too well and was afraid you must have been anxious. I can not say I have had a strenuous time, but I have had damned bad time. I sit like the Pope in the Vatican. Yes, we have had rain, 2-64 inches in one day was our biggest rainfall and we had rain-decent rain-for 3 days running. All the creatures that do live move and have their being on this wicked world seem to bestir themselves: several sorts of ants, beetles, caterpillars, and other crawling things making reading at night a

matter of great difficulty punctuated by appalling language. The temperature has dropped to 87 max. these last two days, but it is sticky and "Prickly heatish."

Mind you come and see me when you arrive unless you think it advisable otherwise. I leave this to you.

I have played no tennis, not a bit of exercise just vegetated-and-I suppose earned my pay from the Sarkar.

I am sorry to hear that Her Highness is still weak. It was probably a mistake for Her Highness to have come down being in the middle of the greatest heat.

With kindest regards

Yours sincerely.

C. G. Crosthwaite."

TUESDAY 20TH JULY 1926.

* * * *

"Wrote a letter to Crosthwaite. Wrote how displeasure was shown to me for seeing Maharajas; also wrote how far should I suffer disrespect."

SUNDAY, 19th FEBRUARY.

Arrived Bharatpur at 1 p.m. had breakfast with Her Highness got a letter from Mackenzie asking for interview—and also one from Pritchard asking for interview after Mackenzie. Her Highness and I afonce saw that they were upto some further mischief and were trying a bluff—and as I did not quite see the necessity of bluff at this stage, I told General Macwatt. He said see them and see what it is. I called Mr. Mackenzie—and he said he was being thawrted by me at every step—I said I could not agree with that as I had done nothing—he said I had ordered Houldcroft to proceed against his orders, I said I had done nothing of the sort—I said that Mr. Houldcroft had asked me if I had issued any orders stopping the Elections—as he had heard a rumour to the effect—I said I had not done anything and knew nothing of it. How was this an order. Mr. Mackenzie asked for a paper and pencil and started taking

down a memorandum. Knowing how the memorandum of the previous interview had been got up—I said "sahib what is the good of taking these memos—I have already told you I do not want to interfere with you or fight you—and so what is the good of making these political memos against me." I also said that if he wanted to make a memo I was ready to dictate one—he said he could not take such a memo as he only wished to note what he considered important to him—I said sahib it is dangerous to separate any sentence or sequence of words from this context and as I refused to have any misunderstandings created about my attitude I shall be glad if you would take down my words instead of words said to be mine. He refused to make even proper additions to the memo he had jotted down—and so as a last resort—to save any misunderstandings being created—I hurriedly put down in my own hand a memo, addressed confidentially to Mr. Mackenzie and said that this was my view what ever he thought. I asked Mr. Mackenzie to send Col. Pritchard—telling him that he had asked me to ask him through Mr. Mackenzie. He said he would do so. Then he said he was going to stop the Elections— I said he could do whatever he liked—I could not say anything as I think it would not be a good more—and the people would not like it—he said the people never wanted it and unless I put them up—they would not resent it. I told him that I was sorry he considered me so low as to think I would do that—but he only smiled and said he had to be very careful how he talked with me, I again repeated that I did not want him to have any good impression about me till proved but that at least he might give me the ordinary decency of a gentleman for I was at least entitled to that. He said you are going back to Delhi—but what will happen to me—I will be worriedly the Ijlas Khas—I explained to him that no orders could issue except under my orders or Her Highness' and so he need not worry—I said we could not abolish it as there would have to be the I. K. As he would not note this—I added a post script to my memo to this effect. Got Telephone message from P.A. that he had nothing to see me about—so it was bluff as we had foreseen. General and I left for Delhi at 5-30 p.m.

Copy of letter from D. G. Mackenzie to His Highness the Maharaja of Bharatpur.

19-2-28.

My dear Maharaja Sahib,

General Macwatt tells me that Your Highness is paying a fleeting visit to Bharatpur to-day. I have some very urgent and important business to discuss so shall be much obliged if you would give me an interview some time this morning. I shall be at the end of the telephone any time you like to send a message.

Yours sincerely,
Sd.) D. G. MACKENZIE.

Copy of D. O. letter No. 936, dated Bharatpur the 19th February 1928, from the Political Agent to His Highness the Maharaja of Bharatpur.

19-2-28.

My dear Maharaja Sahib.

Mr. Mackenzie informs me that he has written to Your Highness asking for an interview.

I should be much obliged if, after you have seen him, you would kindly let me know through him at what hour it would be convenient for you to see me before Your Highness' returns to Delhi.

Yours sincerely,
(Sd.) H. R. N. PRITCHARD.

Copy of Confidential Memorandum of interview handed over to Mr. D. G. Mackenzie on 19th February 1928.

Mr. Mackenzie,

You have at our interview said to me that ever since you have come here you have been thwarted by me at every point in connection with the Shashan Samiti. I have not done so as far as I know and wish to put it down in writing that I have no wish to interfere directly or indirectly with your work. Pending the final settlement of certain points in the 'conditions' I have given you carte-blanche

to do as you liked, and wished to put this down, because I know that the party against me, will try to assign such things to me. I know that owing to vagueness the 'conditions' allow considerable scope for such people to create these ideas against me, and as I also know that that is the most dangerous thing to me, now and afterwards, I wish to clear up these points before finally accepting those 'conditions' and thus safeguard myself from the machinations of my ill-wishers as I mean to remain fully genuinely friend to you under all circumstances. I hope after the whole thing is settled and you are convinced by facts and not words that I am not as inconsistent as made out, you will remember that these are the circumstances, and that I mean to prove that I am not going to interfere in any thing.

(Sd.) KISHEN SINGH.
19-2-1928.

You mentioned about the abolition of the Ijlas Khas that will have to depend on the 'conditions' when settled, and until then it would presumably go on as now. No orders can be issued from Ijlas Khas except under my or in my absence Her Highness' orders, and we shall act as above pending the clearing up of the position.

MONDAY 20th FEBY.

Went to the investiture—On my return found a letter from H.E. which confirms the report, as it showed that H.E. had evidently been led to believe things against me somehow. Received Dewan's order re shasan samiti, issued *last night*, but dated the 15th February:—

Order of D. G. Mackenzie, Dewan Bharatpur State dated the 15th February, 1928, issued on the evening of the 19th February, 1928, and sent by Cars etc. to the various Polling Stations in the districts.

Pending further orders the elections etc., connection with Shashan Samiti which had been ordered to be held on the 20th and

21st February and onward will not take place. The Officers in charge of the elections should be informed that all arrangements made in this connection are postponed sine die, and the Superintendent Printing Press should similarly be told to stop all printing work in this connection.

Copy of letter dated 20th February 1928, from His Excellency the Viceroy to His Highness the Maharaja of Bharatpre.

My dear Maharaja,

I have read with considerable astonishment Your Highness' letter of the 13th February. In your letter of the 29th December last, you promised to abide by whatever advice I should give you, and my letter of the 31st January conveyed that advice which Your Highness was already pledged to accept. I am unable therefore to understand how the Memorandum of Conditions, or indeed any part of my letter, can be a subject requiring fuller consideration of yourself or advice from your legal advisers.

I am sure that Your Highness will on further thought realise that you are bound to comply fully and unequivocally with the advice which I tendered Your Highness after only the most anxious consideration. As I have told Your Highness, if the arrangements indicated in my previous letter prove insufficient to enable Mr. Mackenzie to proceed promptly and effectively with the rehabilitation of your State, I shall be reluctantly compelled to advise other measures for Your Highness' acceptance.

I am glad to learn that orders have been issued banishing the four persons named in my letter from Your Highness' State.

WEDNESDAY 22nd FEBRUARY.

Went to see H. H. Jam Sahib, who is not well, there I met Sir Leslie, who began discussing H. E's. letter of the 20th February. (copy of which I subsequently gave him). This again confirms the report, for Sir Leslie further tried to make out that he had never advised me to try and clear certain points in the conditions. As

there was no time, owing to the chamber sittings, I told Sir Leslie that we could discuss this in the evening when we are meeting.

Went prepared to the Chamber to speak on the question of Reforms in Indian States.

I wanted to stress and amplify the following salient points:—

1. We must freely and frankly admit that there is an urgent need for introducing Reforms in our administrations. His Excellency was right in laying emphasis on this admitted fact in his speech last year, and again this year, while opening the Chamber of Princes, of course the measure of these reforms will, in the beginning, vary with individual States, according to the degree of advance, already made.

2. We must also admit that these Reforms must be of a representative character, *i. e.* the establishment of a form of Government responsible and responsive to the people. This will, by no means, be an innovation; it will only be the revival of the traditional form of Government, in the States, because in old days, the Ruler was always in close touch with his people.

The subjects had always and at all times, an easy access to their Ruler, who in his turn, always kept before himself the high ideal of service, in the cause of the happiness and prosperity of his people-(Shastras). He assiduously studied their wants, and tried, to the best of his ability, to satisfy them (Manu). It is due mainly to the complicated nature of Modh administrative Machinery that we have lost that touch with our people, and our people, easy access to us. We must, therefore, aim at re-establishing that touch, which, in these days, is only possible through the creation of representative institutions.

3. We must have confidence in our people before we can expect them to repose their confidence in us. In upholding and discharging our Treaty obligations, we depend entirely upon the hearty cooperation of our people; and in demanding the full enjoyment of our Treaty rights, we must first have their entire support. What would happen, in the case of a Ruler, who makes an offer of services to the Crown in times of war or other emergencies, without

the support and help of his people? The answer is obvious. Thus we must realise that if in the future, we are to uphold un-impaired our Treaty rights and obligations, we must enlist the whole-hearted and loyal cooperation of our own people. We will only obtain it, by giving to them an increasing share in the work of administration.

4. Let us benefit from the experiences of our neighbours, across our borders. It is all very well to talk of its demand for Reforms. But we cannot and ought not, by ignoring or delaying the re-institution of our people's ancient Rights and Privileges, expose them to the dangers of the reckless preachings of mob-orators. We must, by all means at our disposal save them from such baneful influences.

5. There are some people who say that the subjects of Indian States do not want any Reforms. Whether they want them or not is not the concern af anybody but of ourselves. Our people are like our children. Just as we do not allow our children to stay away from School, until they wish to go; so also let us not allow them to be fed upon pernicious propaganda, but to start them at once, may be even inspite of their alleged unwillingness upon their training in the art of Self Government—in realising their importance and responsibilities, as members of the body public.

6. It serves no useful purpose to make comparisons between the peoples of Indian States and those of British India. There are fundamental differences. While the people of British India have only to learn how to govern themselves, our people have not only to do that, but also how to fulfil our Treaty obligations, and to maintain and uphold our Treaty rights and dignities.

7. Thus the responsibilities of our people are far greater and heavier than those of our neighbours in British India. We cannot therefore, leave our people to the chance of learning the habits irresponsibility and political frivolity, from outside agencies. It is our duty to train them in the habits of self-discipline and public service, and to find profitable channels for the flow of their energies. Thus will they be able to take their proper part in the administration of their affairs, and do real constructive work.

8. By following the advice of H. E. the Viceroy and acting up to the suggestions of H. H. of Bikaner, we shall not only be saving our people from cultivating habits, detrimental to the cause of progress, but also strengthening our bounds of loyalty to our beloved King Emperor, and not turning revolutionaries, as some of our supersensitive officials or extreme conservative people might call us.

9. Nothing is more fatal to the cause of good Government than the growing consciousness and resentment of the people that they are being kept back from participating in the management of their own affairs, and shouldering the responsibilities thereof. We must reorganise without delay, that no people, however gifted, can rise to the full status of citizenship, should they be used merely as the "hewers of wood and drawers of water" for others. We must, therefore, firstly for the security of our own positions, and secondly for the peaceful progress and prosperity of our people, make our subjects co-partners in the administration of our States. The first principle of responsible Government is the recognition of the identity of interest between the rulers and the ruled. Let us act up to this principle.

Owing to other work, this debate had to be postponed till tomorrow. At the end of the sitting H. H. Patiala, Alwar and Bikanir, took me into the Presidents ante-room, and said that H. E. did not want me to speak on this question. I told Their Highnesses that I would consider the matter over and let them know. They said why not keep away, I said, no, for it would seem as if I resented complying with H. E.'s wish to not allow me to speak. I said I would certainly attend even if I decided to give up my right to speak on any particular subject. Patiala implored me to decide then and there — but I told him I would think over the matter. Saw Mr. Jayakar at Lunch, and reported developements. Re my speaking in the chamber I explained that it was merely to save the face of the Political Dept. that H. E. did not want me to speak. He agreed with me that, as there was nothing to gain by speaking, I should humour His Excellency — and therefore give notice of withdrawing from the list of speakers submitted to H. E.

Then I told him about Sir Leslie's change of attitude. He was greatly surprised, but said that we must wait and see what happened that evening. One thing he could now say and that was that under these circumstances we must go very cautiously — and even accept those conditions, in all their vagueness, for he felt that in the present atmosphere of misunderstanding, and with Sir Leslie complying with his hints, our sincerest attempts to get the matter cleared, would be misunderstood as evasions, under the influence of Indian Lawyers, who would, of course, be never credited with being professionally seperate from Politics. He said I should go and consult Her Highness and reply H. E.'s letter soon, as he suspected mischief. We met this evening. Sir Leslie called in H. H. Alwar, and then asked if I had any objection. I, of course had to say I had none. Sir Leslie then produced a draft letter of Advice, to me, in which he tried to make out that I had lied to Mackenzie. I was disgusted, but Mr. Jayaker went through the Draft and added certain words in it which satisfied Sir Leslie — as he said that if H. E. got the impression that he was advising me to consult in this respect—he would loose the Princes' brief. I said that I did not see why my interests should be sacrificed to prove that Sir Leslie was the only man who had saved me from contesting the conditions. Mr. Jayaker said that the memo was a guide for Sir Leslie, and not a basis of contention. The interview came to an end by Sir Leslie promising to draft a letter to H. E and send it for our consideration.

Thursday—23rd February.

Went to the chamber and gave notice that I did not wish to speak, as previously notified, which considerably eased H. E's. mind. During the sitting I received a letter from Sir Leslie, from which it seems that my non-committal answers to Their Highness, had caused Sir Leslie to be commandeered to try and dissuade me from speaking—but his Advice, had arrived too late.

I am afraid, Sir Leslie's views, that my allowing my acceptance of the commission, to be considered as cancelled, can be regarded as

an admission on my part that the State has been misgoverned, can only be entertained by those, not conversant with the actual circumstances of the case.

After replying to Sir Leslie, left for Bharatpur to consult with Her Highness, and draft a letter, on the lines indicated by Malavyajee and Jayakar.

Copy of letter dated, Delhi the 23rd February 1928, from Sir Leslie Scott, to His Highness the Maharaja of Bharatpur.

My dear Maharaja,

I enclose the letter which was settled in consultation last night. I also enclose a form of letter which I advise you to write to His Excellency. We will settle that to-night, I am sending a message to His Excellency's Secretary that the letter will come tomorrow.

As His Highness of Bikaner is raising the question of Internal Government at the Chamber today I advise you to absent yourself from the Debate. **Your withdrawal from the commission** and **acceptance of the Viceroy's terms is of course, regarded by him as an admission that your State has, in fact been misgoverned by you.** He will regard it as tactful on your part if you are absent from the Debate just as I am sure he would resent it if you spoke in the Debate. I am sure this advise is in your best interest and I know you will not mind my tendering it to you.

Yours sincerely.
(Sd.) LESLIE SCOTT.

Copy of letter dated Delhi the 22nd February 1928, from Sir Leslie Scott, to His Highness the Maharaja of Bharatpur (enclosed with above.)

My dear Maharaja,

I have considered the further documents which you have shown me, viz :—

(1) 13th February. Memorandum of interview between Your Highness and Mr. Mackenzie written by him, and which he says you agreed as correct.

(2) 13th February. Your letter to His Excellency.

(3) 20th February. Letter from His Excellency to yourself, and also your views about the 'Conditions' enclosed in His Excellency's lettter of the 31st January, upon which Mr. Jayakar and I have had the advantage of a consultation with you this morning.

I feel bound to draw your attention to passages in Document No. I. in which you are recorded as expre sing certain legal views to Mr. Mackenzie. It will suffice if I give the gist of them:—

(a) That until you had accepted His Excellency's conditions Mr. Mackenzie's powers did not exceed the ordinary powers of a Dewan of Bharatpur, and that until such acceptance, action taken by Mr. Mackenzie upon the conditions would be illegal.

(b) That you were convinced that you would never be asked to agree to certain of the Conditions, if you put your objections to them to the Viceroy.

(c) That I had advised you to consult some of your brother Princes before replying to His Excellency.

The record of the interview gives the impression that my advice was responsible for the views you there indicated and for your not accepting the conditions. This impression is erroneous. I expressed to Your Highness a categorical opinion that your letter to His Excellency of th 29th December last imposed on you an unqualified obligation to do whatever His Excellency asked you to do, including the acceptance of conditions. With this view Your Highness agreed. I explained to you in the train on the 11th instant that not having gone into any of your papers previously I could form no definite opinion upon any of the points which you raised, but that if it was a question of clearing up any ambiguities of language I thought

His Excellency would be glad to consider any such question; and I added that I would think over the other aspects mentioned in my letter dated the 11th instant. My letter was written under pressure as the train was nearing Bharatpur, but on the essential matter I think I made it clear that, apart altogether from the question of the Conditions', you were already bound to do whatever Mr. Mackenzie decided, and also to accept whatever conditions His Excellency in his absolute discretion might impose after considering any suggestions you might make on their form.

As matters now stand I think it VITAL that you should clear up the present misunderstanding by sending atonce to His Excellency a letter accepting the Conditions, without qualification. I call it a misunderstanding because I am convinced from the conversation which Mr. Jayakar and I had with Your Highness during the last two days that it was never your intention to controvert any of the Conditions mentioned in His Excellency's letter, but unfortunately such an impression has been created on His Excellency's mind, and it is therefore necessary for Your Highness to clear up the misconception without delay. The matter we have discussed in Consultation can be considered afterwards as they bear only upon the working out of the Conditions in every day practice.

Mr. Jayakar concurs in the above, and we both desire to impress upon Your Highness the great importance of your acting on our advice and of avoiding in conversation with Mr. Mackenzie anything which might seem in the remotest degree to indicate to him an inclination to argue upon matters. If Your Highness pursues this course unswervingly, I feel sure you will gain greatly in the end.

In regard to your statement (marked (c) above) that I advised Your Highness to consult brother Princes before replying, I am obliged to say that I did not advise you to consult anybody, and certainly not to postpone replying to His Excellency in order to do so. And Mr. Jayakar and I now advise Your Highness to cease consulting indiscriminately with people, whether Princes or others, and to be content with our advice.

I am bound to add that greatly as I value the privilege of advising Your Highness, I can only do so with justice either to yourself or myself, if you follow my advice.

Yours sincerely,
(Sd.) LESLIE SCOTT.

Draft letter for consideration this evening.

I accept the conditions enclosed in Your Excellency's letter of the 31st January without qualification. I fear that there has been some misunderstanding to which I may have unintentionally contributed. I have asked Sir Leslie Scott to write me a letter of advice as to my position and I have asked him to forward you a copy.

With the whole of that letter I concur and it is my intention to act strictly in accordance to his advice.

I have asked him to explain to Your Excellency or to Mr. Watson, as you should think fit, the minor matters which I desire attention to be drawn in order to make everything work smoothly.

Copy of letter dated Delhi, the 23rd February 1928, from His Highness the Maharaja of Bharatpur, to Sir Leslie Scott, Delhi.

I write to acknowledge with thanks your kind letter, which reached me in Chamber. I have received an urgent call from my Maharanee which makes me considerably anxious, and am therefore leaving for Bharatpur almost atonce to return tomorrow morning. Under these circumstances I hope it will be equally convenient to have our meeting fixed for 6-30 this evening, as the same time tomorrow. I was able to see His Highness Alwar re. this unexpected trip to Bharatpur, and he has in the meantime promised to write about the misunderstanding, and explain to His Excellency that it has never been my intention to controvert the conditions. I hope this is alright.

FRIDAY—24th FEBRUARY.

Met Sir Leslie this evening, Mr. Jayakar showed him our draft, but Sir Leslie wanted to send one drafted by Alwar—along with a memo on the conditions. I said it would mean my going again to show it to Her Highness, as without her consent I could not do anything. Upon this H. H. Alwar lost his temper, and said, as I was tied to my wife's apron, he could not help any more. After a time he came back and apologised, but I told him that I did not mind—for he would not feel this, if he was also blessed with a wife competent of understanding these matters. Sir Leslie said we must not waste time and added, that if I did not send my acceptence by tommorow morning, I would certainly be deposed. I did not agree wholly with this as it seemed to me merely bluff, to which even Sir Leslie had been made a party, but in defference to the strongly expressed views of our other advisors, I told Mr. Jayakar that I would telephone to Her Highness, and get her consent to the slight changes made in our draft.

Copy of letter dated Delhi, the 25th February 1928, from His Highness the Maharaja of Bharatpur, to His Excellency the Viceroy.

Your Excellency,

I beg to acknowledge your letter of the 20th instant. I can assure Your Excellency that if I have un-intentionally given any impression in my letter of the 13th February that I wish to go back upon the promise I made, it was far from my desire. When I promised to be guided by your advice, with the help of a distinguished officer as Dewan, in a state of improved government in the interest of the well being of my people, as also the preservation of my position as Ruler of a friendly Indian State.

I am now writing to say that I accept the conditions sent to me with Your Excellency's letter dated the 31st January. I do not wish and never wished, to go back upon the promise I have given.

Your Excellency may be confident that I will leave the administration of my State in the hands of Mr. Mackenzie unfettered.

and I am sure that that can be done consistently with my prestige as Ruler. After all, it is the smooth working of the administration by the Dewan, whom I have now taken, that is the chief aim of the new arrangement, and so long as that is maintained without interference from me, it is not intended, I am sure that I should in any way be lowered in the estimation of my people and of my officers.

As I am leaving Mr. Mackenzie free in the discharge of his duties I trust that this arrangement will lead to complete harmony.

Copy of letter dated Viceroy's Camp, the 1st March 1928, from His Excellency the Viceroy to His Highness the Maharaja of Bharatpur.

My dear Maharaja,

I write to thank Your Highness for your letter of the 25th instant I am glad to be assured that my impression received from Your Highness' letter was mistaken, and that it is your desire to act up to the promise given me in December last. If Your Highness fulfils this intention and leaves Mr. Mackenzie unfettered in taking measures for the rehabilitation of your State I can assure Your Highness that it will be my desire to do anything possible to maintain your prestige as Ruler in the eyes of your people.

CHAPTER II.

RESOLUTION OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

No. 426-R.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

FOREIGN AND POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

RESOLUTION.

Simla, the 29th October, 1920.

The Government of India have had under consideration the question of giving effect to the recommendations contained in paragraph 309 of the Report on Indian Constitutional Reforms and are pleased to prescribe the following procedure for dealing with cases of the nature therein referred to:—

When in the opinion of the Governor-General the question arises of depriving a Ruler of an important State temporarily or permanently of any of the rights, dignities, powers or privileges, to which he as a Ruler is entitled or of debarring from the succession the heir-apparent or any other member of the family of such Ruler, who according to the law and customs of his State is entitled to succeed, the Governor-General will appoint a Commission of Enquiry to investigate the facts of the case and to offer advice unless such Ruler desires that a Commission shall not be appointed.

The composition of the Commission will ordinarily include:—

(a) A judicial officer not lower in rank than a Judge of a Chartered High Court of Judicature in British India.

(b) Four persons of high status of whom not less than two will be Ruling Princes.

The names of the persons proposed as members of the Commission, will be communicated to the person whose conduct is the subject of enquiry, and he will have the right of objecting without grounds stated to the appointment of any person as a Commissioner. If objection is so taken, the place of such person will be supplied by another person nominated by the Governor-General, but in that case there shall be no further right of objection.

The Governor-General will convey to the Commission an order of reference stating the matter referred for enquiry. The Ruler or other person, whose conduct is the subject of enquiry, will be entitled to represent his case before the Commission by Counsel or otherwise. The Commission after hearing the evidence placed before them by direction of the Governor-General and the representations of the Ruler or person, whose conduct is under enquiry, will make their recommendations to the Governor-General in a report. The report will set forth the findings of the Commissioners on the facts relevant to the matter referred for their consideration and their recommendations and will be accompanied by a copy of the proceedings and documents placed before the Commission.

The proceedings will ordinarily be treated as secret but if the Ruler or person, whose conduct is under enquiry desires publication, the Government of India may publish the proceedings unless there are special reasons to the contrary.

If the Government of India disagree with the findings of the Commission, the matter will be referred to His Majesty's Secretary of State for decision. The Government of India will communicate to the Ruler or person, whose conduct is under enquiry, their reasons for disagreeing with the recommendations of the Commission and invite him to make a representation. This representation will accompany the reference of the Government of India to the Secretary of State; when the reference comes before the Secretary of State, the Ruler or person will be entitled to present an appeal to the Secretary of State.

Where the Government of India agree with the recommendations of the Commission, their decision will be communicated to the Ruler or person, whose conduct is under enquiry. The Ruler or person concerned will be at liberty to present an appeal to the Secretary of State against the decision of the Government of India.

The cost of the Commission, other than Counsels' fees, will be borne by the Government of India.

Nothing in this resolution will be held to affect the discretion of the Government of India or of a Local Government to take such immediate action, as the circumstances may require, in the case of grave danger to the public safety.

The resolution shall be applicable to the case of all States, the Rulers of which are entitled to membership of the Chamber of Princes in their own right; it is open to the Governor-General to

apply the procedure laid down in this resolution to other States also not included in the above category, in cases where it may be deemed advisable to do so.

Ordered that the resolution be communicated to the undermentioned Local Governments and Administrations and Political Officers in India, for information and guidance (and communication to the members of the Chamber of Princes).

J. B. WOOD,
Political Secretary to the Government of India.

To

The Chief Secretary to the Government of Madras.

The Secretary to the Government of Bombay, Political Department.

The Chief Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

The Chief Secretary to the Government of United Provinces.

The Chief Secretary to the Government of the Punjab.

The Chief Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Assam.

The Hon'ble the Resident at Hyderabad.

The Hon'ble the Resident at Mysore.

The Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General in Central India.

The Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General in Rajputana.

The Resident at Baroda.

The Resident in Kashmir.

The Political Officer in Sikkim.

BOOK II

OTHER RELEVANT MATTERS

PART I.

MURDER OF MOHKAM SINGH.

CHAPTER I.

EXTRACTS FROM THE JUDICIAL RECORDS OF THE COMMITTING MAGISTRATE AND THE SESSIONS JUDGE. SENTENCE OF DEATH ON MANGI, MURDERER OF MOHKAM SINGH.

SESSION NO. 25 OF 1927.

Durbar Bharatpur through Pitam Singh of Bharatpur

versus

Mangi Lal, s/o Amol, Jat of Sherpur, Thana Sorrota, Jeypore State.

Sections 302, 307 and 309, I.P.C.

The charge-sheet framed by the Special Magistrate (Sardar Gopal Singh) was read out to the accused who pleaded guilty of all the three offences mentioned above. As the plea of guilty cannot be accepted in Capital offences, vide 19-A, 119, 20 A.L.J., 327, the trial was ordered.

The following assessors were chosen:—

1. L. Ram Saroop Bazaz.
2. L. Rewati Pershad.
3. L. Har Pershad.

The Court Inspector explained the facts of the case.

The trial commenced:—

P.W. 1. Pitam Singh, s/o Kanwal Singh, Foujdar, of Ajao, aged 20 years.—I am now a Mahl Khal employee. I was an orderly to His Highness Shri Maharaja in January last. Mohkam Singh was my younger brother and was 18 or 19 years old. He was married 8 or 10 years ago. His wife lived at Ajao and is still alive. He (Mohkam Singh) was serving Raja Sahib for the last 2 or 2½ years as a Shikargah employee. Raja Sahib J. S. Kishen

Sahib, Sanwant Kul Bhushan, is our uncle in relationship. Mohkam Singh was sent from Simla in summer last as Muntazim Haveli by Raja Sahib. Suraj Mal, father-in-law of Raja Sahib, was the Muntazim Haveli before the arrival of Mohkam Singh. I used to see the accused at Haveli during the stay of Suraj Mal or Mohkam Singh. Raja Sahib had gone to play polo to Cawnpore and had returned on the 6th January, 1927. I had seen him at 3 or 3½ p.m. in orderly troop. Raja Sahib sent me to Ajao in advance for the arrangement of his meals, etc., and told me that he would be reaching the village by 7 p.m. I went in Austin car to Ajao leaving Raja Sahib playing Hockey in Golbagh ground. Raja Sahib then reached Ajao at 7 p.m. with Mishri Jamadar. Second Infantry, Ram Hans Jamadar, K. S. O. B. L. Bhoora, chauffeur, Ghuri Jamadar and Nand Ram Jamadar reached Ajao at 12 or 12½ midnight in Fiat car. Raja Sahib was about to sleep in the School building at that time. They told something to Raja Sahib in whisper which I could not hear. Raja Sahib at once took his seat in the Fiat car brought by Ghoori and Nand Ram and left for Bharatpur. Raja Sahib's own car Fiat also followed. Mishri, Ram Hans, Bhoora, Nand Ram, Ghoori went in these cars with Raja Sahib who had ordered me at the time of his departure to come to Bharatpur in my own car, i.e., Austin. After 8 or 10 minutes only, I left Ajao in car with motor driver. Both the Fiats, i.e., one of Raja Sahib, the other brought by Ghoori and Nand Ram were of the same appearance and make. I reached Bharatpur at 1 a.m. and went direct to Golbagh and slept in my quarters at Orderly Troop. Fateh Singh, orderly of Raja Sahib, awakened me at 2 or 2½ a.m. and asked me to sit in car (Raja Sahib's Fiat). We left together and Fateh Singh told me on my query on the way that I might see the face of my brother if I wished. I found the dead body of my brother lying on a bedstead covered with Razai. I saw the dead body from outside but the people did not allow me to enter the room on account of sorrow. Raja Sahib and many others were present there. Nazim Sahib and Police officers were also present there. H. H. Shri Maharaja came at 3 or 3½ a.m. from Agra. Mohan Lal came with His Highness. Chowdhri Lal Chand, Member Council, had also come. Mangi Lal, accused, was seen by me in a stable. I did not see Khutti. The dead body was sent with Ram Hans and myself for post-mortem examination next morning. I did not go before the Dr. Sahib. The report Ex. A-2 dated 28th February 1927 is written and signed by me. Ex. 15 is the sweater put on by Mohkam Singh while dead. Ex. 14 is the trousers and Ex. 13 is a shirt found on the dead body. Ex. 18 is a Gadda (cushion) on which the dead

body lay. Ex. 16 is the pillow and Ex. 19 is the Razai seen with the dead body. Ex. 20 is the bedstead and Ex. 23 is the Niwar of the bedstead.

P.W. 2. Ram Chandra, s/o Dharam Singh, Jat Sinsinwar, aged 27 years, of Moti-ka-Nagla, Tehsil Nadbai, Shikargah employee.—I was told on duty from Shikargah to Raja Sahib's Haveli before 10 or 15 days of occurrence. I attended the horses. Khutti was sent from Shikargah to Raja Sahib's Haveli before 2 or 4 days of my reaching there. I know Mangi Lal accused who was at Raja Sahib's Haveli doing miscellaneous work. No special work was allotted to the accused. Mohkam Singh was the officer in charge of Haveli. Nearly 10 or 15 days before the occurrence Raja Sahib had gone to Cawnpore for playing polo. 2 or 3 days before the occurrence Rani Sahiba, i.e., wife of Raja J. S. Kishen Sahib, had gone to Muttra on Somwati Amawas. She went in car at 3 a.m. and returned at 6 a.m. with Mangi Lal and chauffeur. Both the wives of Raja J. S. Kishen and the wife of the elder brother of Raja Sahib had gone to Muttra. Mohkam together with other village ladies had gone in another car. Mohkam Singh's car returned at 9 a.m. but before his arrival Rani Sahiba sent words to Mangi Lal that he should bring things from the market for feeding Brahmins. Mangi wanted a horse, i.e., Bachcha from Khutti for going to Bazar but he was refused. Both quarrelled and the accused told that he will be avenged. The accused did not bring anything but Mohkam Singh sent for and fed the Brahmins. Mohkam Singh rebuked Mangi Lal for not bringing the things and wanted to make him sit by the sentinel but afterwards did not do. Some 2 or 3 days before the occurrence the accused took the car of Raja Sahib without permission. Mohkam Singh had gone to the village Ajao at that time. Bhoora driver reported the matter to Mohkam Singh on his return that evening who told the accused that he would be turned out on Raja Sahib's arrival. Raja Sahib returned from Cawnpore on the 6th of that month at 2 or 2½ p.m. and sent for the accused through Mohkam Singh. Khutti searched for the accused but he could not be traced out. Raja Sahib stayed at the Haveli for a short time and left the place. I sleep at night at old Haveli. Mangi Lal and Mohkam Singh also used to sleep there. Khutti used to sleep at the new Haveli by the side of the horses. Mohkam Singh was feeling unwell on the date of occurrence and therefore slept in Khutti's quarters. He sent for his bedding and bedstead through Nanga and Pershadi. I had laid myself down for sleeping at old Haveli where I heard the pistol fire from the direction of

new Haveli at 10 p.m. Sohan Pal was also waking. We both ran hearing this pistol fire and Shiv Bakhsh followed us. When we reached Khutti's quarters, Khutti was crying from inside that Mangi Lal had killed him. Gopi and Parshotam had reached the place and were asking Khutti to open the door while Khutti was saying that the door would be opened when I would reach the place. When Parshotam informed Khutti of my arrival and I too spoke, the door was opened. There was electric light in the room. Khutti was found lying on the bedstead on the left-hand side of Mohkam Singh. Mohkam Singh was on the Niwar Palang. He was covered with Razai up to his breast while the rest of his body was uncovered. Mohkam Singh was wounded at the left side of the head. He was unable to speak. Khutti had got his left leg hurt and was bandaging the wound. Mangi Lal was not found there. There were three bedsteads in the room. Two bedsteads were found adjacent to each other while the third one was of Mohkam Singh. There is a window in that room which had no shutters at that time. Bedding was spread on the bedstead below the window. There was no bedding on the charpoy by the side of the door, i.e., on the left-hand side of Mohkam Singh. I asked Sohan Pal to phone to the Police and Shikargah. The phone is in the new Haveli. While we were coming out of Khutti's quarters, I heard a pistol fire which was not heeded. Sohan Pal told me that no reply was received on the phone. I thereupon ordered that a Thokar be sent to the Hospital. I had previously told Sohan Pal to phone to the Hospital as well. Rani Sahiba's car was present but there was no chauffeur, hence Thokar (a bullock cart) was sent. Police and Shikargah people reached there. Sohan Pal brought a doctor from the Hospital but Dr. Sampuran Singh did not turn up. Shiv Bakhsh called for the lantern saying that some one was moaning at the old Haveli. I brought the lantern. Mahmood, H. C. Police outpost, Soorajpol and other Police officers had reached the place. The accused was found in the eastern verandah of the old Haveli by the side of a box. He was lying on the back and the pistol in the court was lying on the ground. The pistol was loaded with three live cartridges and one empty cartridge. Ex. 9 is the coat put on by the accused at that time. Ex. 11 is the shirt; live cartridges were found in the pocket of the coat of the accused. The accused could only speak slowly with difficulty. The accused was wounded at his wind-pipe. He was covered with Lihaf (of cotton). He was taken in the verandah of Khutti's quarter. The medical men attended all the three patients. Ghoore and Nand Ram went in car to Ajao for bringing Raja Sahib only 10 or 15 minutes after the occurrence.

Raja Sahib reached before 1 a.m. Mohkam Singh was on death-bed. Ex. 10 and 12 are the chaddra and found with Mangi accused. Ex. 14 and 13 are the trousers and shirt of the deceased. Ex. No. 15 is the sweater and Ex. 17, 16, 19 and 18 are the Gadda (small), pillow, Lihaf and Gadda (big) of the deceased respectively. The big Gadda was removed by the Dr. Sahib and the smaller one was spread beneath the deceased before his death. Ex. 22 and 21 are the bedsteads found in that quarter. Ex. 22 is the bedstead found below the window. Ex. 20 is the bedstead of Mohkam Singh. There is earthen floor in the quarter of Khutti. There was no carpet on the floor. There were blood drops beneath the bedstead of Khutti, i.e., left-hand side of the charpoy of deceased. Nowhere else blood stains could be found in the room. Mohkam Singh's bedding was drenched with blood. There was no blood beneath his charpoy. There were no blood stains on the place where Mangi Lal was found. We did not see if there was blood or not. Nothing was spread beneath the head of the accused. His body up till breast was covered with Lihaf. The floor was Pakka.

Cross-examined.—The accused was at old Haveli when Mohkam Singh rebuked him. Mohkam Singh asked Mangi Lal in the yard of new Haveli why he had taken the car. The accused had not stated that he was unable to go to the market for bringing things as he was catching cold. The accused with the ladies had returned at 6 a.m. I don't remember if the accused had anything with him while getting down from car. The accused had taken the car at 2½ or 3 p.m.

Postponed for to-morrow.

(Sd.) VISHNU CHANDRA.

Dated 5th April 1927.

Dated 6th April 1927.

P.W. 3. Khutti Singh, s/o Joti Singh, Foujdar, of Tehia Tehsil Bharatpur, aged 23 years, Shikargah employee.—I entered Transport service in 1916 whence I went to the field. I was then transferred to Body Guard whence I was deputed to orderly troop. The accused, Mangi Lal, was also employed as a groom in Orderly Troop. Raja Sahib J. S. Kishen, S. K. B., is the officer of the Orderly Troops. Mangi Lal worked with us in the unit 2 or 3 months only and was then deputed as a private servant to the Haveli. One year and a half ago when I was transferred to

Shikargah under His Highness' orders some fortnight before the occurrence I was deputed to the Haveli of Raja Sahib. Mohkam Singh was then in charge of Haveli as officer. I was in charge of all the 7 horses. I was also to look after the horse of Moti groom. The accused used to look after the horses before my reaching there. I took the duties of the accused. The horse of Moti was called Jangjit and was entrusted to me as a groom while Moti was given Bachcha horse which was looked after by the accused. The accused had no special work. I know Ram Chandra for the last one year when he entered Shikargah service. Ram Chandra came to the Haveli on duty after 4 or 5 days of my arrival. One Polo horse was entrusted to Ram Chandra as a groom. Raja Sahib left for Cawnpore for Polo on the 28th December 1927. The accused used to ask me for a horse for riding in the absence of Raja Sahib which I refused as I was prohibited to lend horse by Raja Sahib. The matter was reported to Mohkam Singh who told the accused to desist from demanding the horse or it would be reported to Raja Sahib. The accused had thus an ill-feeling with me and also did not speak to me. The accused returned with the ladies from Muttra on Somvati Amawas at 5 a.m. Mohkam Singh returned from Muttra in another car at 8 a.m. or so. Mohkam Singh told the accused as to why arrangement for feeding Brahmins was not made by him. The accused expressed his inability to do so. Thereupon Mohkam Singh told that the matter would be reported to Raja Sahib. The accused then left for his quarters. He (accused) had also asked me for use of a horse for going to the market but I refused. After Somvati, the accused took the car from Raja Sahib's Haveli without permission at 2 p.m. Mohkam Singh was away to Ajao that day. The accused brought the car back after 1½ hours. I asked the accused as to why he had taken the car but he defied me. Mohkam Singh returned that very evening by 6 o'clock train. On his return I reported to him about the car being taken away without permission by the accused. Mohkam Singh searched for the accused in the house. I did not accompany him. One Langri Pandit and one boy had gone with the accused in the car. The boy was Girraja. Raja Sahib returned from Cawnpore on the 6th January at 2 p.m. or so and reached Haveli just on getting down from the car. Raja Sahib sent for Mohkam Singh and myself and ordered us to bring Mangi. The accused could not, however, be found. Raja Sahib left Haveli after 10 or 15 minutes only. The accused turned up at Haveli in the evening nearly at sunset. Mohkam Singh was attacked with fever since 4 p.m. that day and stayed in my quarters by the stables in New Haveli. I asked the deceased

Mohkam Singh to go to his own place for sleeping but he told that he was suffering from fever and perhaps Raja Sahib might turn up at night. He also said that he would be able to attend upon him. He sent for beddings and bedsteads through Nanga and Pershadi from the old Haveli in my quarters and got them placed by the door at the right side. Two more bedsteads were also placed in that room. My bedding was spread on the cot below the window. The head of mine thus lay towards the window while the legs towards the door. The other cot was on the left-hand side of Mohkam's bed and was without bedding. Mohkam Singh took tea at 8 p.m. I got the tea prepared through Gopi. The accused had come to the room at 9 p.m. when Mohkam was asleep and I wide awake. The accused asked me if Mohkam was attacked with fever or not. I replied in affirmative. The accused returned after a short time. There was electric light in my quarters. I slept on my own bed and the door was kept open. There were no shutters in the window at that time. At 10 a.m. I awoke at the sound of a shot being fired. I removed the Lihaf from my face and Mangi was seen standing at the door one foot inside the room and the other outside. He fired twice towards me but the bullets struck the wall above my head. I got up to get hold of the accused but the fellow (accused) fired again and wounded me on left thigh. The accused again fired at me and wounded me on the left side of kneecap. I went to the door and bolted it. I then began to dress my wound with strips of cloth from my Dhoti. I cannot say where Mangi slipped away. I can't say whether I went to the door along the charpoys or along the floor, i.e., by the side of charpoys or through the charpoys themselves. I went to the door in the heat of the moment. As soon as the door was bolted, the people had come for help on my cries. I made a cry to the effect that Mangi had shot me. The people had then come for help as stated above. They asked me to open the door which I refused saying that it shall be done on the arrival of Ram Chandra. Hearing Ram Chandra's voice, I opened the door and fell on the door at the left-hand side of Mohkam. I heard the groanings of Mohkam Singh. I did not see the condition of the deceased as I myself was wounded. I can't say if some drops of blood fell on the floor or not but I dressed the wound immediately after closing the door. I could not go to my own beddings after being wounded. My beddings were thus not blood-stained. I can't say who entered the room afterwards, but Sohan Pal, Pershadi and Purshotam had at first asked me to open the door. I recovered my senses on the arrival of medical man, i.e., Dr. Bhagwan Sahai who administered medicine and dressed my wound. I was

then allowed to sleep on my own bedding. I was then removed to the Hospital next morning. I am still an indoor patient. One bullet was taken out of my left thigh through operation by Doctor Sahib on the 7th February 1927. The other bullet was taken out on the 24th February 1927. My left leg does not work even now. The deceased was on good terms with me since we were in Orderly Troops. He got me at the Haveli and entrusted to me the duty of looking after the horses. The pistol in Court Ex. 2 was seen by me in the charge of Mohkam Singh. This pistol was also kept in car of Rani Sahiba. I had seen it with the accused as well. It was this pistol which fired shots on me from the hand of the accused. Ex. Nos. 18, 16, 19, 14, 13 and 15 are the Gadda (big), pillow, Lihaf, trousers, shirt and sweater of the deceased Mohkam Singh. Exs. Nos. 9 and 11 are the coat and shirt of the accused. Again stated that he can't say about the shirt but the coat was seen by him put on by the accused at the time of the commission of the offence. The cots are the same found on the day of occurrence in my room.

Cross-examined.—The accused had asked for a horse on Somwati Amawas, but I refused. I can't say if the motor was taken by the accused before or after Somwati Amawas. But I remember it was taken after Somwati. I would have got it written, had I known that the accused would commit the offence. The first bullet struck my left thigh while getting up from the bedstead and the other struck while falling on the ground. Both the bullets struck me while I was uncovered. I was awakened when the bullets had struck the wall.

P.W. 4. Ram Singh s/o Mansa Ram, Foujdar, aged 31 years, of Ajao, Tehsil Nadbai, Shikargah employee.—I am a Jamadar in Shikargah. I received a phone at 11 p.m. on the 6th January 1927 from Raja Sahib's Haveli. Purshotam had phoned from the said Haveli to the effect that I must come immediately with a guard. The reason for which I was required was not phoned. I left the lines with a guard and met with Sohan Pal in a Thokar at the gate who told me that he was coming to myself as Mangi had shot Mohkam Singh and Khutti Singh and had absconded himself. He (Sohan Pal) had therefore come to fetch us. I deputed Jagdish, Ramji Lal and Buddhi to the Railway Station in search of Mangi Lal and taking Ganga Dhar and Debi Singh with me, I proceeded to Haveli. I found Khutti and Mohkam Singh on the bedsteads in the room (quarters) by the stable. Both of them were wounded. Mohkam was shot at the left side of his head. He was alive but was unable to speak. Khutti was crying that

Mangi had shot Mohkam and himself and fled away. Khutti was wounded in his leg and there was electric light in the quarters. We were in search of the accused when Shiv Bakhsh shouted that Mangi Lal was lying there. Ganga Dhar, Debi Singh, Mahmood H.C., Daroghaji and myself went to the old Haveli in search of the accused with a lantern. In the eastern verandah of the old Haveli, the accused was lying by the box. He had a pistol in his right hand. He was groaning slowly. He was then arrested and pistol was removed from his hand. Ex. 2 is the pistol found in his hand. It had three live cartridges and one empty one. The accused was wounded in his neck. There was bullet wound in his neck. He had put on a Kashmira coat, Ex. 9 in court. The shirt put on by the accused is Ex. 11 in court. The shirt and coat were bloodstained. I did not find blood spots on the place where he (accused) was lying. When Mangi Lal was found out and was taken to the verandah we all returned to our lines.

Cross-examined.—The accused had the pistol in his hand and it was taken away by Mahmood H.C. The hand of the accused with the pistol was out of the Lihaf. The accused had no Safa on the head. The face was covered with Lihaf except some hairs of the head. I had seen the accused from the distance of three paces, i.e., from beneath the verandah.

P.W. 5. Ganga Dhar s/o Jait Singh, Thakur, aged 20 years, of Cadoli, Tehsil Nadbai, Shikargah employee—corroborates P. W. 4.

P.W. 6. Jagdish, s/o Himmat Singh, Thakur, Foujdar, aged 23 years, of Cadoli, Tehsil Nadbai, Shikargah employee.—I was deputed to the Railway Station at about 11 p.m. from Shikargah Lines by Ram Singh Jamadar for the search of Mangi. Buddhi and Ramji Lal were also sent with me. We were told that Mangi had shot at Raja Sahib's Haveli and had absconded. We went to the station but could not find out the accused. We returned to the Lines as we were phoned from the Haveli that Mangi was arrested.

Postponed for to-morrow.

(Sd.) VISHNU CHANDRA.

Dated 6th April, 1927.

P.W. 7. Major Ramkumar Singh, Second-in-Command, K.S.O.B.L.—I was going to Polo ground for play on the 3rd January 1927 at 3 or 4 p.m. When I reached Chowjhandi, I saw a motor coming from Fatehpur Sikri Road to Bharatpur side. The car met me near Chowjhandi and when it passed by me, it came to my notice that it was going on the second speed. I therefore looked as to who was this chauffeur taking the car on this speed. The car was the Fiat used by Raja Sahib J. S. Kishen. The servants of Raja Sahib appeared to be sitting in it. I recognised the faces but the names I did not know. The accused in court was on the front seat but I can't say if he was driving or not. I then reached the Polo ground. I left for Cawnpore on the 4th night under His Highness' order for playing Polo and reached on the 5th January at 10 a.m. I then told Raja Sahib that very day in a friendly way that his servants were using his car recklessly and they ought to be prohibited. I had seen the accused several times bringing the horse to the ground and also coming to the Body Guard. I had examined the gun-powder of a cartridge of this pistol in the L. Court and the powder took fire after some time. It indicated that the cartridge was an old one, I have fired the empty cartridge by this pistol as its cap was alright. The sound was sufficiently high.

Cross-examined.—The sound of the car indicated its speed as second.

P.W. 8. Purshotam, s/o Sanwalia, Brahmin, aged 18 years of Gordham, District Muttra.—I am a cook in Body Guard. I was deputed as a cook to Raja Sahib's Haveli on Dussehra last. I knew the accused since my reaching Haveli and saw him attending the horse. The officer of the Haveli was Mohkam Singh. I also knew Khutti since he came to Haveli in service. Formerly Mangi Lal was in charge of the horses but Mohkam Singh appointed Khutti on his arrival. The accused had therefore no horse. The accused wanted to have a horse for riding from Khutti but was refused. The accused then did not go for the business. The accused took me in car one day before Somwati at 2½ p.m. Girraja was also taken with me. The car of Raja Sahib was taken without permission. The accused drove the car himself up to Polo Parade. We returned in an hour. Mohkam Singh had gone to the village that day and returned in the evening. My kitchen is in the new Haveli by the stables. Raja Sahib had gone to Cawnpore before 8 or 10 days of the occurrence and returned on the 6th January 1927. He came to the Haveli at 2 or 2½ p.m. Raja Sahib asked Khutti and Mohkam Singh to fetch Mangi but he could not be

found. Raja Sahib stayed there for 8 or 10 minutes and left the Haveli. I used to feed all those at Haveli. Mohkam Singh did not take his meal on the 6th evening as he was feeling indisposed. He however took tea in Khutti's quarters. Gopi made Mohkam drink tea. The deceased had slept in the quarters of Khutti on account of indisposition. The accused too did not take his meal that evening. Gopi and I went to ease ourselves behind the Haveli in Bazar at 10 p.m. We heard the sound of chat, chat from the Haveli 5 or 6 in number. We heard the cries of Khutti that Mangi fled after murder. We ran to the Haveli in Khutti's quarters and Nanga, Moti and Pershadi also came from that new Haveli. Sohan Pal, Shiv Bakhsh and Ram Chandra and others came from the old Haveli. The door of the room was closed and Khutti was crying inside that Mangi had killed him. We asked Khutti to open the door but he refused saying that it will be done on the arrival of Ram Chandra. The door was then opened on Ram Chandra's request. There was electric light in the room. Khutti was found lying on the bedstead of the left-hand side while entering the door. On the right-hand side, Mohkam Singh was on the bedstead. We called Mohkam singh but he did not reply. He was bleeding in the head. He was on the death-bed. Khutti's thigh was bleeding. I don't remember, if the wound was dressed or not. The accused could not be found. I phoned to Shikargah and Head Constable phoned to the Police Lines and Sohan Pal to Doctor Sahib. I had phoned to Shikargah that a guard or two with rifles and cartridges should be brought. Shikargah and medical men turned up. There were two charpoys and one palang. I see them in court. The clothes and beddings in court are of Mohkam Singh.

Cross-examined.—When Mangi asked for Bachcha horse I was in kitchen. The accused had asked for the horse at 8 a.m. The accused did not take his meal before; we were not inside the room at the time of occurrence but had gone to ease ourselves.

P.W. 9. Gopi, s/o Matoli, Nai, aged 30 years, of Bharatpur, Shikargah employee—corroborates P.W. 8. He is a Bawarchi and came to Raja Sahib's Haveli since Asarh last.

P.W. 10. Nanga, s/o Allaha Bukhsh, Musalman, aged 24 years, of Baseri, Tehsil Roopbas, Body Guard employee.—I was deputed from Body Guard to Raja Sahib's Haveli some 4 or 5 months ago to look after horses. I slept in the stable on the night of occurrence. Moti and Pershadi also slept there. The place was at the distance of 10 quarters from Khutti's quarter. The sound of

a pistol fire awakened me at 10 p.m. I was in a semi-sleepy condition. Moti asked to see. We all three ran while Gopi, Purshotam, Ram Chandra, Police Havaldar had already reached there. Ram Chandra got the door opened in his presence. There was electric light in the room. Mohkam Singh was groaning and was unable to speak. He was bleeding also. Khutti was crying that Mangi had killed him. Khutti was on the cot left-hand side of Mohkam Singh and was dressing his wound. People assembled there while Mangi was untraceable. The deceased never slept in that quarter but he slept there on account of indisposition so that he might be awakened by the sepoy as Raja Sahib was expected back. The horses were under the supervision of Mangi, when I was deputed to Haveli. On Khutti's arrival, Mangi's horse was given to Khutti. Again stated to Moti that Moti's horse was given to Khutti. Mangi had thus no horse and was to do the miscellaneous work. One day before Somwati Amawas, the accused took Raja Sahib's car without permission. Mohkam Singh was not at home and on return rebuked him. Rani Sahiba went to Muttra for bath on Somwati and returned at 5 a.m. Mohkam Singh was ordered at 8 a.m. or 9 a.m. to arrange for feeding Brahmins. Mohkam Singh asked Mangi to bring things and he wanted a horse, i.e., Bachcha which Khutti refused to give. I brought beddings and bedstead with Pershadi from old Haveli to Khutti's quarter for Mohkam Singh.

P.W. 11. Pershadi, s/o Jursi, Ahir, aged 20 years, of Jharoli, of Bharatpur Tehsil, Shikargah employee.—I have been serving at Raja Sahib's Haveli for the last 1½ or 1¾ years. Mangi Lal was in charge of the horses and Suraj Mal, Raja Sahib's father-in-law was the Muntazim Haveli. Mohkam Singh took up the duties when Suraj Mal went to Weir. Khutti took the work of horses on his arrival. Mangi Lal is left-handed.

Corroborates P. W. 10 in further details.

P.W. 12. Sohan Pal, s/o Khairati, aged 23 years, of Bharatpur, Shikargah employee.—I have been serving at Raja Sahib's Haveli as Shikargah employee for 3 years. I was a driver of Raja Sahib's Behli. The bullocks received prizes in races. Mangi was a private servant of Raja Sahib. He looked after horses during Baba Sahib's time. Mohkam Singh came in place of Baba Sahib as officer Haveli. The work of looking after horses was taken away from the accused on Khutti's arrival. I was at old Haveli on the night of occurrence. Shiv Bakhsh and Ram Chandra were also there. Mohkam Singh had come to sleep at Khutti's quarters on account of indisposition. While we were going to sleep, we

heard the sound of pistol fire and ran to the spot. Purshotam, Gopi, Nanga, Pershadi had already reached the place. Khutti was wounded in his thigh and Mohkam at the side of his head. Both were bleeding but Khutti's wound was dressed. The beddings, cots in court are the same found with the deceased. Purshotam and I went to the phone and phoned Dr. Sampuran Singh at Body Guard Hospital that Mohkam Singh was shot, hence the doctor should come soon. I can't say who received the phone. Having received no reply, I ran and taking Thokar came to the Body Guard Hospital. The car was at home but there was no chauffeur. Dr. Sampuran Singhji met me and I told him that Mohkam Singh was shot and was in a serious condition. He (doctor) told me that he was suffering from fever and he had arranged for the deputation of a doctor from Charbagh. I then proceeded to Hospital via Shikargah. I left instructions for sending one guard to the Station and the other to Haveli. I then took a doctor from the Hospital to the Haveli. Mangi Lal was not found by that time.

Postponed for to-morrow.

(Sd.) VISHNU CHANDRA.

Dated 7th April 1927.

P.W. 13. Bhoora, s/o Sanwalia, Foujdar, Motor-driver, of Mandarpore, aged 25 years.—I have been deputed as a motor-driver of Raja Sahib for the last 3 or 4 months. There are two motors with Raja Sahib. Both are Fiat cars, one for males and the other for ladies. The accused was also at Raja Sahib's Haveli doing all sorts of work. Before 3 or 4 days of Raja Sahib's return from Cawnpore, the accused took Raja Sahib's car without my permission. I prevented him from doing so, but failed. Mohkam Singh had gone to the village and returned that evening. I reported the matter to him who told me to ask Mangi about it. Girraja and Purshotam Langri had taken seats in the car. Raja Sahib had come back from Cawnpore on the 6th January. I went to receive him at Agra. Raja Sahib came by mail at 12 midday. We reached Raja Sahib's Haveli at 2 p.m. Raja Sahib stayed there for 5 or 6 minutes and then went to Golbagh soon. Raja Sahib then played Hockey and then left for Ajao at 6 p.m. Raja Sahib then stayed there till that night when Ghoore, Nand Ram Jamadar came in car at 12 midnight. They told something to Raja Sahib who demanded car. I brought the car in which Ghoore, Nand Ram and Raja Sahib took the seats. Ghoore drove the car

and I was left in another car of Ghoore and Nand Ram. I drove this car and 3 or 4 persons were seated in it. We reached Bharatpur at 1 a.m. I saw Mohkam wounded in a room close by kitchen. Khutti was also groaning. Mohkam's wound was dressed. The accused was also wounded and lying on a cot in verandah. The pistol in Court belongs to Raja Sahib. I brought the ladies back from Muttra on Somwati Amawas and found the pistol in Court in the car. There were 25 or 26 cartridges. I gave all of them to Mohkam Singh.

Cross-examined.—The accused started it by self and took it towards Suraj Pole gate. The car was taken before Somwati. We went to Muttra at 3 a.m. and returned at 9 a.m. Rani Sahiba returned early morning. The accused had come with Rani Sahiba. The accused, brother of Bhanji and I had gone in car. I did not see any weapon with Mohkam Singh while going to Muttra. Mohkam Singh said nothing to the accused in my presence. On return from Muttra I did not see the accused in new Haveli.

P.W. 14. Naella, s/o Tota Ram, Chowbdar, aged 25 years, of Bharatpur, Farrash Raja Sahib (Kothi Khas employee).—I have been serving at Raja Sahib's since last year. I work as a Farrash. I gave the Niwar in Court for washing to Abdul Karim. This Niwar is of Mohkam Singh's bedstead which was blood-stained. It had got a spot like palm of the hand. I gave it to the washerman under orders of Raja Sahib's father-in-law.

P.W. 15. Abdul Karim, s/o Rajjab, Musalman Dhobi, aged 30 years, of Bharatpur.—The Niwar in Court was washed by me. It was given to me by Naella. It was bloodstained. The remnants on the spot are still present. My home is close by Raja Sahib's, i.e., two fields distant. Between 10 and 11 p.m. H. C. of Suraj Pole was called by some boy. It was said that Mangi had killed officer Sahib.

P.W. 16. Nand Ram, s/o Angat, Jat of Barso Tehsil, Bharatpur, aged 26 years, Jamadar B.M.T.—It was in the beginning of January last, that I was on day duty in B.M.T. This duty lasts 24 hours. I received a phone from Mahmood H.C. Suraj Pole Darwaza. Telephone was sent from Raja Sahib's Haveli to the effect that a car should be brought at once as Mangi Lal had shot Mohkam Singh and absconded. I reported it to Ghoore, Adjutant in Lines. Ghoore took Azmat Bugler and myself in car (Fiat) and came to Raja Sahib's Haveli. We were ordered to go to Ajao and to fetch Raja Sahib from there. I saw Mohkam Singh lying wounded from outside the room. Mangi was being searched.

Khutti was also lying there wounded. He left Azmat at Raja Sahib's house and Ghoore and myself left for Ajao in that car. We had to get opened by the gate-man the door of Railway chowkis. At Helak the door of metre-gauge was to be opened and I brought the key of the gate from the Station Master Helak through a Railway employee. I had told the Station Master that I was going to fetch Raja Sahib from Ajao as an accident took place at his house. I told the Railway employee to keep the gate open as we were returning soon after with Raja Sahib. We reached Raja Sahib's school at Ajao at 12 midnight. He was about to sleep. We told Raja Sahib that Mohkam Singh was shot. It was told in a low voice. We asked Raja Sahib to accompany us. Raja Sahib, Ram Hans, Sher Singh, Ghoore and myself left Ajao in Raja Sahib's car. Pitam was not present when we told Raja Sahib about the accident. We saw Pitam Singh at the time of departure. The car we took also followed us. We reached Raja Sahib's Haveli at 1 a.m. I found the accused Mangi Lal in stables of new Haveli. Ghoore and I then returned to B.M.T.

Cross-examined.—Mohkam Singh was wounded on the head and Khutti in the leg. There were two cots in the room.

P.W. 17. Ghoore, s/o Gulab Brahmin, aged 32 years, of Bharatpur (M. Gopalgarh), B.M.T. employee.—I am adjutant in B.M.T. I slept in the Lines on the 6th January 1927. Nand Ram was the Day Officer. Nand Ram came to me at or after 10 p.m. and told me that he had received a phone from Raja Sahib's Haveli to the effect that some accident had occurred there and one car was required there. I then took Nand Ram and Azmat Bugler with me in a Fiat car and reached Raja Sahib's Haveli. We were told to go to Ajao and to fetch Raja Sahib. We left Azmat at Haveli and left for Ajao in that very car. After getting the Phataks of Sewar and Helak opened we went to Ajao. The key of Helak Phatak was sent for from the Station. We reached Ajao and asked the man to keep the door open till return. Raja Sahib was met in the school. Nand Ram told Raja Sahib about the shooting at Bharatpur and I asked him to leave immediately. Raja Sahib, Nand Ram, Ram Hans, Sher Singh and I came in Raja Sahib's car and reached Bharatpur between 12 and 1 a.m. The accused was lying on charpoy in verandah. Raja Sahib told Pitam Singh at the time of departure to come in another car to Bharatpur.

P.W. 18. Raja Sahib J. S. Kishen, Sanwant-Kul-Bhushan of Bharatpur.—The accused was in service of circus some 5 or 6 years

back. After a short time, he was deputed to Haveli. Baba Sahib, Suraj Mal, my father-in-law, was the officer in charge of Haveli. He (accused) used to do the work ordered by Baba Sahib at Haveli. He looked after the horses. Mohkam Singh came in place of Baba Sahib one year ago. Mohkam Singh was my nephew in relationship. Khutti was deputed to Haveli before some 15 days of my going to Cawnpore. He looked after horses. The accused had no horses then to look after. I went to play Polo by the end of December to Cawnpore. Major Ramkunwar Singh reached Cawnpore on the 5th January 1927 and reported to me that one of my men whose face was familiar to him and attended a Banda horse was using my car very badly. I concluded that the man complained against was Mangi Lal. I returned from Cawnpore on the 6th January and arrived at Haveli at 2½ p.m. On account of the complaint at Cawnpore, I asked Mohkam Singh to send for Mangi. Mohkam Singh had complained against the accused once or twice before but not that day. Mangi, however, did not turn up. I stayed for 15 or 20 minutes and came to Orderly Troops afterwards. After playing Hockey in the evening with Dharam Singh, Ram Hans (Naunihal Singh, Captain Hira Singh, etc., were present). I left for Ajao at 5-15 p.m. Pitam Singh was sent in advance to Ajao for the arrangement of meals. Ram Hans, Bhoora, driver went with me and Mishri Jamadar was taken from Second Infantry. The car was Fiat. We reached Ajao at 7 or 7½ p.m. Nand Ram and Ghoore reached Ajao at 11 p.m. or so. I was in the school at that time. I had not gone to sleep. Ghoore and Nand Ram told me that I was to go with them. They added that they would say when they would take seats in car. On my enquiry they told that accident took place at Haveli. When I took seat in motor with Sher Singh, Nand Ram Ghoore and Ram Hans, I was told by Nand Ram and Ghoore that Mohkam Singh was shot by Mangi. I told somebody to send Pitam Singh in another car. Pitam Singh was not informed of the accident as he would have been shocked on account of his brother's murder. We reached Bharatpur Haveli between 12 and 1 a.m. The deceased was found in Khutti's quarters. He was breathing fast. He was wounded on the left side of the head by the bullet. Seeing him I became senseless through grief and Doctors Pyare Lal and Yasin Khan took me to a room. S.P. and the D.M. Bharatpur were present there. His Highness came from Agra at 3 a.m. I got him phoned through Dr. Sampuran Singh. Chowdhri Lal Chand too had come. Khutti was found wounded in that very quarter. The pistol in Court belongs to me. This pistol was kept by Mohkam Singh for the protection of my wife in the car.

P.W. 19. Ram Hans, s/o Ganga Bakhsh, Foujdar, of Ajao, aged 27 years, Jamadar of K.S.O.B.L.—Raja Sahib returned from Cawnpore on the 6th January and came to B. Squadron at 2½ p.m. He brought me to Orderly Troops. He played Hockey in the evening. Captain Hira Singh, Lt. Jeydeo Singh, Naunihal Singh Deputy Superintendent Police, Raja Sahib, Bhoora driver and myself went in car to Ajao. We had taken Mishri Jamadar from the Second Infantry in the way. We reached Ajao at sunset. Nand Ram and Ghoore reached Ajao in car at 11½ or 12 midnight and told me that Mangi had shot Khutti and Mohkam Singh. They then went to Raja Sahib while I remained at the door. They then told something to Raja Sahib who left for Bharatpur in Raja Sahib's car with Nand Ram, Ghoore, Sher Singh, Raja Sahib and myself. Pitam Singh was sent from Bharatpur in advance for the arrangement of meals. At the time of departure, Raja Sahib ordered that those who are to come to Bharatpur including Pitam Singh might come in another car. We reached Bharatpur before 1 a.m. I found Mohkam Singh wounded on the left side of the head lying on the Charpoy. Khutti was wounded in the left leg. Mohkam Singh was on his deathbed. Medical men, Police Officers including S.P., and D.M. Bharatpur and many others were present. I found the accused Mangi Lal lying in verandah. He was wounded at the windpipe. Next morning I was sent with the dead body of Mohkam Singh to the post-mortem examination place. There was a small Gadda with the dead body. I identified the dead body of Mohkam Singh in the presence of the Chief Medical Officer. The deceased was my nephew in relationship. The pistol in Court Ex. 2 belongs to Raja Sahib and was kept by Mohkam Singh in car for the protection of the ladies. Ex. Q is the list of the recovery of Niwar and bears my Signature.

Cross-examination.—I used to go to Haveli often in and out. I can go inside the Haveli but being elder than Raja Sahib, ladies observe Pardah. The pistol was kept by Mohkam Singh in an old Almirah.

Postponed for to-morrow.

(Sd.) VISHNU CHANDRA.

Dated 8th April, 1927.

P.W. 20. Dulli Singh, s/o Chorraman, Foujdar, aged 54 years, of Bharatpur, Jamadar Pensioner.—Ex. 22 is the Charpoy given to Kotwal Sahib by Sukhkhan, sweeper, in my presence. There was some spot of blood on the Ban. Ex.R is the list of recovery of Niwar and bears my signature. Niwar in Court had also some spot and was given to Kotwal Sahib by Farrash in my presence.

P.W. 21. Sukhkhan, s/o Mulle, sweeper, aged 35 years, of Bharatpur (Gordhan Darwaza).—Ex. 22 is the Charpoy on which Mohkam Singh's dead body was taken to post-mortem examination place. I had taken it to my house. It had a fresh spot of blood. I produced it to the Police when required. I am a sweeper of Raja Sahib.

P.W. 22. Bhagwat Pershad, s/o Jwala Pershad, Vaish Shrimal, aged 25 years, of Bharatpur.—My house is just close to that of Raja Sahib. One winter night, I heard the sound of closing the door. I was awakened by that sound from sleep between 11 and 12 midnight. I came out of the room and asked mother if any door was left open. I came to the yard and heard the cries of 'Margaya, Margaya.' The cries appeared to come from Raja Sahib's new Haveli. Next morning I heard that Mangi Lal shot Mohkam Singh and Khutti.

P.W. 23. Shanker Saran, s/o Ram Chandra, Brahman, aged 27 years, of Bharatpur.—I was sent for by the Police on the 7th January, 1927, at 8 or 9 a.m. at Raja Sahib's old Haveli. 9 Cartridges and one photo now in Court, were taken in possession by the Police in search of a room. Ex.F is the list of recovery and bears my signature. The Photo is of the accused and the room was said to be occupied by him. Two bullets and three clothes were taken from the room in which murder took place. Gadda, Takia of Mohkam and shirt, coat and chadar of Mangi were the clothes taken in possession in my presence. Ex.D is the list of recovery and bears my signature. The pillow is the same in Court which was taken by the Police. The pistol and the cartridges are the same. Narayan Singh was also with me. Two bullet marks were seen in the room below the window.

P.W. 24. Mahmood Hussain, H.C. No. 130 of Suraj Pole Outpost.—Raja Sahib's Haveli is at a distance of three or four fields from Suraj Pole gate. I know the accused as he was a servant at Raja Sahib's Haveli. Suraj Mal was the officer in

charge of Haveli. The accused looked after the horses in those days. Mohkam Singh took the duties of Raja Sahib. Six months before the occurrence, I had gone to have a round. Mohkam Singh then met me at the gate of the old Haveli and told me to take the accused in 'Para' as he did not bring the leaves of a tree required for medicine. I apologised for Mangi Lal's conduct and got the required leaves through Ghoora constable. I was present at my Chowki on the 5th January at 10 p.m. and Rahman Ali was at 'Para' (on duty). Amar Singh constable came telling me that shots were fired at Raja Sahib's Haveli. I went immediately with Amar Singh, Bhao Singh and Pershadi. I reached the spot and found Mohkam Singh and Khutti lying in the room. Other people were outside. No doctor had reached. Shiv Bakhsh L.H.C. was also present. No other Police officer was present. Mohkam Singh was wounded on his left side of the head. He was bleeding and breathing rapidly. There were three bedsteads in the room. One was occupied by Khutti Singh and the other by Mohkam Singh. The third was empty. Khutti told me that he was shot by Mangi. I sent the constables in search of the accused and phoned to Police Lines, Kotwali and B.M.T. Sub-Inspector Hasan Akbar came in the meanwhile from the round of the town. One medical man came from the Hospital in Behli. Shiv Bakhsh shouted that there was a suspicion that the accused was there by the side of the old Haveli. We went to that side with Daroghaji and Shikargah people. The accused was found lying in the eastern verandah and the pistol was on the ground by his side. He was wounded on the wind-pipe by a shot. The accused was then brought to the new Haveli verandah and his wound was dressed by the medical man. His head was naked and his safa was lying by his side. The pistol was loaded with three live and two empty cartridges. Three loaded cartridges were taken out of Mangi's pocket. Five empty cartridges and one live were found in front of Khutti's quarter. Raja Sahib was not there and was said to have gone to Ajao. Nand Ram and Ghorre were sent in my presence to Ajao for bringing Raja Sahib. Raja Sahib came at 1 a.m. S.P., D.S.P., District Magistrate Bharatpur, Kotwal Sahib and Dr. Sampuran Singh had reached there. C.M.O. reached just after the arrival of Raja Sahib and not before. Third bedstead was taken out of the room and the accused was laid upon it. H.H. came from Agra at 3 a.m. Chowdhri Lal Chand, District Magistrate and S.P. came soon after. Khutti had pointed out the two bullet marks on the wall of the room at night. The D.M. took down the statement of the accused.

P.W. 25. Dr. Sampuran Singh, C.M.O.—I received a phone at 11½ p.m. from Raja Sahib's Haveli while I was in my quarters of Bodyguard Hospital. The phone was to the effect that Mohkam Singh felt indisposed and I might reach there to see him. I sent the reply that I myself was feeling unwell; if Mohkam Singh was seriously ill, I can come or some other doctor be sent. The message was received that any medical man might be sent. I therefore got it phoned that Dr. Bhagwan Sahai at Charbagh might go to see the patient and report his condition. At 12½ a.m. Dr. Bhagwan Sahai came to me and informed that a murder was committed at Raja Sahib's Haveli and Mohkam Singh's condition was serious. I then left with Dr. Bhagwan Sahai in car and got the Doctor down at Charbagh and myself reached Raja Sahib's Haveli. Raja Sahib had reached the place just then. It was nearly quarter to one. I was not informed of the arrival of a Behli before Dr. Bhagwan Sahai came to me. I found Mohkam Singh lying on a Charpoy in stable line. He was on his death-bed. He then died at 1 a.m. in my presence. His wound was dressed already before my arrival. I, however, looked to the wound removing the bandage. There was the wound and fracture of bone. There was blood on the bandage but I can't say if the wound was bleeding. The wound was a fresh one. The wound was probably of a bullet. Khutti was the other man lying on a Charpoy in that room. He was already dressed, I did not examine the wound. I found the accused lying on a Charpoy in the verandah. He was wounded on the wind-pipe. The wind was escaping from the wound. The wound was probably of a bullet. The wound was circular and it was about one inch above the upper end of the sternum. There was a black scratch at quarter of an inch from that wound. The opening of the wound was charred. This black scratch appeared to be of gun-powder. I passed the whole night there. I phoned to H.H. at Agra under Raja Sahib's instructions and H.H. came at 2½ a.m. or so. Chowdhri Lal Chandji, Superintendent Police and Nazim Bharatpur also came soon after. The accused gave his statement in brief to Nazim Sahib but he could not give the details on account of pain. Next morning, the accused and Khutti were admitted to the Hospital as in-door patients. The post-mortem examination was made of the dead body of Mohkam Singh at 12 noon. The body was identified by Jamadar Ram Hans. He had received a wound about ½ inch in diameter on the left parietal bone, some four fingers' breadth above the left ear. The bone broken through and a portion of it depressed. The wound running forward and downward into the brain substance to an extent of three inches. A portion of bullet was found in the

brain substance. This wound was the cause of Mohkam Singh's death which destroyed the brain substance. Other organs of the body were quite alright. Ex. 8 is the bullet taken out of Mohkam Singh's brain. The deceased was 20 years old or so. It was gun-shot wound. Gun-shot is a medical term and includes both pistol, gun or rifle shot. The direction of Mohkam Singh's wound was running forward and downward. The wound ran towards the forehead inside the brain. The brain substance being destroyed, the diameter of the wound from inside the brain cannot be ascertained. The direction of the wound indicates that Mohkam Singh's head was probably turned towards his right side while he was shot. The wound appeared to have been inflicted from the distance of more than one foot as there was no mark of gun-powder around the wound. The head of the deceased was towards the door of the room. The man standing on the threshhold of the door of that room might inflict the wound of above nature. Khutti is still as an indoor patient of the Hospital. He had received two bullet wounds. One wound was on the left knee joint externally. The direction of the first wound was from out to inside and from below to above or upside. The direction of the other wound was from below to upside. Both the bullets were taken out of the wounds. One bullet Ex.7 was taken out from the thigh wound on the 7th February, 1927, while the other Ex.24 on the 24th February. Both are grievous hurts. He is still unable to walk. The infliction of these wounds depends upon the position of the leg at the time of occurrence. The assailant probably shot in a standing position. The wounds were probably inflicted from distance. The wound inflicted on Mangi Lal was from a short or long distance cannot be said but from my own experience and black scratch and charred wound, it can be said that this wound was probably inflicted from the distance of one foot or even less. Looking to the X-Rays photograph and the site of the wound it can now be said that the direction of the wound was from left to right and slightly from below to upward. The bullet is on the body of the 5th vertebra in the X-Rays photo. The 5th vertebra is of cervical region. A left-handed man may inflict such a wound by his left hand. The position of the man at which he inflicted such a wound cannot be said. The accused is suffering from paralysis which is due to the rupture of a small artery in the spinal column at the time of receiving shot. Ex. J, H and I are correct and bear my signatures. The cartridges in Court are of this pistol in Court. The weight of the undischarged bullet of these cartridges is 78 grains. The bullet taken out of Khutti's thigh on the 7th February, 1927, is 78 grains. The bullet taken

out of Khutti's knee on the 24th February is 52 grains. The bullet taken out of deceased Mohkam Singh's head is about 22 grains. The bullets taken out of Mohkam Singh's head and Khutti's knee are not complete ones but they are parts only. The bullets struck on the wall weigh 81 and 80 grains respectively. The pistol in Court can possibly inflict such wounds as received by Khutti, Mohkam Singh, and Mangi Lal.

Cross-examined.—I opined for the age of the deceased by seeing the face and the general appearance of the deceased.

P.W. 26. Mool Chand, s/o Jhamman Lal, Rajkumar, aged 30 years, of Bharatpur Service.—Ex. P is the map of the locality of Raja Sahib's new and old Haveli where murder is said to have taken place and is prepared and signed by me. The rough sketch is also prepared by me. The place of occurrence is indicated as No. 4 in the map. The length and breadth of the room is 12 and 7¾ ft. The bullet marks on the wall are 292½ (?) ft. in height. I have measured the height.

Postponed for to-morrow.

(Sd.) VISHNU CHANDRA.

Dated 9th April, 1927.

Dated 10th April, 1927.

P.W. 27. Rao Bahadur Chowdhri Lal Chand Sahib ex-President State Council, Bharatpur.—I was President Council, Bharatpur State, on the 6th January, 1927. Judicial Member had gone to Bayana and in his absence I worked for him. Some time after 2 a.m. His Highness' chauffeur brought his car to me and told me that shots were fired among the servants of Raja Sahib and probably one of them had died. His Highness was said to have come and I was required there. I took my seat in the car and went to Raja Sahib's Haveli. His Highness, Raja Sahib, S.P., D.S.P., District Magistrate, Dr. Sampuran Singh, and Sub-Inspector Kotwali were present there. I saw the deceased and the other two wounded persons. I saw the accused, his wound had already been dressed. Superintendent Police showed me all three things. The deceased and one who was wounded in thighs, were lying on the Charpoys in a room. The accused was lying on a Charpoy in stable. Probably two bullet marks on the wall were shown to me. Ex. P truly represents the bullet marks on the wall. I don't remember to have seen any other spots or marks in the room. Superintendent Police took me to the other Haveli across

the road where a box was lying in a verandah. I was told that the accused concealed himself by the side of the box and shot himself for committing suicide. It was also told that the pistol was found lying there. I was informed that the accused had gone to that place of concealment through Gate ' A ' in the map and had called for a man sleeping there. I was shown a similar pistol as a weapon of murder recovered from the accused as I see in Court. L. Raghunath Sahai, District Magistrate, recorded a statement of the accused in my presence. The accused refused to give his statement in detail on account of pain but stated that he had shot both the persons and himself also committed suicide. There were no spots of blood on the place where the accused committed suicide. I requested His Highness to take rest and he departed after a short time.

Cross-examined.—S.P. or Deputy S.P. had told me that the accused passed through Gate ' A.' His Highness had come to console Raja Sahib as the deceased was his relative. He took no interest in the matter.

By the Court.—I am Rao Bahadur and O.B.E., B.A., LL.B., Advocate, Lahore High Court, and ex-Minister, Punjab Government. I am also a Jagirdar conferred by the British Government.

Postponed for to-morrow.

(Sd.) VISHNU CHANDRA.

Dated 10th April, 1927.

Dated 11th April, 1927.

P.W. 28. Shiv Bakhsh, s/o Amar Chandra, Shrimal Vaish, aged 48 years, L. Constable No. 80, of Bharatpur.—I have been deputed to Raja Sahib's Haveli since 25th November, 1926. I was to keep a watch over the Haveli. I lived in the eastern verandah of the old Haveli. The treasury remained inside the Haveli. The box (big one) is on the southern side. I was at Raja Sahib's old Haveli on the 6th January, 1927. Nearly at 10 p.m. the sound of pistol fire was heard from the side of the new Haveli. I passed through Gate ' B ' in the map and reached the new Haveli. Ram Chandra and Sohan Pal also went with me as they slept in the old Haveli. As I reached Khutti's quarters I found the door closed. Khutti was crying from inside that Mangi had shot them. The door was to be opened by him on the arrival of Ram Chandra. The door was opened on Ram Chandra's arrival. We entered the room and found Khutti dress-

ing his wound standing. On the opening of the door, he fell on the Charpoy. Mohkam Singh was lying wounded on the left side of the head. Khutti was wounded on the thigh. There were three bedsteads there which I now see in Court. There were two bullet marks on the wall. We searched for Mangi and found my Lihaf missing. In the meantime, we heard the groanings of Mangi. I called for Daroghaji and Ram Chandra to come there with lantern. They came and found the accused lying by the box. The pistol was held by him in his hands. I snatched the pistol from him and some Shikargah people and myself brought the accused in the stable of New Haveli. The accused had covered himself with my Lihaf. The pistol was examined by the Sub-Inspector Hassan Akbar and found loaded with three live and one empty cartridges. The accused had put on a Khaki shirt, black coat and shalwar trousers, out of which I see shirt and coat in Court. The trousers are not here. The pocket of the coat contained three cartridges. He had put on a safa of mottera and not the present one. He was wounded on the wind-pipe. I know Mangi Lal since my deputation to the Haveli. Raja Sahib came between 12 midnight and 1 a.m. The whole body of the accused was covered with Lihaf. I caught hold of the accused after removing the Lihaf from the face of the accused.

P.W. 29. Jagdish Pershad, s/o Pandit Ram Chandra, Brahman, aged 34 years, of Bharatpur.—I am a photographer in Bharatpur. Exs. K, L, M, N, O are the photos prepared by me. Photos K and L are of the room where murder is said to have been committed. Ex. M is of the place where the accused was arrested. Ex. N and O were printed by me from negatives, supplied to me by the Superintendent Police. They are just in accordance with the negatives.

P.W. 30. L. Raghunath Sahai, District Magistrate, Bharatpur.—I was District Magistrate in January last also. One Police constable had gone to my house at 11 p.m. on the 6th January while I was asleep. I was awakened and told that shots were fired at Raja Sahib's house and Superintendent Police and the Police Inspector were also present there where I was required. I at once reached the place and found the Police people and the other men assembled there by the stables. I found Mohkam Singh lying on a bedstead in a room by the stable. He was alive but could not speak. His head was towards the door. His head was bandaged. The strip bandage of cloth had three spots of blood by which I concluded that the deceased was shot thrice on the head. The bandage was not removed. I did not ask the medical

man present there about the number of wounds. I was told in general terms that pistol was fired. The pillow was blood-stained. Gadda too was there. Khutti was lying on a bedstead by the side of the window. Khutti was groaning. He was wounded by shots in the leg. I had seen two or three bullet marks on the wall by the side of the window. I did not see any other mark in the room. There were two bedsteads in the room. The accused was lying in a verandah on a Charpoy. He too was groaning. The pistol in Court was shown to me by the Police and it was told that the pistol was taken from the hand of the accused. Superintendent Police and I examined the place where the accused was found, i.e., eastern verandah and the box. The place where the hand with pistol lay was marked out by the Superintendent Police. Khutti had verbally told me that Mangi Lal had shot him. Three or four shots were said to have been fired by the accused. Mohkam Singh died in my presence. Raja Sahib was not present at the Haveli when I reached the place and I had come to know that he had gone to Ajao at 2 p.m. on return from Cawnpore and a car was sent to fetch him. Raja Sahib came at about 1 a.m. Looking at Mohkam Singh, Raja Sahib felt unconsciousness and Dr. Sampuran Singh took him to a room. I then returned home. Superintendent Police also left the place in my presence. A car came to my house at 3 or 4 a.m. and I was required there again. I came to the stables and found Chowdhri Lal Chand, President Council, Superintendent Police and D.S.P. on the spot. His Highness was also present with Raja Sahib in a room. His Highness left the house in my presence and told Superintendent Police and myself that regular procedure should be observed. On His Highness' departure, the statement of the accused was taken down. Ex. A is the statement of the accused taken down at that time. Dr. Sampuran Singh, Superintendent Police, Chowdhri Lal Chandji and other Police officers were present there. The accused was in his senses but felt pain in his body. Whatever he stated was taken down by me. The accused was stated to give his remaining statement next day. I know that no influence of any Police officer was exercised upon him. The accused was not in charge of Police or Police custody. The accused was dangerously wounded, hence I recorded his statement. I did not write any note of the inspection of locality. I returned home at 4 a.m. Ex. B is the statement of the accused recorded in Hospital on the 11th January, 1927. This statement was taken down under S.164, Cr. P. Code, and was voluntarily given by the accused. The statement dated 16-2-1927 was recorded by me in Nizamat as a Committing Magistrate and is what the accused stated before me. It is the Ex. T

on the record. The accused confessed his offence in all the three statements. Cartridges were shown to me but the number I can't remember. Ex. 16 and 18 are the pillow and Gadda on which Mohkam Singh lay.

Cross-examined.—The accused had no hand-cuffs, no Police surveillance, hence I stated that no influence was exercised upon him. The Police had told me that the pistol was found in the hand of the accused.

P.W. 31. Dr. Bhagwan Sahai, Sub-Assistant Surgeon, Victoria Hospital, Bharatpur.—It was my night duty in Victoria Hospital on the 6th January, 1927. Between 9 and 10 p.m. I received a phone from Chief Medical Officer for going to Rajaji's Haveli and to see the patients. I dressed myself and came out to start when I found a bullock cart in which I seated myself and reached the Haveli at Gopalgarh. The Behli driver told me that shots were fired at Haveli. It was not a Behli but a Thokar only. I then reached the place and found two patients lying in a room by the stables of Raja Sahib. Mohkam Singh was bleeding profusely from the head. He was on his death-bed. He could not speak a word to me. He had a bullet wound above the left ear on the head. I dressed the wound. He was lying on a Charpoy. Khutti was lying on another Charpoy. He had two bullet wounds on his left thigh and knee joint. I dressed these wounds as well. There were three bedsteads in the room. Third bed was empty. After dressing the wounds I got Khutti on the other Charpoy and that Charpoy was removed. In the meantime, I wanted to go for fetching C.M.O. when the accused was brought in the verandah and laid on the floor. I got the accused on that third Charpoy and dressed his wound at the wind-pipe. The accused had one bullet wound $\frac{1}{8}$th or $\frac{1}{4}$th of an inch in diameter. There was no other wound on the accused. Mohkam Singh was laid on pillow and a Gadda which I see in Court. The accused had a shirt and a coat on which I now see in Court. They are Ex. 9 and 11. He had got pain in his legs and hands. His wound was not bleeding at that time. Khutti had a bandage already on his wounds. Both the wounds were not bleeding. I can't state the directions of the wounds. I simply dressed the wounds. The wounds were fresh on all the three patients. Nearly one hour, again stated, half an hour elapsed when Mangi Lal was brought. Pistol and cartridges in Court could possibly inflict such wounds as I saw on the patients. I then went to K.S.O.B.L. Hospital to fetch Dr. Sampuran Singh in car. I reported the whole matter to C.M.O. and brought him with me up to Charbagh where I got

down while he himself went to the place. Khutti had told me that Mangi had shot them.

P.W. 32. Sooraj Mal, s/o Tota Ram, Foujdar, aged 50 years, of Salimpur, Tehsil Bayana, Zamindar.—Raja Sahib J. S. Kishen Sanwant-Kul-Bhushan is my son-in-law. I had lived at Raja Sahib's Haveli for four years. I only left the Haveli last year. Now I am the Muntazim of Raja Sahib's jagir granted to him by the State. I was in charge of the Haveli when I was in Bharatpur. I know the accused for the last four or five years when he came to the Haveli. I loved him and brought him up as my son. He looked after the affairs of the Haveli and he was just like a master. The accused took the work from the servants. He supervised the horses, bullocks, etc., in my time. He was not a State servant but was a private one. I got him married at Jargawan where the marriage party was taken by me. The accused is an orphan. No consummation of his marriage took place as his wife was only 8 years old. 18 months have now elapsed since the marriage. He is a left-handed man in general. The photo Ex. 6 in Court is of the accused who put on the turban with left hand. I handed over my charge to Mohkam Singh and went to Weir. I came to Bharatpur twice or thrice and the accused asked me to take to Weir as he was not on good terms with Mohkam Singh. I came to know of this murder on the 7th January, 1927, and came to Bharatpur that very day. Niwar of the Palang was blood-stained and was given by me for washing to Naella. The Niwar and Palang in Court are the same I now see in Court.

Postponed for to-morrow.

(Sd.) VISHNU CHANDRA.

Dated 11th April, 1927.

Dated 12th April, 1927.

P.W. 33. Mr. E. M. Divine, Superintendent Police Bharatpur.—I was informed by the Constable on duty that shots were fired at Raja Sahib's Haveli. I at once reached the place on horseback. D.S.P. met me at the gate of the new Haveli and informed that Mangi Lal accused had shot Mohkam Singh with a pistol. I then proceeded to the scene of occurrence. Narain Singh Circle Inspector and Sub-Inspector Hassan Akbar were also present there. There were doctors also together with servants of Raja Sahib. I saw a room in which a man was lying on charpoy on the right side while entering the door. The man had a

blood-stained bandage on his head. The pillow and Gadda were also blood-stained. I wanted to speak to him but he did not. One man was also lying on a charpoy on the left-hand side while entering the door below the window. The man had a bandage on left thigh. This man was Khutti Singh as I came to know afterwards. He told me that Mangi Lal had at first shot Mohkam Singh and then shot him 4 times. Two bullets struck the wall while the remaining two wounded his leg. I saw the two bullet marks on the wall above the head of the charpoy on which Khutti was lying. I did not notice any other marks or stains on the floor or anywhere in the room. There was electric light in the room. There were two charpoys when I reached there and both were occupied by the injured. There was a window with iron bars in it facing the door. The pistol in Court Ex. 2 was shown to me by Sub-Inspector Hassan Akbar who told me that it was taken over from the accused and was loaded with three live and one empty cartridges. On examining the pistol, there was a smell of burnt gun-powder which showed that the revolver had recently been used. The cartridges fit the pistol. The accused was lying on a charpoy on the left-hand side of Khutti's quarters. He had a wound in his throat. The doctor lifted a corner of the bandage and showed me the wound. The wound was a circular one and appeared to be of a bullet. No close examination was made by me. The wind escaped through the wound. I did not examine the wound closely because it was in a critical place and would have been injurious to open the bandage. The Sub-Inspector then took me to the old Haveli and showed me the place where the accused was found, i.e., between the box and the Tutti. There was a certain chick in front of the place. This verandah was on the eastern side of the old Haveli. Nazim Sahib had come soon after my arrival. On enquiry, I came to know that Raja Sahib had gone to his village and a car had been sent to fetch him. Raja Sahib came in my presence between 12½ a.m. and 1 a.m. in car. Practically at the same time, Dr. Sampuran Singh came there. As far as I remember, he came in a car. Mohkam Singh died at about 10 minutes past 1 a.m. while I was standing in the Haveli verandah. I then returned home. A car came to me at about 2 a.m. and I was informed that His Highness Shri Maharaja Sahib had sent for me. I went to the place in that car. Chowdhri Lal Chand came shortly after my arrival. He was the President of the Council at that time. He was shown the locality. Nazim Sahib, Bharatpur, was also there. He took down the statement of the accused. After His Highness left the place I also went home. The next morning I reached the place again at about 7 a.m. and

sent the dead body of Mohkam Singh for post-mortem examination.

The room of the accused in the old Haveli was searched in the presence of the accused witness. 9 cartridges of 320 bore revolver and one photo, in Court, of the accused were taken in possession. The pistol in Court is of 320 bore. Two fired bullets were found in Khutti's quarters below the marks on the wall. They have got the marks of lime. The accused Mangi Lal and Khutti Singh P.W. were sent to the Hospital for treatment under the orders of the Chief Medical Officer. The investigation was conducted by Hassan Akbar, Sub-Inspector, under my supervision and the case was challaned under Ss. 307, 302, and 309, I.P.C. The case was remanded under the orders of the Sessions Court and I personally investigated the case. The case was now challaned after proper investigation before the Nazim Bayana. Ex. K, L and M are the photos of the place of occurrence. Two are of the place of occurrence and the third is of the place where the accused was found. Ex. A/2 is the first report made by Pitam Singh, brother of deceased, on the 28th February 1927. The map Ex. P is the true sketch of the place of occurrence. I then took all the three bedsteads and Niwar, in Court, in possession. They are Exs. 20, 21, 22 and 23. Gadda and Pillow are the same which lay under Mohkam Singh. They are Exs. 16 and 18. I took the accused to Agra for X-Rays examination and got the negatives Exs. X and Y from the X-Ray doctor. Photos were printed from these negatives by the local photographer. Deputy Superintendent Police was sent to fetch Madan P. W. but he was not at home. The result of my investigation is that Mangi Lal accused shot Mohkam Singh dead and wounded Khutti Singh, attempting to commit suicide himself. From the investigation, I concluded that the accused Mangi Lal committed all the three offences mentioned above.

By the Court.—In my opinion from the result of the investigation, the accused Mangi Lal is guilty under Ss. 302, 307 and 309 I.P.C. Motive for committing of the offences is a continual source of ill-feeling, jealousy and friction between accused, deceased and Khutti Singh. Before the employment of Mohkam Singh and Khutti Singh at Raja Sahib's Haveli, the accused Mangi Lal had the general supervision and run of the whole establishment. On many occasions Mohkam Singh, who after employment at the Haveli, was put in charge of the whole establishment and this caused jealousy between the accused and Mohkam Singh. Also Mangi Lal neglected his work on which Mohkam Singh would

report him to Raja Sahib. On one occasion Mohkam Singh beat Mangi Lal with a whip. On another occasion, in the absence of Raja Sahib, the accused Mangi Lal used one of Raja Sahib's car without permission for which he was reported to Raja Sahib. This would naturally cause ill-feeling between the two parties. On Khutti Singh's employment, Mangi Lal's horse was given to the charge of Khutti Singh which was the cause of continual quarrels between the two. On this being done, Mangi Lal had no definite work to do at Haveli and was given all the spare jobs which he objected to. The accused was then challaned under Ss. 302, 307 and 309 I.P.C. before the Nazim Bayana.

Cross-examined.—The accused had beat the horse with a whip whereupon he was reported to Raja Sahib, who wanted to beat him with a whip. The accused had told me that Mohkam Singh and he had quarrelled and the former had hurt him on the head.

Postponed for to-morrow.

(Sd.) VISHNU CHANDRA.

Dated 12th April 1927.

Dated 13th April 1927.

P.W. 34. Munshi Hassan Akbar, Sub-Inspector-in-charge Kotwali, Bharatpur.—I was Sub-Inspector-in-charge Kotwali on the 6th January 1927. I had gone for the round of the town at 10 p.m. and reached Suraj Pole Police Out Post at 11 p.m. I there came to know through Rahman Ali constable that there was a noise or tumult at Raja Sahib's house. I went to the place but Raja Sahib was not there and was said to have gone to Ajao that noon. Mahmood Hussain H.C., Purshotam, Gopi, Gampat, etc., were found in the Haveli at servants' quarters. They pointed out to me that Mohkam Singh was lying on a Palang of Niwar in a room adjacent to the stable near kitchen. The bedstead was on the right-hand side, while entering the door of the room. His head was towards the door and his body was covered with Razai up to his breast. The head was bleeding and blood drenched in gadda, pillow, sweater, etc. Khutti Singh head Shikari was lying on a cot on the left-hand side, whose leg was wounded with bullets on two places. Khutti Singh told me that Mangi Lal had absconded after firing shots at Mohkam Singh and himself. Mahmood Hussain told me that Drs., etc., were already phoned and Amar Singh constable was sent to Kotwali for information. I got it phoned to Dr. Sahib, D.S.P., etc., again. There were electric light in the room and three bedsteads. There was no

bedding on the cot on which Khutti Singh lay while I can't say if there was bedding on the bedstead below the window or not. In the meantime, my foot fell on an empty cartridge in the verandah before the room. Four empty and one live cartridges were again found. Dr. Bhagwan Sahai came after a short while and began to attend upon the patients. After half an hour of my reaching there, Shiv Bakhsh L.H.C. came to the new Haveli and told me that Mangi was suspected to be present at that place, i.e., near box at old Haveli, on account of groanings heard there. I went to the old Haveli with Mahmood, Bhava Singh, Ganga Dhar and Debi Singh (Shikargah employees). A lantern was taken there as there was no light. Mangi Lal, accused, was found covered with Lihaf who had got a pistol in his hand of 6 cartridges. A big box was also there in that eastern verandah. There was chick also. The pistol was loaded with three live and one empty cartridges. The accused had got a fresh bullet wound on his throat. Three live cartridges were now found in the pocket of the accused. The accused told me at the time of the rest that he had got a severe pain in hand and he had also fired shots at Khutti Singh and Mohkam Singh. The accused had put on Khaki shirt and coat which were blood-stained. They are Exs. 11 and 9 respectively. Safa was lying on the floor near the head of the accused. The safa is the same I see in Court. I did not see it minutely. It was not taken in possession but is produced now. It is now Ex. Z. The accused confessed to have committed suicide. He was brought to the new Haveli and Dr. Sahib began to attend upon him as well. Deputy Superintendent Police arrived soon after the arrest of the accused. The Inspector, Superintendent Police and District Magistrate also turned up. Raja Sahib came in car between 12 and 1 a.m. from Ajao. Dr. Sampuran Singh, Chief Medical Officer turned up immediately after. Mohkam Singh died just on his arrival. The statement of the accused was taken down by the District Magistrate (M. Raghunath Sahai Sahib). His Highness and the President Council Chowdhri Lal Chand too had come. Next morning Mangi Lal and Khutti Singh were sent to the Hospital for medical examination and treatment. The room in which Mangi Lal lived was searched. The result of the medical examination was not given by the medical men on the spot. The room in old Haveli in which accused lived was searched. 9 cartridges (loaded) and one photo of the accused were taken in possession. Signs of anger were found on the face of the accused in photo. The dead body was sent for post-mortem examination next day at 11 a.m. Ram Hans was sent with it. Gadda and pillow (both blood-stained) were taken in possession. Two fired

bullets above the head of Khutti Singh's bedstead were found on the floor. Razai, sweater, shirt, trousers and blue gadda came after the post-mortem examination from the Hospital. This blue gadda was spread beneath the dead body at the time when it was sent for the post-mortem examination. During investigation, it was found from the statements of Purshotam, Gopi, Ganpat, etc., that Mohkam Singh used to take offence against the accused often as the latter neglected his work. The accused did not do the work at Katha time and he also took the car of Raja Sahib without permission. Mohkam Singh had told that the matters would be reported to Raja Sahib. Pistol and cartridges were shown to have been placed in the car for the protection of the ladies. Mangi Lal accused is a groom of Raja Sahib and Khutti Singh also worked as a groom when deputed to Haveli only some time before the occurrence. Mohkam Singh could not speak when I reached there. The result of the medical examination and investigation, inspection of locality showed that the accused fired a shot at Mohkam Singh and fired two shots at Khutti Singh which struck the wall. Two other shots wounded Khutti Singh. As a result of the investigation, the accused was found to have committed offences under Ss. 302, 307 and 309 I.P.C. The case was challaned but was remanded by the Sessions Court. It is now challaned again after re-investigation by the Superintendent Police.

Cross-examined.—The whole body of the accused was covered with Lihaf which was told to be of Shiv Bakhsh. Hands were probably out of Lihaf. Pistol was in the right hand. He had put on Dhoti. So far as I remember, he was sent with Dhoti to Hospital. The blue Gadda was brought by Mahmood H.C. from the Haveli.

N.B.—All the prosecution witnesses produced on behalf of the Crown have been examined except the X-Ray examiner who did not turn up notwithstanding the efforts of the Police. Hence the case is postponed for the 26th April 1927 and the said doctor be summoned through the Political Agent as requested by the C.I.

(Sd.) VISHNU CHANDRA

Dated 13th April 1927.

X-Ray examiner did not turn up. Let us wait for him up till to-morrow.

(Sd.) VISHNU CHANDRA

Dated 26th April 1927.

Dated 27th April 1927.

As the Doctor can appear in Court after the 7th May, the case be postponed for the 10th May.

Dated 10th May 1927.

P.W. 35. Dr. Oudh Behari Lal, s/o Babu Achal Behari Lal, Kayastha, aged 30 years, of Agra, temporary Officer-in-charge of X-Rays Department and Demonstrator of Pathology.—I am L.M.P., Ps.M.S. I have been in-charge of the X-Ray Department for about 5 months. I am an expert in this branch. I specialised myself in this branch at X-Ray Institute, Dehra Dun. Ex. Z is written and signed by me which runs as follows:—

Skiagrams show the presence of a foreign body near the fifth cervical vertebra which may be a bullet. Ex. X and Y are the Skiagrams referred to by me in my report. The accused in the Court is the same man whom I X-Rayed. I can't state the direction of the wound as I did not examine the accused when he got hurt. After the examination of the plates, I state that the bullet is towards the left side of the vertebra. Paralysis might be due to the pressure of this bullet over the cervical nerves or it may be due to any previous disease which I cannot say. I mean by bullet the foreign body. I am not an expert of surgery, direction of bullets, etc., hence I can't state whether the wound was self-inflicted or not. These things cannot be stated by X-Ray examination. If the wound was inflicted from a short distance there must be local signs—marks of burning. In my opinion such marks are generally black. I can't state the minimum or maximum short distance from which such black marks are produced. The science of Surgery or Medicine can tell such distance but I don't remember. I can't state by looking at this foreign body, with what hand the wound was inflicted as I have not stated as to the nature of the wound whether it was homicidal or suicidal. The photos Ex. N and O seem to be of the same Skiagrams taken by me.

Postponed for to-morrow.

(Sd.) VISHNU CHANDRA.

Dated 10th May 1927.

The statement of the accused as recorded in Nizamat was read out to him and admitted to be correct. He confesses his guilt regarding all the three offences. No defence produced.

Arguments heard. Assessors' opinion taken. They hold the accused guilty of all the three offences. The case postponed for judgment for the 16th May 1927.

(Sd.) VISHNU CHANDRA.

Dated 11th May 1927.

Postponed for 19th May for judgment.

(Sd.) VISHNU CHANDRA.

Dated 16th May 1927.

Judgment given. Accused convicted. Judgment given.

(Sd.) VISHNU CHANDRA.

Dated 19th May 1927.

Translation of the Judgment dated 19th May 1927, by Pandit Vishnu Chandra, M.A., LL.B., District and Sessions Judge, Bharatpur State, Bharatpur

In *re*

Darbar Bharatpur through Peetam Singh, a K.S.O.B.L. employee ... ... Complainant

versus

Mangi Lal, s/o Amole, Jat by caste, resident of village Sherpur in the Jaipur State ... Accused.

Crime under Sections 302, 307 and 309, Indian Penal Code.

This is a case about the murder of Mohkam Singh, nephew of Raja Sahib J. S. Kishen, S.K.B., as also of an attempt to murder Khutti Singh and of an attempt to commit suicide by Mangi Lal accused at the house of said Raja Sahib on 6-1-27. The Nazim Bayana has, after preliminary enquiry, in the case, committed the accused Mangi Lal to this Court for the trial of offences under Sections 302, 307 and 309 I.P.C. The Sessions trial was held with the assistance of three assessors, namely:—

Lala Ram Sarup Bajaz,

Lala Reoti Prasad, and

Lala Har Prasad.

The facts of this case as alleged by the prosecution are as follows: On the night of the 6th January 1927 between 9 and 10 p.m. the accused (Mangi Lal) in Court, wounded Mohkam

Singh, nephew of the Raja Sahib, with the pistol, in Court. Mohkam Singh received the wound on left side of his head at about 4 fingers' breadth above the ear, which injury incapacitated him from speaking. Khutti Singh who was sleeping in the same room on a bed below the window, was awakened by the sound of the pistol shot and was wounded by the accused. The first 2 bullets struck the wall and the other two hit Khutti Singh in his left leg. After having wounded Mohkam Singh and Khutti Singh the accused absconded and concealed himself behind a box in the eastern verandah of the Raja Sahib's old Haveli, having considered over the consequences of his foul deed, attempted to commit suicide with the same pistol, and inflicted a bullet wound in his windpipe through which wind escaped but the bullet did not traverse through the neck, when Sheobakhsh Constable detailed at the Raja Sahib's Haveli cried out about this murder. Hasan Akbar, Sub-Inspector-in-charge Kotwali, Mahmood Husain, Head Constable and other police and Shikargah employees arrived the scene of occurrence and arrested the accused (Mangi Lal). The pistol was recovered from the possession of the accused and 3 loaded and one empty cartridges were found in it. Some unused cartridges were also recovered from the pocket of the coat put on by the accused. Purshotam and Gopi, servants of Raja Sahib who had gone to attend the call of nature towards the back of the Raja Sahib's house, ran to the scene of occurrence on hearing fires but Khutti Singh had shut the door from inside and said that he would not open it unless Ram Chand had arrived. Accordingly when Ram Chand came the door was opened. The room in which the murder took place is situated adjacent to the kitchen along the line of the stables in the new Haveli. The bed and the clothes of Mohkam Singh were found drenched with blood. Khutti Singh had bandaged his wound and was crying that Mangi had committed murder. L-C Sheobakhsh deputed at the Raja Sahib's Haveli was present at the scene of occurrence. Mahmood Head Constable-in-charge Surajpaul Police Outpost, came there shortly after, followed by Hasan Akbar Sub-Inspector-in-charge Kotwali who had gone to the Surajpaul Outpost while patrolling. Dr. Sampuran Singh, C.M.O., was phoned but he did not come. Dr. Bhagwan Sahai, S.A.S., however, came to the scene of occurrence instead and dressed the wounds of Mohkam Singh, Khutti Singh and Mangi Lal. Raja Sahib had gone to play polo at Cawnpore and returned the very day at 2 p.m. After staying at his Haveli for a short time, he went to the Golbagh where he played Hockey, and then motored to his village at Ajau, Peetam Singh brother of the deceased (Mohkam Singh) having been sent there in advance for

looking after necessary arrangements. After the occurrence of these grave offences, Ghurey Adjutant and Nand Ram Jemadar, B.M.T. were sent from the Haveli to Ajau in a car to fetch Raja Sahib. They returned with him at about 12-30 a.m. when Mohkam Singh was though alive but unconscious and on his death-bed. The Superintendent State Police, the Deputy Superintendent Police and Munshi Raghunath Singh District Magistrate Bharatpur had reached the scene of occurrence before the arrival of Raja Sahib. Dr. Sampuran Singh also arrived there only a few minutes after Raja Sahib, for the examination of the wounded. Mohkam Singh succumbed to injuries at 1 a.m. Under the instruction of Raja Sahib Dr. Sampuran Singh phoned to His Highness at Agra. His Highness came from Agra at 3 a.m. and called Rao Bahadur Ch. Lal Chand President Council, S.S.P. and the Nazim Bharatpur on the spot and after inquiring from them as to how all this came about returned to the palace. The Nazim Bharatpur recorded the statement of Mangi Lal, in which he confessed having murdered Mohkam Singh but expressed his inability to give a detailed statement owing to his injuries. The Police sent the dead body of the deceased Mohkam Singh for post-mortem examination, which was conducted by Dr. Sampuran Singh and Khutti and Mangi Lal were sent to the Hospital for treatment. The Police originally challaned this case to the Court of Nazim, Bharatpur, on the 14th February 1927, whence it was, after preliminary enquiry, committed for trial to this Court on the 16th idem. On an enquiry being held by this Court it was found that the investigation and enquiry hitherto made in this case were incomplete. The Police had investigated it in an ordinary manner and the S.S.P. notwithstanding his presence on the spot and the commission of such serious offences did not investigate the case himself. Accordingly a report giving full details and reasons was submitted to the Judicial Member, State Council (High Court) on the 25-2-27, for the cancellation of the commitment order and for further investigation and enquiry into the matter. The Judicial Member agreed to the opinion of the Court and ordered Mr. E. M. Devine to investigate the case himself. In compliance with this order further investigation was made and the case was challaned to the Court of Sardar Gopal Singh, B.A., LL.B., District Magistrate, Bayana, whence it has again been committed to the Sessions Court for trial.

Altogether 35 prosecution witnesses have been examined in this case. Out of these Ram Chand, Gopi, Nanga Teli, Parshadi, Bhoora, Motor Driver, Raja J. S. Kishen and Suraj Mal depose to the existence of enmity between Mohkam Singh and Mangi Lal and between Mangi Lal and Khutti Singh.

These witnesses with the exception of Suraj Malji and Raja Sahib but together with Purshotam, Khutti Singh and Sohan Pal state the particulars regarding the scene of occurrence on the very first occasion. While Major Ram Kunwar Singh and Raja Sahib have testified to Mangi Lal's taking away the car without the latter's permission, as also to his being afraid of his (Raja Sahib's) displeasure.

L/C Sheobux, Hasan Akbar, Sub-Inspector and Mahmood Husain Head Constable and the S.S.P. have deposed to the facts seen by them on the spot as also to the results of their investigation.

The first confession of the accused recorded on 6-1-27 as also other particulars of this case are clearly borne out from the statements of Nazim Bharatpur and R. B. Ch. Lal Chand. Dr. Audhbihari Lal who conducted the X-Ray examination of the accused (Mangi Lal) has given evidence about the presence of a foreign body, possibly a bullet at the back of his (accused) neck. The rest of the witnesses simply testify to the facts relating to the recovery of cartridges, clothes, bedsteads of Niwar and Munjh stained with blood, and the preparation of photo and sketch of the scene of occurrence, etc., etc.

The accused has from the very beginning confessed the commission of all the three offences and has also adhered to his confession in the second trial by this Court. He does not wish to produce any defence but states to have murdered Mohkam Singh at the instigation of Khutti Singh. He deposes to have wounded Khutti Singh on account of his creating noise and also admits to have made an attempt to commit suicide in order to save himself from the consequences of his own foul action, namely, of wounding the two aforesaid persons. All the assessors are of opinion that all the three offences are clearly proved against the accused. This case has come second time to this court after further investigation and enquiry and a large number of witnesses have been produced on behalf of the prosecution. The first question to be determined is about the motive of murder.

The accused Mangi Lal according to his own statement alleges to have murdered Mohkam Singh at the instance of Khutti Singh. The prosecution has proved the existence of enmity between Mangi Lal and Mohkam Singh on the following grounds:

(i) That the accused Mangi Lal took away Raja Sahib's car for his own private use without his (R.S.'s) permission which fact was reported by Major Ram Kunwar Singh to Raja Sahib at Cawnpore as the former had espied the accused driving the car at

second speed. Raja Sahib in his statement alleges to have called Mangi Lal for punishment on his return from Cawnpore but he could not be found. Mohkam Singh had also complained to Raja Sahib against the accused in this connection.

(ii) That Rani Sahiba went to have a bath in the Jumna at Muttra on Somwati-Amawas with Mangi Lal and Mohkam Singh. On return Mangi Lal was ordered to fetch some articles from the market for which he demanded a horse which not being provided for him, he did not go. Mohkam Singh was annoyed at this attitude of the accused and said that he would report this matter to Raja Sahib.

(iii) That Khutti Singh had been detailed at the Raja Sahib's Haveli only a few days before this occurrence. Formerly the whole arrangement of the Haveli was under the supervision of Suraj Mal father-in-law of Raja Sahib and Mangi Lal being his right-hand man was responsible to him for the proper running of everything. After Suraj Mal's deputation to look after the Jagir affairs Mohkam Singh replaced him. This change affected Mangi Lal's former prestige as he (accused) being also incharge of Raja Sahib's stables, was later on deprived of this work even by Mohkam Singh and Khutti Singh who had since been detailed at the Haveli was placed in charge of it. All this helped a good deal to intensify the feelings of ill-will among the three, namely, Mohkam Singh, Mangi Lal and Khutti Singh. Thus the enmity between Mohkam Singh and Mangi Lal (the accused) increased. This also caused him (accused) to harbour a sort of jealousy and rivalry against Khutti Singh. Mohkam Singh was bent upon complaining to Raja Sahib on his return from Cawnpore and Mangi Lal naturally got afraid of Raja Sahib's anger.

Raja Sahib could not stay long at his Haveli on the day of occurrence but went away to Ajau. The accused as has been argued on behalf of prosecution was under the impression that if Raja Sahib returned to the Haveli and Mohkam Singh complained against him, it would surely result in his humiliation and disgrace, which not only induced but rather compelled him to commit these serious offences. Now the question is whether the motive of the offence has been proved to the satisfaction of the Court or not. There is no doubt that an insignificant action which, on any special occasion, can drive a wrathful person to the commission of a grave offence, might not, under ordinary circumstances, have any effect whatsoever on another. And in fact looking to ordinary circumstances one might arrive at a conclusion that the above-mentioned reasons are not sufficient for perpetration of a

heinous crime like murder; it has, however, to be admitted that the fire of mutual animosity that might have been burning for a long time when inflamed by malice and jealousy, could also develop into producing an instantaneous effect like this. Mangi Lal was brought up from his infancy by Suraj Mal, Raja Sahib's father-in-law, who also got him married. He was responsible for the management of Haveli affairs under the superintendence of Suraj Mal and as such exercised sufficient influence over other servants at the house. Under these circumstances the accused apprehended a great deal of disgrace and humiliation on the complaint of Mohkam Singh. It is also alleged that the accused wanted to efface the existence of Mohkam Singh before he (Mohkam Singh) could have a chance to complain against him. But the motive of the offence *re* murder need not be discussed further, as in criminal offences like murder, the main factor to be determined is intention or will and not motive. I have given my fullest consideration to this point. The distinction between motive and intention has been lucidly explained on page 251 para. 230 of Dr. Gaur's edition of the Penal Law. It clearly lays down that the human nature being different becomes unfathomable on certain occasions. It is for this reason that determination of motive of an offence has not been regarded as very essential for the decision of a case. This very principle has been enunciated on page 1423 para. 2916 of this very book under Section 299 I.P.C. It is at the same time true that proof of motive throws sufficient light on the merits of a case, and it is why the case was remanded by this Court for further investigation and trial, but nothing else could be proved besides the facts mentioned above. As regards the proof of the offence the very first statement of the accused on the night of occurrence in which he confessed his guilt is worth consideration. From the statements of Rao Bahadur Chaudhri Lal Chand, Dr. Sampuran Singh C.M.O. and M. Raghunath Sahai Nazim, Bharatpur, it is clear that the accused made this confession quite voluntarily. This statement of the accused together with that on the 11th January was recorded by the Nazim, Bharatpur, under Section 164 of Cr. P. C. Now the accused has again given his statement on 12-3-27, about the commission of the offences and also confessed the same before this Court on the 5th April and 11th May 1927. Moreover he made the confession in the previous enquiry on 16th February before the Nazim Bharatpur as also on the 21st and 22nd February at the time of first trial before this Court.

Taking into consideration all these statements of the accused it has to be admitted that from the time he made his first state-

ment on the night of occurrence down to the last one he gave out before this Court he has all along stuck to his confession and admits to have committed all the three offences against him.

Besides, the evidence of Khutti Singh prosecution witness No. 3 corroborates the confession and is worth consideration. Although Khutti Singh does not state to have seen Mangi Lal firing at the deceased (Mohkam Singh) with his own eyes, however, the fact of his (Khutti Singh) waking up by the sound of first pistol-shot and subsequently his having been fired 4 times by the accused amply corroborates that part of the statement of the accused in which he admits having fired at Mohkam Singh first and then at Khutti Singh.

The immediate arrival of witnesses Purshotam, Gopi and Ram Chand, etc., on the spot and Khutti Singh's crying to the effect that Mangi Lal had wounded them, corroborates the statement of the accused and Khutti Singh and strengthens the prosecution evidence. The recovery of pistol with cartridges from the possession of the accused as deposed by Hasan Akbar Sub-Inspector, Mahmood Head Constable and other employees of the Shikar department, are the material evidences of this case. The smell of the burnt gun-powder from the pistol as stated by Mr. E. M. Devine, Superintendent State Police, clearly indicates that the pistol was used just then. The bedding and clothes of Mohkam Singh as well as the shirt and coat of the accused were found stained with blood. The medical evidence is also no less important in this case. The Exhibit No. 7 is the bullet which had been extracted by Dr. Sampuran Singh from the leg of Khutti Singh on 7-2-27. Its weight as taken down by the Doctor before the Court is 76 grains, which exactly corresponds with the weight of the bullet taken out from a loaded cartridge. The bullets struck at the wall weigh 80 and 81 grains, but they have lime or dust with them. The identity in weight of Exhibit No. 7 and the bullet let out from the pistol, clearly proves the fact that the pistol before the Court is one used for wounding Mangi Lal and Mohkam Singh, Khutti Singh. The bullet taken out from the head of Mohkam Singh and the other one taken out from Khutti Singh's leg are less in weight but from their examination it appears that they are not complete by themselves as portions thereof appear to have remained inside the wounds.

The Doctor has pointed out that the direction of the wound of Mohkam Singh being on the left side, running forward and downward indicates its having been inflicted by a man who fired at him while standing at the threshold. As regards the charge of

attempt to commit murder, the statement of Khutti Singh, as eye-witness, amply corroborates the confession of the accused. The statement of the Doctor to the effect that there was a black scratch near the wound on the body of Mangi Lal accused, is worth consideration. I also examined the Exhibit No. H, viz., bedstead,—ticket of Mangi Lal wherein the opening of the wound has been shown as charred which is said to be a clear proof of the injury being inflicted from a short distance, the maximum of which cannot, according to the medical evidence, exceed one foot. The Doctor has pointed out that this black mark appeared to be one caused by the gun powder of the pistol, at a time when it was fired from a short distance. The presence of this mark corroborates the statement of the accused regarding the attempt to commit suicide.

All the statements of the accused from the 6th January 1927 the night of occurrence down to the last one he made on the 11th May 1927 before this Court; the evidence of Khutti Singh about the commission of murder and about his waking up by the noise of pistol shot; the statements of prosecution witnesses named Gopi, Purshotam, Ram Chand, and of the employees of Shikargah about Khutti Singh's crying to the effect that Mangi Lal had wounded them; the medical and other material evidences regarding the recovery of pistol and cartridges from the possession of the accused and of the presence of stains of blood on the clothes and the beddings as also other circumstances and facts of the case, are such as do not lead the Court to any other inference except that it should accept the confession of the accused as correct and should hold him guilty of the offences charged on his own confession throughout from beginning to end in both the Police investigations and Judicial trials.

Therefore the Court cannot but agree with the assessors who unanimously hold him guilty of these offences.

The only question that now remains is about punishment that should be awarded to the accused for the offences committed by him. Mohkam Singh, deceased was sleeping in a helpless condition and the accused murdered him most cruelly and atrociously at a time when he was unable to defend his life. Besides, the accused attempted to murder Khutti Singh also which likewise is an offence of a very serious nature.

The object of this attempt to murder is alleged to be the concealment of the offence of murder by the accused which was also no less barbarous deed on his part.

In cases of murder, the sentence of death is generally awarded and so long as there be no extenuating circumstances the Court cannot take a lenient view of the matter and sentence the accused for a lighter punishment, i.e., imprisonment for life.

The accused, therefore, in my opinion deserves the extreme penalty of law, hence it is ordered that the accused Mangi Lal be sentenced to death for the offence under Section 302 I.P.C. proved against him and that he should be hanged by the neck till he is dead.

This sentence will be subject to the confirmation by Shree Alia Ijlas Khas. The judgment was announced and the accused informed under Section 371 Cr. P. C. that he could file an appeal against this order within a week if he so desired. As the accused has been sentenced to the extreme punishment provided by law, i.e., of death under Section 302 I.P.C., no separate sentences are passed for other offences under Sections 307 and 309 I.P.C., proved against him. The articles relating to this case be kept carefully and the record of the case be submitted to the Dewan Sahib for favour of confirmation.

(Sd.) VISHNU CHANDRA,
District and Sessions Judge.

19th May 1927.

CHAPTER II.

POLITICAL CORRESPONDENCE ON THE SUBJECT.

D.O. letter No. 71-P., dated the 5th March, 1927, from Lt.-Col. Crosthwaite, C.B.E., Political Agent, Eastern Rajputana States, Bharatpur, to Lt.-Col. His Highness Maharaj Shri Brijendra Sewai Sir Kishen Singh Bahadur, Bahadur Jung, K.C.S.I., Bharatpur.

Will Your Highness kindly refer to my confidential demi-official letter No. 61-P., dated the 23rd February, 1927, to the address of Your Highness' Foreign and Political Secretary regarding the murder of Mohkam Singh and trial of Mangia?

I am instructed to inform Your Highness that should death sentence be passed against Mangia and as the case is one which is likely to give rise to a great deal of public comment the Government of India consider that Your Highness would be well advised not to carry out the sentence until Your Highness has had the opportunity to consult your adviser.

D.O. letter No. 83-J., dated 8th March, 1927, from Lt.-Col. His Highness Maharaj Shri Brijendra Sewai Sir Kishen Singh Bahadur, Bahadur Jung, Bharatpur, to Lt.-Col. Crosthwaite, Political Agent, Eastern Rajputana States, Bharatpur.

I write to acknowledge receipt of your demi-official letter No. 71-P., dated the 5th March, 1927.

The Bharatpur State, under its Engagements, enjoys, as you know, full Criminal Powers, and consequently, the attitude adopted in your letter under acknowledgment, seems to be in violation of those vested Rights. Under these circumstances, I feel constrained to inform you, that the legal Judicial proceedings, in the case of the trial of one Mangia, cannot very well be suspended, postponed, or in any way tampered with.

However, if there be any relevant data, in your possession, which may be considered would help the Courts in the trial of the said accused, I shall be highly obliged if you would supply the same.

D.O. letter No. 38-C., dated the 22nd June, 1927, from the Political Agent, Eastern Rajputana States, Bharatpur, to Raja Pandit Hari Kishen Kaul, Dewan of Bharatpur State.

I enclose in original for your disposal a petition purporting to have been sent by one Ram Chandar which is in connexion with the sentence of death which has been passed on Mangi Lal.

नकल है

ब हजूर जनाब अजन्ट साहब बहादुर, अजन्टी, भरतपुर

जनाब आली,

निहायत अदब से हुजूर में मेरी अर्ज है कि जिस मांगीलाल को भरतपुर जर्ज से मोहकमसिंह के मारने के इलज़ाम में फांसी का हुकम हुआ है वह इसमें कसूर वार नहीं है। मोहकमसिंह का मारनेवाला असली आदमी कोई दूसरा ही है। मेरी इस बात में ज़रा भी भूल नहीं है। क्या अँगरेजी सरकार भरतपुर महाराज से ऐसी दब गई है कि उनके डर से मांगी को बेगुनाह फांसी पर लटकाया जाय और अगर ऐसा हुआ तो फिर हिन्दुस्तान में अँगरेजी राज की क्या जरूरत है। इसलिए हमारी हुजूर से यह अर्ज़ है कि इस मुक़दमे की तहकीकात हुजूर नये सिरे से कराने का हुकम दें और जब तक फांसी का हुकम मुलतवी करें। किसी बेकुसूर को फांसी पर लटका देना इन्साफ नहीं है। हुजूर इन्साफ करें और भरतपुर राज के हाकिमों से इस मामले में इन्साफ की कोई उम्मेद न करें। इन्साफ के लिये ही तो अँगरेज़ों को हिन्दुस्तान का राजा खुदा ने बनाया है। खुदा सबका एक है। राजा का काम इन्साफ करना ही है। हुजूर राजा हैं इसलिए हुजूर को खुद मांगी से बातचीत करके और सच्ची बात मालूम करके इन्साफ ही करना चाहिये। खुदा हुजूर का भला करेगा। बादशाहत इन्साफ से ही कायम रहती है। मांगी ने मोहकम को नहीं मारा। यह तो सब जाले सूरजमल राजा किशन के ससुर सलैमपुरवाले ने बनाया है। मुझे मेरी जान का डर है इसलिए आज तक हुजूर से नहीं मिल सका—मैं राजाजी किशन के पास ही रहता हूँ। उस दिन भी उनके साथ ही था अगर राजा किशन को मेरी अर्ज़ी का ज़रा भी हाल मालूम होगया तो वे मेरे गोली मार देगा फिर हुजूर मेरे मरने के बाद लाचार हो जायँगे। ता: १८ जून सन् १९२७ ई०

अर्जी फिदवी साकिन आजाद द० रामचन्द्र ठाकुर।

D.O. letter No. 253-P-27, dated 8th September, 1927, from the Political Agent, Eastern Rajputana States, Bharatpur, to Raja Pandit Hari Kishen Kaul, Dewan, Bharatpur.

In reply to your demi-official letter No. C-152, dated the 6th September, 1927, in which you ask to be furnished with any relevant material in my possession in connection with the murder of Mohkam Singh, I write to say that I have nothing which can be of any assistance to you in the formulation of your opinion. What I have is all hearsay and this will obviously not serve your purpose.

CHAPTER III.

RAJA HARI KISHEN KAUL'S TWO CONFLICTING OPINIONS.

CASE NO. 2, CRIMINAL.

Durbar *versus* Mangi Lal.

Charge under sections 302, 307 and 309.

The Sessions Judge has convicted Mangi Lal of murdering Mohkam Singh in the haveli of Raja J. S. Kishen on the night following the 6th of January, 1927, and at the same time of attempting to commit murder of Khutti Singh and attempting to commit suicide. On the charge under section 302, I. P. C., the Judge has awarded the capital sentence and has considered it unnecessary to pass any sentences under the other sections.

The conviction is based mainly upon the confession of Mangi Lal made shortly (some 5 or 6 hours) after the occurrence, to which he adhered right through the two trials in the Nazim's Court and the Court of Sessions. The circumstantial evidence is fairly plentiful, but there were serious defects and omissions in the police enquiry some of which were pointed out by the Sessions Judge and the Judicial Member at the conclusion of the first trial and there are certain irreplaceable gaps in the evidence produced at the trial which do not render the non-commission of the offences by Mangi Lal impossible. I have examined the file most carefully and heard the prisoner as well as the public prosecutor. The former has retracted his confession. Not much weight can be attached to a retraction at this late stage, but in any case it opens the possibility of some one else being the real murderer. The record as it stands left the Judge no alternative but to convict, but in view of certain serious weakness in regard to taking down the first confession and certain palpable defects in the theory of suicide and particularly owing to the feebleness of the motive assigned for the murder, I cannot persuade myself to recommend the sentence of death for confirmation. The least I can do is to recommend commutation of the sentence into one of life imprisonment.

Submitted to His Highness for orders.

(Sd.) HARI KISHAN KAUL,
Dewan.

29th June, 1927.

I beg to invite His Highness' attention to sections 375 and 376 of the Cr. P. C. in regard to the powers of a High Court in taking further evidence, etc., etc.

(Sd.) HARI KISHAN KAUL,
Dewan.

29th June, 1927.

To A. I. Khas, with 6 files.

No. 784, dated 29th June, 1927.

DURBAR *versus* MANGI LAL.

Charge under Sections 302, etc., I. P. C.

Weak points in the case.

The occurrence evidently took place between 9 and 10 p.m. The Investigating Sub-Inspector puts it in his Zimmi at 10 p.m. He arrived on the spot at 11 p.m. and practically nothing is said to have been done till then, for Mangi was discovered on his arrival and except for the slightly previous arrival of H. C. Mahmud Hassan, no outsider had arrived on the scene before 11 o'clock. The evidence of witnesses from the house who are supposed to have arrived immediately after the firing of shots is so closely associated with the arrival of the Sub-Inspector that no proceedings would appear to have begun before 11 o'clock. This lapse of one hour between the occurrence and the commencement of evidence and investigation makes things very suspicious and leaves room for matters being arranged contrary to actual facts.

The presence of three charpoys in Khutti Singh's room has not been satisfactorily explained and to account for the blood discovered on the alleged empty charpoy, a laboured story has been put up by the prosecution, of Khutti Singh having walked up to the door after receiving two shots in his leg in order to shut the door while the murderer was standing in the door, pistol in hand and probably with one loaded cartridge still in the chamber, but makes no attempt to fire at Khutti Singh's chest

and finish him. The story is highly improbable as according to expert medical opinion the normal result of two shots in the leg would be that the man receiving them should drop on the bed on which he was. In order to give him an excuse for shifting to the empty bed which was covered with blood, he is made to walk to the door, bolt it and refuse to open it until a particular witness arrives. He then opens it and according to his own statement collapses on the charpoy. It is quite possible that he may have been fit to walk immediately after receiving the injuries, but the reason assigned for this uncommon action is very feeble and the story looks like one of the usual Police tricks to strengthen a case.

The story about Mangi attempting to commit suicide is almost impossible to believe. A man wanting to commit suicide ordinarily shoots himself in the head (temple of ear), in the chest or upwards under the chin. Cases of shooting oneself through the neck must be very rare indeed. It is also usual to find a suicidal shot even when fired straight to be slightly slanting to the left or right according as the man is right-handed or left-handed. That a man should shoot himself absolutely straight through the trachea so that the bullet should lodge in the spine can only be possible in case of a well-thought-out deliberate suicide when the culprit has plenty of time to adjust his position, catch hold of the pistol with both hands, put his thumb on the trigger, take a most accurately straight aim. It is practically impossible in a case where a man has committed a murder, wounded another man and shoots himself in a state of excitement while hiding himself behind a box where he could only huddle himself up. The Sub-Inspector says he was still looking excited when he was arrested. S. A. S. Bhagwan Singh could not tell from the direction or appearance of the wound whether the accused had shot himself or had been shot by another. Nor could he tell whether the shot had been fired from a distance or from close proximity. There is no evidence as to the skin round the wound being found charred as should have been the case if the shot was fired from a short distance by the culprit himself. The Police obtained no certificate of injuries till five weeks after the occurrence when a copy of the bed ticket was sent to them. This copy contains a note that the skin was found charred but on obtaining the original bed ticket I find that this entry was not made originally but had been added subsequently in a different ink.

This proves that it was an after-thought. Had the charring been noticed, S. A. S. Bhagwan Singh would have mentioned it and cited it as a reason for the injury being suicidal.

Then no blood was found on the ground where Mangi Lal was picked up. Had he committed suicide there should have been a pool of blood and at all events the quilt with which he was covered should have been full of blood. But this was not the case.

No attempt was made by the Police to search for blood marks between the new and the old Havelis. This was commented upon by the Sessions Judge and the Judicial Member after the first trial.

Constable Sheo Bakhsh, who was sleeping in the verandah where Mangi Lal accused was picked up, heard shots fired in the new Haveli and he went up there. But when he was at the new Haveli he did not hear any shot fired at the old Haveli and yet when he returned in search for the accused, Mangi was found there after having fired a shot to commit suicide. How is it possible that Sheo Bakhsh heard the shots fired at the new Haveli when he was at the old Haveli, but did not hear a shot fired at the old Haveli when he was at the new Haveli? It is significant that although every witness says that the accused said from the very start that he had murdered Mohkam Singh and shot Khutti Singh Mr. Devine says that at first the accused declined to make a statement till he was better but that on persuasion he did make a statement later on. This statement was actually made between 3 and 4 a. m. when the Nazim was called and second time specially by motor, after the departure of His Highness from the scene. The Nazim had been present at the scene of occurrence for a considerable time at his first visit and yet no confession was recorded at that time. This shows that the confession was not as spontaneous and immediate as it is made out to be.

Then again when the accused had confessed that he had committed the murder and wounded Khutti Singh where was the necessity of further confession which he promised to make later on. The refusal of the accused and Khutti Singh to make statements on 8th and 9th January is again significant.

The story about the pistol is another impossibility. According to expert medical opinion it is practically impossible that a man who has been shot through the neck and has a bullet lodged near

his spine should have the strength to be holding a weapon (pistol) in his hand particularly when according to Constable Sheo Bakhsh he was saying at the time 'mara re, mara re, mare hath phate jate hain.' And yet the Police side witnesses insist that he was holding the pistol. There are grave discrepancies in the witnesses' statement as to the exact position in which the accused and the pistol were. Altogether the story cannot be believed. Had the witnesses said that a pistol was lying near by one could believe that part of it.

The theory of suicide thus appears to be utterly untenable.

The version given by Mangi Lal would fit in with the facts. But after all it is an explanation and not evidence.

Another striking incident is that when Raja Kishen was informed at Ajau of the murder he was so confused that he did not even tell Pritam Singh, brother of the deceased what had happened and asked him merely to follow in the second car. The first natural thing would have been to tell the brother of the deceased what had happened. But Pritam Singh went to the Police and was informed later that his brother was dying.

The *alibi* of Raja Kishen is proved by only his own statement and that of a few subordinates or attendants. He says he left Bharatpur at 6-30 and reached Ajau at 7-30. The second car reached Ajau at 11-30 and he reached Bharatpur at 1 a.m. No independent evidence has been produced to show that the first car did not leave Bharatpur between 9 and 10 p.m. or even later.

Altogether the evidence is so defective that in spite of the confession which had a bad start and which has now been retracted it is not possible to believe that Khutti committed and attempted suicide.

There is no proof on file as to who else committed the murder, but no High Court would have any hesitation in acquitting Mangi Lal.

Notes taken by me of what Mangi Lal said in addition to his brief statement placed on file is attached herewith.

(Sd.) HARI KISHAN KAUL,
Dewan.

Dated 29th June, 1927.

I may note that the distinction of marks of identification in the case of body of a woman found in a well, a week or so after the murder, is another circumstance which throws grave doubts upon the guilt of Mangi. It is not possible to say whether the body had anything to do with the murder, but the disappearance of valuable evidence renders it impossible to verify and test a popular version.

(Sd.) HARI KISHAN KAUL,
Dewan.

29th June, 1927.

CHAPTER IV.

HIS HIGHNESS' ORDERS INCLUDING THE DEPUTATION OF MR. ADAMS AND HIS REPORT.

NOTES OF MANGI'S STATEMENT.

28th June, 1927.

Raja Kishen was displeased with me on the motor affair.

Mohkam, Khutti and I were sleeping in the same room. At 10 or 11 at night Raja Kishen fired shots. He first shot Mohkam. Hearing the shot I sat up and the second shot was fired at me. I dropped on the charpoy. I heard more shots but could not see who was shot. I did not see Khutti Singh shot. Then Sher Singh and Ram Hans Jamadar caught hold of me and carried me to the old Haveli where they dropped me behind a box and went away. Half an hour later Constable Sheo Bakhsh passed along me and I groaned. Then the Police came, picked me up and carried me into the new Haveli. They performed an operation on me. I was more or less in senses. After my wound had been dressed I lost my senses. I was in my senses when His Highness came.

I never told any one that I had killed Mohkam Singh. Later on I stated to the Nazim that whatever Parmatma had done had happened. I said I would give my statement later.

I made a confession after about a month because Suraj Mal, father-in-law of Raja Kishen, Dr. Sampuran Singh and the City Inspector of Police came to me about 11 a.m. and Suraj Mal showed me a paper which he said was a letter written by His Highness asking me to take the blame upon me and exonerate Raja Kishen so that His Highness may not be blamed for patronising Raja Kishen. He said that His Highness had promised to let me off when the case came to His Highness. They talked to me separately. Dr. Sampuran Singh only told me that if I took the blame on me he would have me acquitted. The Kotwal and Suraj Mal told me about the letter.

(Sd.) HARI KISHAN KAUL,
Dewan.

Translation of Alia Ijlas Khas Order dated 4th July, 1927, regarding Durbar Bharatpur versus Mangi Lal, accused, under section 302, I. P. C.

This case was heard in presence of Mangi Lal, accused, Police Court Inspector and other connected persons. The accused has confessed his crime throughout in all lower courts but when the record of this case was submitted to Diwan by the Sessions Court for confirmation of the death sentence passed on him, he (accused) retracted his confession in the statement made to him (Diwan).

Besides this the Diwan having taken a note of the accused's statement separately which he has submitted for my perusal also sent up the file of the case with his opinion for sanction.

As full statement of the accused was not on the file, it was officially taken down before this Court where he (accused) gave out his detailed statement corroborating the aforesaid note of the Diwan.

Concurring with the opinion expressed by the Diwan, no legal weight can be attached to a change of statement and retraction at such a stage in presence of other evidences against the accused, but as he has implicated a Jagirdar and a responsible officer of the State, it is considered advisable that his statement be got thoroughly investigated. It is therefore ordered that Diwan Sahib be the Court. Diwan Sahib said, 'I have only explained this to clear my position regarding Mangi's statement of my seeing him in Jail, for if I had wanted to coach him I could have done this before in the two months I was here.'

(Sd.) KISHEN SINGH,

4th July, 1927. Maharaja.

NOTE.

Diwan Sahib explained to me, Dhauji, Bir Balbir, and Ghamandi being present, that in connexion with Mangi's statement he wished to explain that the circumstances of his seeing Mangi in Jail were as follows :—

Diwan Sahib had gone to the Press in connexion with the printing of the Budgets and there the Superintendent Jail had told him that Mangi wished to see him as he wished to find out

Errata on page 674 (Printers Error).

Translation of Alia Ijlas Khas Order dated 4th July, 1927 regarding Durbar Bharatpur versus *Mangi Lal, accused, under section 302, I. P. C. should read as follows :—*

This case was heard in presence of Mangi Lal, accused, Police Court Inspector and other connected persons. The accused has confessed his crime throughout in all lower courts but when the record of this case was submitted to Diwan by the Sessions Court for confirmation of the death sentence passed on him, he (accused) retracted his confession in the statement made to the Diwan.

Besides this the Diwan having taken a note of the accused statement separately which he has submitted for my perusal, als sent up the file of the case with his opinion, for sanction.

As full statement of the accused was not on the file, it w officially taken down before this Court where he (accused) ga his detailed statement corroborating the aforesaid note of th Diwan.

Concurring with the opinion expressed by the Diwan, we hol that no legal weight can be attached to a retraction made a this final stage, in the face of other evidence against the accused but, as he has implicated a Jagidar and a responsible officer of the State, it is considered advisable that his statement be got thoroughly investigated. It is therefore ordered that Diwan Sahib, be aske to fully investigate every part and sentence of the statement mad by Mangi Lal before this court and to submit his conclusions afte having it investigated on his own responsibility and that judicia proceedings against the accused be suspended till then. The record of this case be sent back to Diwan Sahib with a copy of the abov order.

The above order is passed as a special case irrespective of the condition whether or not such an investigation can be legally undertaken at this stage of case.

Dated 4th July, 1927. (SEAL OF IJLAS KHAS).

His Highness' note on file, should read as follows :—

Diwan Sahib explained to me, Dhauji, Balbir, and Ghamandi being present, that in connection with Mangi's statement he

Errata on page 675 (Printers Error).

wished to explain that the circumstances of his seeing Mangi in Jail were as follows :—

Diwan Sahib had gone to the Press in connection with the printing of the Budgets and there the Superintendent Jail had told him that Mangi wished to see him as he wished to find out when his case would be coming up. Diwan Sahib said he would see him and was taken to him by the Superintendent. Diwan then asked the Constable on duty to withdraw—but "I never asked Superintendent to go" and then Diwan Sahib was asked by Mangi when his case was coming up to which he replied that it would be coming up in a few days. Then Diwan Sahib saw the bullet mark on the neck of Mangi and said to Mangi—'is that where you shot yourself' to which Mangi said 'this is where I was shot and the bullet entered.' Diwan Sahib looked round and found that the Superintendent Jail had disappeared and then Mangi said "I wish to say a thing which I must not," and went on to say about Kishen. Diwan Sahib said that he could not take any notice of what he had said unless he repeated it in Court, and left. Diwan Sahib then said that he had considered there that Mangi's statement was just a usual one as prisoners make and had never expected that he would stick to this few minutes' talk; later on in the Court. Diwan Sahib said, 'I have only explained this to clear my position regarding Mangi's statement of my seeing him in Jail, for if I had wanted to coach him I could have done this before in the two months I have been here.

(Sd.) KISHEN SINGH,

4th July 1927. MAHARAJA.

Your Highness,

With reference to Your Highness' esteemed order of to day in case "Darbar *versus* Mangi Lal," I beg to bring to Your Highness' notice that the allegations made by the prisoner being just the reverse of the conclusions arrived at by our Police, after a lengthy enquiry, it would, in my humble opinion, not be fair to them that they should be asked to enquire into the opposite theory. Under the Circumstances, I think it will be best that the enquiry should be entrusted to an Officer of the C. I. D. whose services should be borrowed from Government. If Your Highness approves of the

when his case would be coming up. Diwan Sahib said he would see him and was taken to him by the Superintendent. Diwan then asked the Constable on duty to withdraw—but "I never asked Superintendent to go" and then Diwan Sahib was asked by Mangi when his case was coming up to which he replied that it would be coming up in a few days. Then Diwan Sahib saw the bullet mark on the neck of Mangi and said to Mangi—'is that where you shot yourself' to which Mangi said 'this is where I was shot and the bullet entered.' Diwan Sahib looked round and found that the Superintendent Jail had disappeared and then Mangi said "I wish to say a thing which I must not, and went on to say about Kishen. Diwan Sahib said that he could not take any notice of what he had said unless he repeated it in Court, and left." Diwan Sahib then said that he had considered there that Mangi's statement was just a usual one as prisoners make and had never expected that he would stick to this few minutes' talk; later on asked to fully investigate every part and sentence of the statement made by Mangi Lal before this court and to submit his conclusions after having it investigated on his own responsibility and that judicial proceedings against the accused be suspended till then. The records of this case be sent back to Diwan Sahib with a copy of the above order.

The above order is passed as a special case irrespective of the condition whether or not such an investigation can be legally undertaken at this stage of case.

(Seal of Ijlas Khas).

Dated 4th July, 1927.

Your Highness,

With reference to Your Highness' esteemed order of to-day in case "Durbar *versus* Mangi Lal," I beg to bring to Your Highness' notice that the allegations made by the prisoner being just the reverse of the conclusions arrived at by our Police after a lengthy enquiry, it would in my humble opinion not be fair to them that they should be asked to enquire into the opposite theory. Under the circumstances, I think it will be best that the enquiry should be entrusted to an Officer of the C.I.D. whose services should be borrowed from Government. If Your Highness approves of the

suggestion, I will take the necessary steps to arrange it through the Political Agent.

(Sd.) HARI KISHAN KAUL,
Dewan.

4th July, 1927.

Dewan Sahib,

I had already approved of this suggestion when we discussed the matter yesterday—and therefore I again give my same approval and will be glad if you would kindly now obtain the necessary Ijlas Khas sanction formally and officially. As a matter of fact I was expecting this formal request and had ordered my office to await it so that the necessary official sanction could be communicated to-day. Even now if the usual Arzdasht is received before 7 p.m. it will be dealt with to-day.

(Sd.) KISHEN SINGH,
Maharaja.

4th July, 1927.

Your Highness,

Mr. Adam asked the Superintendent Police for files and was told they were with Your Highness. He has now written to me and I submit his letter for Your Highness' orders.

Your Highness is aware that this enquiry has been instituted not at my suggestion but on Your Highness' own initiative. The probabilities are that it will end in no result, but it would be a great pity if we took any step which would even savour of handicapping the enquiry. Judicial files are public documents and are open to inspection by any one. Any interested party can have copies of any paper or such a file. Refusal to let the investigating officer see the file would I venture to submit be highly impolite.

Your Highness can pass orders on Mr. Adam's letter and give it to him when he waits on Your Highness.

I am inclined to think that some misunderstanding exists in regard to my attitude in this case. I will speak to Your Highness about it when we meet.

I am sending this by special messenger so that it should reach Your Highness before tea time.

(Sd.) HARI KISHAN KAUL,
Dewan.

6th August, 1927.

The Dewan Sahib has presumed that I have my personal objection to the murder case files being shown to the Investigating Officer. As a matter of fact when he mentioned about this the other day while driving with me and the Mela, I had said we could not hand those files for inspection by any one on the quirt—but that it being a legal case they should be officially asked for and officially given for inspection. However, as the Dewan Sahib has submitted (though non-officially, *i.e.*, without an Arzdasht) the letter of Mr. Adam requesting for those files—they can be got out and sent on. I do not think that there is any misunderstanding in any one's attitude or motive in this case but I shall be able to see what is at the back of Diwan Sahib's suggestion when he speaks to me about this, when we meet.

(Sd.) KISHEN SINGH,
Maharaja.

6th August, 1927.

Keep with Confidential papers connected with this case.

(Sd.) Maharaja.

MR. ADAM'S COMMENTS ON THE POLICE INVESTIGATION.

P.S. Bharatpur S.I. Hassan Akbar, 29 years' service.

6-1-27, 10 p.m. S. I. with F.C. Inayat Husain 438 went on patrol and left H.C. 156 in charge of P.S.

11-30 p.m. F.C. Amar Singh 156 came to Surajpol Post and said that 2 or 3 men had been shot at Raja Sahib's house. He had called the S.I. No details known.

6-1-27, midnight. Letter received from S.I. who had gone to spot at 11 p.m. and found Mohkam Singh on the point of death. Kuthi Singh says Mangi fired 3 shots at Mohkam and 2 at him and he is seriously wounded. Mangi Lal found "dusre kamre makan men apne gale men pistol mare hue me pistol mare hue me pistol

pare hue ke griftar kiya giya. Mohkam Singh wa Kuthi Singh par pistol ka fire karne wa khudkushi ka iqrar zirie pistol iqrar kiya mulzim ne." Letter received by hand of F.C. Bhab Singh. S.I. has informed officers by telephone.

11 p.m. 6-1-27. S.I. Hassan Akbar arrived at spot. Raja not present. He went at 2 pher to Aju. H.C. Mahmud present. Mohkam Singh lying on bed, 3 marks of bullets on head, Kuthi Singh lying on adjoining bed. Kuthi Singh said Mangi had fired and gone away.

11-30 p.m. 5 empty and one full cartridge found on spot. After 11-30 F.C. Sheo Bakhsh came and said Mangi Lal found by box. Accused arrested. "Mangi Lal, syce jenab Raja Sahib Bahadur ko bamuqam haveli degar, Sahiban tin ke andar, dahine hath men pistol bhara hua mulzim saur se munh chapaye para tha. Jism bhi dakha hua tha, ek bari sanduq ke ar men hai jo is jagah rakha hua hai, pistol chhe fire ka wilaiti bhara hua jis men tin kartus bhare wa ek khali hai, mulzim ke gale men goli ka nishan hai, safa niche para tha, jeb men kartus tin bhare hue pistol ke baramad hue."

No one would come out of houses close by for fear of dacoits.

Accused complains of pain in hand, said he had shot Mohkam and Kuthi and then shot himself.

Midnight. Nazim arrived and was asked to take accused's statement, after inspecting spot he went home.

7th January 1927. before 1 a.m. Raja Sahib arrived from Aju, Mohkam died after a few minutes. Statements of Pershadi and Gopi, Mangi absent since morning, Raja arrived 2 pher and went to Aju, they heard shots and went to spot, Kuthi said he would open door when Ram Chand came.

2 a.m. to 3 a.m. President, Nazim, etc., arrived. Nazim recorded statement of accused. 3 a.m. Ram Chand and others describe hearing shots and coming to spot.

6 a.m. Sheo Bakhsh states, at 10 p. m. I was on my bed, Ram Chand and Som Pal came from the other side, I asked why they were running, they said shots had been fired, I also went to the spot, Kuthi said he had been shot by Mangi with a pistol, etc.

8 a.m. S. P. arrived, 9 cartridges recovered from Mangi Lal's room in a "tak" under the bed, also a card showing his anger.

Plan of scene prepared by S. I. shows murder took place in middle room and only shows 2 beds; a second plan prepared shows correct room but still only 2 beds.

9 a.m. 8th January, 1927. City Inspr. Ram Chand and Som Pal again examined and this time Ram Chand says he heard the shot fired by Mangi at himself when he (Ram Chand) was at the gate of the new Haveli.

1 p.m. Mangi Lal in hospital, not fit to make a statement.

9th January, 1927. Raja Kishen examined by D. S. P.

11th January, 1927. Nazim recorded Mangi Lal's statement.

12th January, 1927, 7 p.m. Nazim and S. P. recorded Kuthi's statement.

14th February, 1927. Case sent for trial.

Statements of Sheo Bakhsh F. C.

8 a.m. on 7th January, 1927 before S. I. I was on my bed. Ram Chand and Som Pal came from the other side. I asked why they were running, they said shots had been fired. I also went to the spot. Kuthi said he had been shot by Mangi with a pistol. I went to look for the accused. When I went to my bed I found my saur missing and looked for it. I heard groaning and saw Mangi Lal. I told the others. I think he must have come there by the sadar gate.

15th February 1927, before the Nazim Bharatpur. On the 6th January Raja Sahib came from Cawnpore about 2 p. m. and after a short time went to Aju. I was looking after the treasure in the old Haveli at 10 p.m. when the faint sound of shots was heard from the new Haveli. I also heard shouting. Ram Chand, Som Pal and I, hearing the noise, ran to the new Haveli and went to Kuthi's room. We opened the door and saw Kuthi bleeding from a wound in the leg. Blood was coming from Mohkam's mouth. Kuthi said Mangi had shot him so I went to look for Mangi. I found my saur missing from my bedding. I was sleeping on the same verandah where the big box is. I heard groaning on the verandah. I called to Darogha who was in the stable and asked him to come with a lantern as I suspected something. It was a dark night and the verandah was dark. The Darogha came with a lantern

and we found Mangi lying by the side of the big box. My saur was over him. This pistol was in Mangi Lal's hand. Then the pistol was knocked out of his hand. I saw the wound in Mangi's throat. Then we took him to the new Haveli.

21st February, 1927—Before Sessions Judge he made the same statement.

2nd March, 1927.—Before S. P.

I went to look for Mangi. When I ran to the new Haveli I left my saur lying on my bed. As it was cold I looked for it and could not find it. Then I heard groaning by the box. I called to the Darogha and he came with a lantern. We found a man lying by the box with my saur over him. We removed the saur and recognised Mangi who had a pistol in his hand. We knocked the pistol out of his hand and arrested him.

10th March, 1927—Before Nazim Bayana he said he could not remember in which hand the pistol was.

11th April, 1927—Before Sessions Judge made a similar statement.

Evidence of Kuthi Singh.

Letter of S. I. Hassan Akbar written from spot midnight, 6th January, 1927. Kuthi Singh says Mangi fired 3 shots at Mohkam and 2 at him and he is seriously wounded. Mangi Lal was found in a room in another house (dusre kamre makan men) with a wound in his throat.

12th January, 1927—recorded by Nazim and S. P.

On the 6th after 10 p.m. Mohkam Singh had fever. At 5 p.m. he came to the new Haveli and went to sleep on my bed. Raja Kishan was not present, he had gone to his village about 3 p.m. At 8 p.m. I told him to go to his room and have his food. His room was in the old Haveli. Mohkam said he would not eat and asked me to put his bedding in my room. I put Mohkam's bedding in my room and put him to bed and he went to sleep. I had tea made for Mohkam and he drank it. I too had my food and spread my bedding and went to bed. About 9 p.m. Mangi came to my room and had a look round and went away again in a couple of minutes. Then I felt sleepy. Covering my face I went to sleep. A long time after, *i.e.*, after 10 p.m. I heard a shot fired. I wondered why Mangi was shooting dogs and I uncovered my face

and looked out. On seeing me Mangi started firing at me. He fired 3 shots which passed by my head and struck the wall. Then I said to Mangi 'you swine, are you going to kill me?' I got up from my bed and he shot me in the left leg (one shot) and I fell, but I got up again, and shut the door and began calling out 'murder.' Ram Chand and the syces arrived and when they came I opened the door and fell on my own bed. Mangi Lal had turned and fled. I did not notice whether Mohkam had been hit or not because I was involved in danger myself. When men came and looked around then I knew that Mohkam had been hit and was groaning. I told them to call the doctor at once. When I shut the door I said that I had been hit in the leg and asked them to call the doctor. During the day I saw Mangi somewhere outside shooting owls with a shot-gun. That was why I thought it was him in the first instance. I have several times seen Mangi with a pistol and a gun in his hand. At 7 p. m. I saw him standing with a pistol in his hand, then he put it in his pocket. I know nothing about enmity between Mohkam and Mangi. He had no quarrel with me. In my presence Mohkam was never angry with Mangi about the motor. I do not know who gave Mangi permission to keep the pistol and gun. The pistol was black and took 6 cartridges. I had only been about a month in the Raja's Haveli or less than that. Before that I had never seen the Haveli.

14th February, 1927—recorded by Nazim, Bharatpur.

Begins similar to that of 12th January, but explains that Mohkam's bed was on the right door and his bed was opposite with his head to the window. When he went to sleep the electric light was on. At 10 p.m. I heard a shot, and put my head out of my blanket. I saw Mangi Lal standing at the door. When I saw the pistol in his hand I said, 'are you going to shoot me.' I began to get up from my bed and he fired a shot which hit me in the leg. I stumbled to the door and shut it. I saw him in the verandah. He fired from the middle of the door. I did not see him shoot Mohkam, I only heard the shot. I saw him fire 4 shots at me. 2 hit me in the leg and 2 hit the wall. I did not know he had shot Mohkam then. I was in my own trouble. I shut the door and called out that Mangi had killed me. Several people came to the door and I said I would open the door when Ram Chand came. Ram Chand called out 'open the door' and when I heard him I opened it. I refused to open the door because I was afraid

Mangi might be standing outside with one or two men and shoot me again when I opened it. Then I fell on my bed and became unconscious. After a little when they shook me I heard them saying that Mohkam had been hit too, and he was dead. I had no quarrel with Mangi, we lived like brothers and had food together. Mangi had no enmity with Mohkam. I don't know why he shot Mohkam and myself. Mangi will know why he did it. He used to shoot dogs. The day the murder occurred I saw Mangi with a pistol in the evening. About 9 p.m. Mangi came and looked round my room. He asked if Mohkam had fever. Raja Sahib had arrived from Cawnpore about 2 p.m. that day and after 15 minutes he went off in his motor to his village. I am still unable to get about. I can't stand. Mangi Lal was in charge of the horses and when I came he was put on miscellaneous work.

22-2-27—before Sessions Judge.

Statement similar to above except that he now said that he had heard that Mangi had once taken the car when the Raja was in Cawnpore.

3-3-27—before S. P.

On my coming to the Raja's service Mohkam took the charge of the horses from Mangi and gave it to me. On this Mangi was angry with me and Mohkam. He had then no special work to do and was employed less in the house. On the Somwati Mohkam told Mangi to buy things but he paid no attention and Mangi was angry with Mohkam, Mohkam said 'if you won't work I will turn you out.' When the Raja went to Cawnpore Mangi took out the motor without permission. Mohkam had gone to his village that day. On his return in the evening he was angry with Mangi, When the Raja came from Cawnpore he told Mohkam and myself to fetch Mangi but we could not find him. The Raja waited a little and then went away. He came at 2 p. m.

Rest of statement similar, he describes how he got to the door by holding on to the third bed.

Mangi shot us because he was annoyed that Mohkam and I would not allow him to take out any of the horses.

7-3-27—Statement before Nazim Bayana.

When I came to the Haveli the Raja said that Mohkam would take the charge of the horses from Mangi and give it to me. I was given the horse Moti and put in charge of all the horses.

Mangi Lal was left in charge of Banda and Bucha. I got a man from the Shikargah and gave them to him. Mangi had no special work. When Raja went to Cawnpore Mangi wanted to take out the horses but I would not let him. He used to abuse me. I reported this to Mohkam, and he used to abuse Mohkam too. Mohkam said 'leave it till the Raja comes back and we will report it to him. After the Somwati Mangi was told to fetch food for the Brahmans but he refused, Mohkam said he would report him when the Raja came back but he did not care. Mangi also took out the motor without the driver without permission. I saw him take it out after 12 o'clock and he came back in two hours. Rest is similar except that he states that he was first shot in the thigh and as he came towards the door he was shot in the knee.

13-8-27.—I saw Kuthi and pointed out the discrepancies in his statements. He said he had not mentioned the car and taking out horses in his first statements because that was an ordinary matter and not a cause for enmity. Asked why he later thought it a cause for quarrel he could not explain. He had no explanation to offer to show why on 22-2-27 he said he had only heard about the motor while on 7-3-27 he said he had *seen it*.

Kuthi's Statement.

6-4-27—before Sessions Judge.

I entered transport service 1916 whence I went to the field. I was then transferred to Bodyguard whence I was deputed to orderly troop. Mangi Lal was also employed as a groom in orderly troop. Raja J. S. Kishen is the officer of orderly troops. Mangi Lal worked in the unit 2 or 3 months only and was then deputed as a private servant to the Haveli. Some fortnight before the occurrence I was deputed to the Haveli. I was put in charge of all the 7 horses. The accused used to look after the horses before my reaching there. I took the duties of the accused. Bachha horse was looked after by the accused. The accused had no special work. Ram Chand came to the Haveli 4 or 5 days after my arrival. Raja went to Cawnpore on 28th December. Accused used to ask me for a horse for riding in absence of Raja, while I refused as I was prohibited to lend horse by Raja. The matter was reported to Mohkam who told accused to desist from demanding the horse or it would be reported to Raja. The accused thus had an ill-feeling with me and also did not speak to me. After

Somwati the accused took the car from Raja's Haveli without permission at 2 p. m. Mohkam was away at Aju that day. The accused brought the car back after 1½ hours. I asked the accused why he had taken the car and he defied me. On Mohkam's return I reported to him about the car and he searched for accused in the house. One Langri Pandit and a boy had gone with accused in the car. Raja returned form Cawnpore at 2 p.m. and on getting down from the car he sent for Mohkam and myself and told us to fetch Mangi. Accused could not be found. Raja left after 10 or 15 minutes. Accused did not return till nearly sunset. Mohkam sent Nanga and Pershadi for his bed and bedding. Accused came at 9 p.m. and asked if Mohkam had fever. I replied in the affirmative. Accused went away at 10 p.m., heard a shot and looked up. Mangi standing at door with one foot inside and one foot outside. He fired twice. I got up to get hold of the accused but the fellow fired again and wounded me on the left thigh. The accused again fired at me and wounded me on the left side of the knee-cap. I went to the door and bolted it.

Cross-examined.—The first bullet struck my left thigh while getting up from the bedstead and the other struck while falling on the ground. Both the bullets struck me while I was uncovered. I was awakened when the bullets had struck the wall.

H. C. Mahmud Hassan.—F. C. Amar Singh came and told me that Mangi had shot Mohkam and ran away. I at once went at the double to the Raja's Haveli. I got there in 2 or 3 minutes. I spent 2 or 3 minutes looking at the spot and then went to the telephone. I telephoned to the Police Lines, to the B.M.T. for a car to bring the doctor and to Damodar's to tell the Kotwal as there is no telephone at the Kotwali. I got replies from the first two but not from Damodar. The motor came in about ½ hour. The Sub-Assistant Surgeon had arrived so the car was sent to Aju, not by me but by some of the servants. The bullock cart had gone for the Doctor before I telephoned. I do not remember if the car came and went before or after the S. I. arrived. The S. I. came about 15 minutes after I arrived. I cannot remember the exact time as I am illiterate. I sent men out to look for the accused. I did not give them any special instructions, I only told them to go outside and look for the accused. I saw Sheo Bakhsh at the gate of the old Haveli as I arrived. I told him to go and look for the accused but he

said he could not leave the treasure which he was guarding. When the S. I. arrived I reported to him all that I had done.

F. C. Bhab Singh states I was told off for duty at the Raja's Haveli from 11 p.m. till 4 a.m. Some time after 10 p.m. I was going to the Haveli and I heard shouting. I did not hear any shots fired. I went to the Haveli and found the door shut and Kuthi was inside calling out that Mangi had killed him. He said he would not open the door till Ram Chand came. Gopi, Parshotam, etc., were present. Ram Chand came and Kuthi opened the door. When I saw what had happened I ran to the gate of the Haveli and called out to Amar Singh as the sentry Rahman Ali is rather deaf. The Head Constable arrived with Amar Singh. I did not see anyone telephone before the H. C. arrived. H. C. on arrival telephoned to the Police Lines, to the B. M. T. to the Shikargah and to the Doctor. He sent me to look for Mangi. I went outside the Haveli and looked around the lanes and in about 10 minutes the S. I. met me at the gate. I told him what had happened and he went in to investigate. He sent me to the Jagina gate to fetch more constables.

Statements of Mangi Lal.

6th January 1927, after 11-30 p.m.—recorded by S. I. Hassan Akbar.

Accused complains of pain in his hand, also says that he fired at Mohkam and Kuthi and shot himself. When he gets better he will make a full statement.

7th January 1927 between 2 and 3 a.m.—recorded by Nazim.

Q. What do you wish to have written down?

A. I shot Mohkam Singh in the head with a pistol (mujh se waise hi lag gayi hai), i.e., I don't know how it happened, it was a mistake.

Q. Have you made this statement in your senses.

A. I am in my full senses and said it knowingly. The rest of my statement I will give tomorrow.

11th January, 1927, 7 p.m.—recorded by Nazim.

Q. What do you wish to have written?

A. Some days ago Kuthi Singh asked me to kill Mohkam Singh. He kept saying that for some days. Rajaji on the day

he came from Cawnpore went off to his village at 3 p.m. At 9 p.m. I, Mohkam and Kuthi were sitting in our quarter, Mohkam was lying ill with fever, Kuthi said kill him. I said why do you want to kill him. Kuthi said, by killing him I will become the master of everything inside and outside. Kuthi would not listen and became obstinate. Then at Kuthi's request I fired one shot in Mohkam's head. Kuthi cried out, he's killed him. Then I fired one shot in Kuthi's leg and (said), you first told me to kill Mohkam and now you are making a noise. He did it to have me arrested. Then I fled from here and came to the old Haveli and then I fired a shot at myself because I would be blamed and would be killed. Kuthi and Mohkam used to fight with one another. Kuthi did not obey Mohkam's orders. For this reason there was ill-feeling between them. Fate has brought evil days on me hence I did this. I had no quarrel or enmity with Mohkam.

Q. Where did you get the pistol and cartridges.

A. There was a talk about thieves, so at night the pistol and cartridges and a gun used to be with me. I have nothing more to say.

16th February, 1927.—Before M. Raghunath Sahai Nazim.

A statement similar to that recorded on 11th January, 1927, except that he said that he had fired 3 shots at Kuthi, 2 of which struck the wall.

22nd February, 1927.—Statements read out to Mangi Lal by Sessions Judge. He admits those of 11th January, and 16th February but does not remember making the statement of the 7th January.

On 2nd March, 1927.—Mangi was examined by X-Rays at Agra.

4th March, 1927.—Mangi's statement recorded by S. P.

8 months ago. Suraj Mal gave over charge of the Haveli to Mohkam Singh. I was in charge of all the horses under Mohkam. He used to abuse me and I begged Suraj Mal to take me in his service. Suraj Mal told me to get an order from Raja Kishen. When Suraj Mal was angry with me I was so upset I could not eat. About a month before the murder Kuthi was brought from the Shikargah and put in charge of the horses. On the occasion of the last Somwati the Rani Sahib told me to take a horse and fetch Pujan requirements from the Seth. I wanted to take a horse but Kuthi did not give one and we had words about it. After the Raja

had gone to Cawnpore I took the car out one day to try it. Mohkam had gone to his village that day. On his return Mohkam was angry about it. Mohkam and Kuthi had complained once to the Raja that I had beaten a horse. The Raja was going to beat me but I said Mohkam had already beaten me. On the day I took the pistol from a corner in the old Haveli. I put the pistol and cartridges in my pocket. When Raja returned from Cawnpore I had gone to the bazaar. Mohkam was ill that day. At Kuthi's request he took his bed to Kuthi's room. I went and sat in the kitchen. After food Kuthi took me aside and said, kill Mohkam. He had also said this about 8 or 9 days before. On this occasion I did not decide to kill Mohkam. About 10 p.m. I went to Kuthi's room, he was sitting on his bed and Mohkam was lying on a bed with his head exposed. I stood at the left side of the door and fired at Mohkam. On this Kuthi called out, so I fired at him. I fired 4 shots. I stood and reloaded the pistol. I fired with my left hand as I am left-handed. I tie my safa left-handed. Thinking I had killed them I went to the old Haveli and lay down in the verandah. I then decided to commit suicide and shot myself in the neck. I became unconscious. I recovered consciousness after I was arrested. I was questioned and told everything. There were three beds in the room. Surai Mal arranged my marriage.

Statement before Nazim Bayana on 12th March, 1927.

I shot Mohkam with the revolver in Court. He had slight fever. He used to sleep in the old Haveli. He came to Kuthi's room at Kuthi's request. At 7 p.m. Kuthi sent for Mohkam's bed and bedding. I went to my room. At 9 p.m. I came to the kitchen and had food. On my way I saw Mohkam on his bed in Kuthi's room. I got food and Kuthi got tea for Mohkam. After I had food Kuthi called me into his room and I sat on the bed. Then he called me out to the verandah and said, this is the chance to kill Mohkam. He gives you trouble and he gives me trouble too. He said, Mohkam had complained to Raja about my beating the horses. I went back into his room with him. At 10 p.m. when I was going off to bed he again said I was to be sure and kill Mohkam. Kuthi went and sat on his bed by the window. I stood at the door and shot Mohkam as he lay. I was 2 paces outside the door. The pistol had been in my pocket since the evening. I had 10 or 12 cartridges. I put 6 in the pistol at the

spot, the rest were left in my pocket. The pistol used to be with me or Mohkam as a protection against thieves. I also had a shot-gun in the old Haveli for the protection of the house. When I shot Mohkam he turned over on the bed and his tongue came between his teeth. I saw this as the electric light was burning. Kuthi called out and I fired 2 shots at him without aiming, and hit the wall. He got up and ran towards me so I fired and hit him in the leg. He became lame. As he fell I fired a fourth shot at him. As I thought I had fired all the cartridges I emptied the revolver. As the cartridges fell I saw that one was loaded. I did not pick it up. I asked Kuthi if he was going to make any more noise and he said, spare my life. I loaded my revolver and again approached him. He said, spare me and I won't mention your name. I will say I don't know who killed him. Then I went away leaving him tying his leg with his dhoti. Gopi and Parshotam are telling lies. They were in the kitchen and shut the door from the inside as they were afraid. Then I went out of the sadar gate of the new Haveli and entered the old Haveli by the sadar gate. I went and lay down in the verandah by the box. As I went I thought, Mohkam is dead what am I to get if I live, so I lay down and putting the pistol to my neck I fired with my left hand. I was wearing the shirt and coat shown to me. The shirt button was undone. I can't remember exactly but I think I reloaded the pistol with 2 cartridges. There was no one in the verandah when I came. There were a lot of people sitting by a fire. When I shot myself Kuthi was still calling out that Mangi had shot him. When I fired at myself Sheo Bakhsh and several others were going to the new Haveli saying there had been several shots. They said where was that one fired? I remember Sompal calling Munna Lal and telling him to get ready the bullock cart. Half an hour later Sheo Bakhsh passed close to me and I called out that I was dying of pain and called 'come here.' On hearing me he called out. The Police and Shikargah people came. They stood at a distance and pointed guns at me and brought a lantern. The pistol fell from my hand when I fired, and my hands closed. Then they picked me up and took me to the new Haveli. I was conscious till His Highness arrived.

Q. Why did you kill Mohkam?

A. I killed him at Kuthi's instigation. Mohkam had complained about me to the Raja, that I had beaten a horse with a hunting-crop. The Raja was going to beat me with the same 'hunter' but the senior Rani stopped him. Once I had a fight with him about a bicycle. I had often quarrelled with him about work. I told him I was the Raja's servant and not his. When I had the fight about the bicycle the Rani was angry with Mohkam and said she would have him turned out. For 2 days Mohkam didn't eat any food.

Q. Did you take out the Raja's motor without permission?

A. I took it with Bhoora, driver's permission. The Raja was in Cawnpore, so I could not get his permission.

Q. When was this photo taken and are you left-handed?

A. The photo was taken last Dussehra at Bharatpur. I tied my safa myself. I always tie it with my left hand. I do work with my left hand.

Q. How long have you been in the Raja's service?

A. I have been 4 or 5 years at the Haveli, Suraj Mal arranged my marriage and treated me like a son.

Q. How long have you known Kuthi?

A. I knew him when I was in the Circus. About one month before the murder he was put in charge of the Raja's horses at the Haveli. I was relieved of the horses and did work upstairs.

Statement of Mangi Lal before Diwan, 28-6-27.

Raja Sahib was displeased with me on the motor affair. Mohkam, Kuthi and I were sleeping in the same room. At 10 or 11 o'clock at night Raja Kishan fired shots. He first shot Mohkam. Hearing the shot I sat up and the second shot was fired at me. I dropped on the charpoy. I heard more shots but could not see who was shot. I did not see Kuthi shot. Then Sher Singh and Ram Hans Jamadar caught hold of me and carried me to the old Haveli where they dropped me behind a box and went away. Half an hour later F.C. Sheo Bakhsh passed along me and I groaned. Then the Police came and carried me into the new Haveli. They performed an operation on me. I was more or less in senses. After my wound had been dressed I lost my senses. I was in my senses when His Highness came. I never told anyone that I had killed Mohkam Singh. Later on I stated to the Nazim

that whatever Parmatma had done had happened. I said I would give my statement later on. I made a confession after about a month because Suraj Mal, father-in-law of Raja Kishan, Dr. Sampuran Singh and the City Inspector of Police came to me about 11 a.m. and Suraj Mal showed me a paper which he said was a letter written by His Highness asking me to take the blame upon me and exonerate Raja Kishan so that His Highness may not be blamed for patronising Raja Kishan. He said that His Highness had promised to let me off when the case came to His Highness. They talked to me separately. Dr. Sampuran Singh only told me that if I took the blame on me he would have me acquitted. The Kotwal and Suraj Mal told me about the letter.

Statement of Mangi Lal before His Highness.

Q. What have you to say about this affair?

A. What shall I say. I have nothing to say.

Q. The statement that you made before the Diwan Sahib that you are innocent and have committed no offence is read out to you, what have you to say about it?

A. The statement now read out to me as made before the Diwan is not my full statement. I said other things as well.

Q. The statement is not in full; on the file only a note; so you should now make a full statement of all you know.

A. My statement is this. On the day that Raja Sahib came from Cawnpore, Major Ram Kumar complained about me that "Jo ghora 'Banda' par rahta hai." I saw him driving the car without permission. I had gone along the Pili Parade road to Damodar Lal Seth for rations and was not in the Haveli when the Raja returned. At 7 p.m. when I got back from Damodar Lal's I heard that the Major had made this complaint. It was being talked about in the Haveli. Mohkam said the Major had made this complaint. I thought that the most that would happen would be that I would be beaten. At 9 p.m. after having food I went to sleep. Myself, Kuthi and Mohkam Singh were sleeping in one room on 3 beds in the corner of the new Haveli. About 11-30 p.m. a shot was fired. Afterwards said that the shot was fired between 10-30 p.m. and 11 p.m. When Mohkam Singh was shot I awoke and stood on my bed. I was shot in the face. I fell on the bed, and was unable to speak though I could see.

Q. Who fired the shot?

A. Why do you make me say? You know because it is made plain in the Diwan's notes.

Q. The Diwan's note was read out and he was asked if it was correct.

A. Yes, it is correct. Raja Kishan fired at Mohkam. Ram Hans and Sher Singh picked me up and took me to the old Haveli. About ½ hour later Sheo Bakhsh constable passed me and I called to him. He shouted out ' Mangi Lal is here.' Then the Police picked me up and took me into the new Haveli.

Q. The statement you made to the Nazim the same night is read out, what have you to say about it.

A. I did not make this statement. I did not say I had shot Mohkam Singh. I only said " What God has done was to be." My meaning was that I could not explain then. In the first place I was in pain and secondly I was not in my proper senses. I could not say what might come from my lips. About a month later the Nazim came to the hospital to take my statement but I did not say anything. I was still ill. The doctor said I was not fit even to sit up. He had come once before but I was unable to make a statement. About 5 days later he came again and I made a statement. About 11 a.m. the Kotwal and Suraj Mal came from the City in a Tonga and saw me alone after sending away the Police guard. I can recognise the Tonga-wala. They told me to make the statement I did make and I was to say I had done the murder at the instigation of Khutti Singh. I asked why I should take the blame and Suraj Mal said he had a letter, which he showed me, from His Highness saying that when the case came to His Highness' court he would set him free. I was to keep this quiet and to take the blame on myself. Then I made a statement as they told me to. When Your Highness had sent a letter who else could kill me. They spent half an hour telling me what to say. When the case was transferred they came again and told me to say I had enmity with Mohkam and killed him for this reason. I gave the statement as I was told, that I had committed the murder at the instigation of Khutti and that I had enmity with Mohkam that he was always complaining against me to the Raja. Then the Judge sentenced me to death. I said nothing. There was no need as I was to be let off in your court as you had written. After a month I appealed and again wrote what I had said in Court, that I had killed Mohkam at Khutti's instigation. The Dewan Sahib came to the Jail and I made the same statement to him that I made afterwards in the Council. Now I have come to Your Highness' court. The witnesses are all the Raja's servants, and from his village. The Police told me what to say and taught them too. Now I am telling the facts.

I have been ill-treated. No one heard the shot and yet they say Mangi fired the shot. Raja Sahib said that Mohkam Singh had several times complained of Mangi and hence they were at enmity.

Q. When Sher Singh and Ram Hans carried you to the old Haveli did they say anything to you?

A. They said nothing. They threw me down and left me. No one said anything to me. I do not know where Sheo Bakhsh was. He used to sleep at the place where I was thrown. He may have been the other side or somewhere else.

Q. Have you anything further to say?

A. The Baba Sahib Suraj Mal said that Mohkam had complained of me hence I was angry with him.

Q. You say that the Raja fired first at Mohkam Singh, was there any reason for this?

A. Mohkam Singh was murdered over a woman. The woman was the one drowned in a well and the Police have not yet found out who she was. She was brought by Mohkam about 5 days before the murder. Mohkam was away 2 or 3 days. I do not know where he brought her from. She was there 5 or 7 days at the Raja's Haveli. After the shot had been fired I heard that the Raja said she was to be taken away and put in a well. The woman lived in the old Haveli. The men in the Haveli did not know about her. No one could find out about her. I was a house servant hence I knew about her. It is not known if Mohkam brought her for himself or for the Raja. Where I was thrown it was from there that the woman was taken. I saw her going to the gate. One of the three, Raja Sahib, Sher Singh or Ram Hans, said she was to be taken away. I heard the noise of an engine at the gate. The woman was alive and asked where she was being taken. I had seen the woman well and she knew me to be the Raja's servant.

Q. How long after the woman had been taken away did Sheo Bakhsh come to you?

A. About half an hour later. She was taken away at once. When I was carried off to the old Haveli no one had come at the sound of the shots. The servants were sleeping in the stables and the motor shed. Only Pershadi and Nanga, and Moti were sleeping in the motor shed and Ram Chand and Ganpat were upstairs in the middle portion of the old Haveli. The woman was in the middle "rahas." She used to sleep in the "rahas" upstairs at night and be there a short time in the day. The way to the upper rahas went through the Chauk. There are 2 staircases, one to the

Surajpol and the other by the pakka danda. The woman went towards the drain (mori) of the Surajpol side.

Q. Why did the Raja Sahib fire at you; had he any enmity with you?

A. The enmity is that I have several times been at fault. My fault was that I had struck the horse with a 'hunter.' Other faults were the complaint about the motor and complaints of Mohkam and others. He was angry with me but nothing else. Up to the time that Sheo Bakhsh found me I saw no one but Raja Kishen, Sher Singh and Ram Hans. I heard the sound as of people passing to and fro close to me.

Q. Have you anything more to say?

A. This, that I have no witnesses. Who will give evidence for a poor man in front of a powerful man. They will speak for him or for Your Highness but not for me.

Q. Do you think that I or my Dewan will give you due justice or do you want to have your case settled by someone else?

A. When there are no witnesses who can do justice? You can do it or Parmatma can do it, and if you kill anyone what is it. What can a poor man do to a powerful man. If you hear it, well, I have hopes in you and the Dewan Sahib and in no one else.

Read over and admitted.
30-6-27.

After the statement the accused said, if you blame me with having murdered Mohkam Singh, then let the witness be produced who saw Mangi shoot Mohkam Singh and Khutti if you do not believe what I say. At present Raja Sahib is in power and can get witnesses in all Bharatpur. You do justice and examine the case and let me know your finding. This is all I say and that I do not admit these witnesses. If other witnesses are produced then let me be hanged. Also find out where the woman came from. Let the Police say. I do not know.
30-6-27.

Mangi Lal was produced and his statement has been taken. The case is to be put up on the 4th July 1927.

Statement of Mangi Lal son of Amola before Mr. Adam. 7-8-27.

I was born at Sherpur in Jaipur State, I am a Dagu Jat. My parents died when I was very small and my sister brought me to her house in Bajul near Bayana, Bharatpur State. I do not remember my own village. I was 7 or 8 years old when my sister

died and her husband sent me away. I went to Agra and worked with Bishambar Nath Brahman in Shankarganj. I was there 4 or 5 years and left because I was not well treated. I came to Bharatpur and got employment as a syce on His Highness' establishment. I was paid as a syce but I was employed by Raja Kishen to clean his shoes, etc. I was then brought to work in his Haveli where I was for about 5 years. I was given food and clothes but no pay. About 2 years ago he married me to a girl of about 7 years of age. Her name was Kalawati but she only stayed 3 or 4 days and went back to her village Targhama. I never saw her parents. Dalganji lambardar brought her and took her away again. After I was employed Raja Kishen took on Mohkam Singh a resident of his village ' Aju.' Raja Kishen married a woman from Salimpur village a long time ago. About a year or 18 months ago he brought a woman from Simla but did not marry her. His brother's wife also lives in the house. About a year ago Raja Kishen told Mohkam to bring women to him from the town. Mohkam used to get married women through a woman called Tokrani. I do not know her name but she lives in Nadia Mohalla. Mohkam could not find any more women and suggested to Raja Kishen that I could get women. Raja Kishen spoke to me about a month before the murder but I said I did not know any woman and could not get any. Raja Kishen beat me and was angry with me and with Mohkam. He then went to Cawnpore to play polo. About 3 or 4 days before the murder Mohkam Singh brought a woman and kept her in the old Haveli. I do not know where he got her from but I saw her. She was tall and fair and wore a white dopatta, of silk, gulabi shalwar and asmani kamiz. She had a nose ornament with a small pearl in it. Raja Kishen came back from Cawnpore about 2 p.m. and went inside the house. He heard that Mohkam Singh had brought a woman. He was angry with Mohkam as the latter had formerly refused to bring a woman and had now brought one without permission. Raja Kishen went to the old Haveli and saw the woman and then went to his house in the new Haveli. Raja Kishen had also reason to suspect that Mohkam Singh had an intrigue with the Salimpur wife. At 5 p.m. Raja Kishen went off in his car and said he was going to Aju. About 9 p.m. he returned and went into his house. Mohkam Singh was then inside with the Salimpur wife. Raja Kishen watched and saw Mohkam Singh come out of the zanana and go to his quarters. I saw Raja Kishen watching. I knew that Raja Kishen had returned but I did not mention it to Mohkam Singh. Mohkam Singh, Khutti Singh and I went to sleep in one room about 10 p.m. Mohkam Singh was sleeping on the right-hand side as one enters the door

and his head was towards the door. I was on the left-hand side with my head towards the door. Khutti was on a bed in a line with mine with his feet towards the door and his head at the wall opposite the door. Mohkam Singh was shot in the head. I jumped up and looked towards the door. I was shot in the neck. (The wound is about 1½ in. below the Adam's apple.) I fell back on the bed and my head struck the wall. Sher Singh and Ram Hans picked me up and carried me out. As I was carried off I heard shots being fired and heard Khutti call out that he had been killed. I heard 3 or 4 shots. They carried me out of the new Haveli and into the old Haveli and put me down by the box in the verandah. There was a chick hanging on the verandah and I was behind the chick. Raja Kishen came and put the pistol down beside me. I saw and heard no one while I was being carried. The gate of the old Haveli was open. It is always open. There was no sentry at the gate or by the verandah. Later I heard the sound of a car outside the gate and then I heard a woman being brought out. She said, " I am a stranger, where are you taking me." Then I heard no more as some one must have put his hand over her mouth. I heard her being dragged out of the Haveli. This was the woman brought by Mohkam Singh. About half an hour later I heard a man pass and I called out. I could not speak distinctly because of the wound in my throat. The man pulled aside the chick, he had a lantern in his hand, and called out 'Mangi is lying here.' Others then came up. The man was Sheo Bakhsh Lance Head Constable. I was picked up and carried to the new Haveli where I was put on a bed and the doctor operated on me. He closed my windpipe as air was escaping through the wound and he gave me an injection which revived my pulse. The Nazim asked me to make a statement but I said I was unable to speak properly. Then His Highness came at about 2 a.m. and saw me. I was taken to the hospital. About a month and a half later I made a statement to the Nazim. Before this Suraj Mal, father-in-law of Raja Kishen, and the Kotwal came to me and saw me privately. Suraj Mal showed me a letter and said it was a promise from His Highness that if I would confess to the murder he would let me off when the case came to his court. At their request I made a statement that I had committed the murder because I had a quarrel with Mohkam Singh. I have never had any quarrel with Mohkam Singh nor has he reported me for going in the car without permission. I have always slept in the new Haveli since it was built. When I had been sentenced to death and my case came before the Dewan Sahib I told the truth as I thought I was going to be hanged. The woman that Mohkam Singh brought looked

like a stranger probably from the hills. When Raja Kishen went off to his village at 5 p.m. the following saw him go; Mohkam Singh, Gopi, Khutti, Ram Chand, Moti and Pershadi. Ghoora was the driver. Sher Singh and Ram Hans went with him in the car. I have no witnesses as no one dare speak on my behalf. I heard in the hospital that a woman had been found in the well. The secret Police showed me the photo of the woman and I said I did not recognise her. (Shown the photo of the woman recovered from the well he says he does not recognise it. If the photo is sent for he would recognise it. I did not tell him that this was the photo.) Major Ram Kumar complained of me in Cawnpore and when Raja Kishen came at 2 p.m. he told me about it. I did not say to His Highness that I had been in the car for rations and got back at 7 p.m. I went to Damodar on my bicycle at about 6 p.m. and came back in about half an hour. I was in the Haveli when Raja Kishen returned from his village at 7 p.m. Suraj Mal and the Kotwal came to me twice as stated before. Mohkam Singh was away about 5 days to fetch the woman. I did not say 3 days.

8-8-27. Mangi Lal recalled.

I have heard the statement recorded by His Highness in the presence of the Dewan. What I have told you now is correct. When the Raja Sahib came from Cawnpore I was present and his peshkars saw me. No one will listen to me or help me as Raja Sahib is in favour with His Highness. A month before the murder Mohkam Singh brought a woman called Nautangi who lives in Pulia. Raja Kishen told her to bring her daughter. She refused and Raja Kishen threatened her with a pistol. She then agreed but next day she sent Rs. 30 but did not send her daughter. She borrowed the money from a bania in Chauburji on the security of her anklets. Raja Kishen shot Khutti and me so that we should not give evidence against him. I do not know why he did not make sure of killing Khutti. He thought I was going to die. I have never fired a pistol. The pistol put by me was Raja Sahib's. There was a clock in the room and I saw it was 10 o'clock when we went to bed. We talked for a little and then went to sleep. Mohkam and Khutti were asleep when the shot was fired. I was dozing and not quite asleep. Mohkam, Khutti and I always used to sleep in the room where the murder took place. Any friends or guests used to sleep in the old Haveli. If a bed is not required for sleeping it is put away outside, it is not kept in a room. The window had only bars. It could not be closed.

(Sd.) J. H. ADAM,
8-8-27.

14-8-27. Mangi re-examined by me.

I tie my safa with the left hand, other works I do with my right hand. I could not speak at first. After some hours I was able to speak with difficulty. When the Nazim questioned me I said 'What Ishwar has done has come to pass.' I never made any statement to the Nazim on the 11th January. The statement I made on the 16th February I made as told to do by Suraj Mal. When a further investigation was ordered Suraj Mal and the Kotwal came to see me again and told me to say, I had enmity with Mohkam. I was never in charge of the horses. I used to 'Malish' the horse called Banda and looked after the tumtum. Banda was kept for the tumtum. The Kotwal told me to say to the S.P. that I was left-handed. There are 2 doors to the old Haveli the one with iron plates is always kept locked the other with bamboos is called the sadar gate. I said to His Highness that Major Ram Kumar had made a complaint against me. I did not say I was absent when the Raja came from Cawnpore. I said I was present and that at 5 p.m. after the Raja had left for his village I went to Damodar's on my bicycle. The electric light was on when we went to sleep. We always sleep with the light on. There was a light on the verandah of the old Haveli when they put me down and they put this out. I did not see Sheo Bakhsh's bed nor do I know where they got the saur that they put over me. I was lying for about 10 minutes before they brought the saur and put it over me. When I was shot my knees bent, my fists closed and I lost the power of my arms. I wasn't able to move my right arm for a month and I am still unable to lift my left arm above my shoulder.

(Sd.) J. H. ADAM.
14-8-27.

Your Highness,

Mr. Adam saw me last evening. So far as I was able to gather from him he had not been able to secure any fresh evidence. But he complained of being incessantly shadowed and men who came to see him being watched. He said it was no use appointing an officer to make the inquiry if he was to be hemmed in like this. I told him I had given no such instructions and that if the Police were doing so it must be on their own initiative and that he would not mind it.

I submit this for Your Highness' information. Mr. Devine told me yesterday that he had postponed his leave because it was

necessary that he should be here while Mr. Adam was making the enquiry. I have not seen fit to question him as to Mr. Adam's complaint, because he may possibly have received instructions from Your Highness. He must not however overdo it as it would be unfortunate to create the impression that we were obstructing the enquiry when no evidence is likely to be forthcoming in any case.

(Sd.) HARI KISHEN KAUL.
15-8-27.

Dewan Sahib,

Devine, when he came to Deeg the other day (I think on the 9th) mentioned to me that the deputation of a Sub-Inspector and Constable from the Police, seemed to have been made under your instruction, had been thought by Mr. Adam, as an arrangement of keeping a watch on him. I could not imagine that any such watch had been instituted on Mr. Adam, but remember telling him to report this to you and get orders as to retaining or not this arrangement.

I admit having asked Devine himself the other day—how Mr. Adam was getting on—and did not think that this enquiry from the Head of the Department to which in a way Mr. Adam has for the time being been attached could be interpreted otherwise.

However, if any one from the Police is in any way obstructing Mr. Adam in his work, I shall be glad if you would find out and let me know so that necessary action can be taken. I told Devine to postpone his leave as I consider it wrong for the Superintendent to be away when such a high officer was here.

(Sd.) MAHARAJ.

I am indeed worried if anything is being done to interfere with Mr. Adam and would like you to treat this as urgent.

(Sd.) MAHARAJ.

Your Highness,

On the arrival of Mr. Adam I asked Mr. Devine to send a Sub-Inspector, a Head Constable to him for any assistance which he may require. Mr. Adam said he would send for the man whenever he required him and sent him away. This man was therefore not deputed and cannot form the basis of complaint.

I asked Mr. Devine on receipt of the above order whether he had ordered anyone to keep an eye on Mr. Adam and his visitors. He said he had not done so, but admitted that he had heard rumours. I told him he should see that nothing was done which would give the slightest impression of Mr. Adam being shadowed or obstructed in his enquiry.

I do not think any one has put any interpretation on Your Highness' enquiry from Mr. Devine. Only Mr. Devine told me about his deferring his leave till Mr. Adam's departure in such a manner that I thought I should before questioning him about Mr. Adam's complaint ask Your Highness if Your Highness had given him any instructions which he might have overstepped. It is obvious that Your Highness gave no instructions whatsoever on the subject.

Mr. Devine has promised to enquire into the matter. I will submit a report if he is able to ascertain anything.

(Sd.) HARI KISHEN KAUL,
16-8-27.

I approve of the action taken, and await the further report. Do you think it would clear the thing up if it is found out from Mr. Adam on what he based his complaint to you regarding his being shadowed and obstructed.

17-8-27.

Your Highness,

Mr. Adam has not met me since he made the complaint. I will ask him if I met him to-day. Mr. Devine also said he would like to know how Mr. Adam had formed the impression and I asked him to ascertain it from Mr. Adam if he could. Mr. Devine has not seen me since. I am keeping the papers and will submit them if any information can be gathered.

(Sd.) HARI KISHEN KAUL,
18-8-27.

I am so very sorry that Roop Narain has had an accident. I hope he is not badly hurt.

(Sd.) HARI KISHEN KAUL,
18-8-27.

I arrived in Bharatpur on the 5th of August and after interviewing His Highness obtained the files of the case, Darbar versus Mangi Lal under Section 302, I.P.C. The accused, who had been sentenced to death, had retracted his confession in appeal to His Highness. His Highness recorded the statement of the accused Mangi Lal and my deputation was for the purpose of enquiring into the allegations made by Mangi Lal. As the period of deputation was limited to a fortnight it was understood that I might not be able to complete the investigation but that I could report, on the facts as shown to me, whether any further investigation was possible or advisable. I made a careful translation of Mangi Lal's statement before His Highness. Stated briefly the allegations of Mangi Lal are as follows:—

1. That Mangi Lal did not attempt to commit suicide;
2. That he was induced to make a false confession;
3. That Raja Kishen shot Mohkam and then shot Mangi and Khutti;
4. That this murder was committed over a woman who was carried off and drowned in a well.

I have myself examined Mangi Lal carefully and attach a statement made before me. I will now examine in detail the question of Mangi's alleged suicide and for this it is necessary to recapitulate the evidence as to how he was found. I will give all the accounts given by each witness so they will not be in chronological order. The first evidence is that recorded in the Police diary by Sub-Inspector Hassan Akbar. He noted that Mangi was lying on the verandah by the box with Sheo Bakhsh's quilt over him and the pistol in his right hand. His face and body were covered by the quilt. Before the Sessions Judge in the first trial he made the same statement. At the second trial before the Sessions Judge he made a similar statement. Mangi's safa was on the ground near his head, his whole body was covered with Sheo Bakhsh's quilt and the pistol was in his right hand. Asked by me to lie down in the exact position, he lay down on his left side with both hands extended to the left and his right hand resting on his left.

F. C. Sheo Bakhsh first described Mangi as lying by the box covered with the quilt and the pistol in his hand. His next statement was that he was lying by the box with the pistol in his hands. The whole body was covered with the quilt. Asked by me to show the exact position he took up an attitude similar to

that of the S.I. H. C. Mahmood Hussain said Mangi had been found with the pistol on the ground by his side. Asked by me he lay down on his right side with his back to the box and both hands extended to the right. He said Mangi was entirely covered by the quilt. Ram Chand stated that Mangi was found lying on his back with the pistol beside him. The body up to the breast was covered with the quilt. Before me he took up a position lying on his back, his right hand on his chest and his left outside the quilt and his right knee drawn up and slightly towards the left. Sohan Pal's statement was not recorded but before me he took up a position lying on his back, slightly turned to the left, left hand towards box and pistol lying by it. Quilt reached as far as his waist.

Ram Singh P.W. 4 stated Mangi was lying with the pistol in his right hand, his face, except for the hair on his head, was covered by the quilt and his hand was outside.

Gangadhar P.W. 5 said the same as Ram Singh.

Mr. Devine, Supdt. Police, produced a photo of the place where Mangi was found. This shows Mangi lying on the ground under a quilt with no hand outside. It was not explained to the Court that this photo was not intended to show the actual position of Mangi when found, so the inference is that it was intended to do so. It will be seen that there are considerable discrepancies in these statements. I then made Mangi put on the shirt and coat he was wearing at the time. The shirt is a khaki cotton shirt and the top button was open. The wound is in the V caused by the shirt gaping at the top. The edges of the shirt from the first to the second button were thick with blood and there were blood marks inside the neck of the shirt on both sides of the neck. These blood marks led to and ended in a large stain just to the left side of the middle of the back. This large stain went through the shirt to the coat where the stain was just to the left of the seam down the middle of the back. It is clear therefore that after he was wounded Mangi lay on his back for some time till the blood stopped flowing. He was bleeding when attended to by the doctor. The statements of the Police witnesses are thus proved to be incorrect. Another point is that if the accused was found covered with the blanket as stated then he must either

(a) have shot himself and then pulled the quilt over himself and then put his hands out of the quilt, still holding on to the revolver, or

(b) he must have covered himself with the quilt and then, underneath the quilt, shot himself and then put his hands outside the quilt still holding the revolver.

Why a man who is committing suicide, and thinks he has succeeded, should go through all these antics it is impossible to understand, specially in view of the medical evidence that his hands and legs were paralysed. The hospital bed head ticket says that "he has severe pain in his arms and feels much pain when touched." On the 20th January (a fortnight after the incident) there is an entry, "Pain in the extremities—he can uplift his right side extremities but painful—he cannot move left side extremities." On 9th January he had been unable to move either hands or legs. I asked Dr. Bhagwan Sahai who attended him first and he said that when he attended Mangi his right arm was flexed. Dr. Sampuran Singh C.M.O. in his evidence says, "The accused is suffering from paralysis which is due to the rupture of a small artery in the spinal column at the time of receiving shot." Again Mangi was alleged to have the pistol in his right hand but after the X-Ray examination the C.M.O. gave his opinion that if self-inflicted, the shot must have been fired with the left hand. The Police had also brought witnesses to show that accused was left-handed. I asked the S.P. and the D.S.P. to say if they could put forward any explanation of how Mangi had shot himself and then done tricks with a quilt with paralysed arms. They could think of no possible theory and had to admit that the story of suicide was not borne out by the facts. The X-Ray photograph which is apparently taken from behind shows that the bullet lodged on the left side of the fifth cervical vertebra. As a result of this his left arm and leg are still somewhat paralysed. After the accident both arms and legs were paralysed which shows that the paralysis of the right arm and leg were due to the shock of the blow and therefore the paralysis was the instantaneous result, from which the patient gradually recovered. He was thus unable to move his arm immediately after being shot. Had he committed suicide the shot would have been fired at a distance of not more than 18 in. from the spine. At what was probably a similar distance, the bullet which killed Mohkam smashed the skull and went through the brain. The shot which wounded Mangi should therefore at a distance of less than 18 in. have gone right through the spine specially as it (from the photograph) apparently struck to one side, where the bone is thinner, and not exactly in the middle. It is unfortunate that no X-Ray photograph was taken from the side so as to show the depth of the penetration of the

bullet. I therefore conclude that the shot which wounded Mangi was fired from some greater distance, certainly further than would be the case if he had shot himself. On consideration of all the circumstantial evidence I come to the definite conclusion that Mangi did not shoot himself. I have not had the opportunity of obtaining expert medical opinion but if any doubt is entertained on the subject it would be possible to have Mangi carefully examined at the X-Ray Institute at Dehra Dun and expert surgical opinion obtained as to the exact position of the bullet, the exact damage done, and the probable distance from which the shot was fired.

The next point is that Mangi was induced to make a false confession. I have extracted from the files all the various confessions and statements made by Mangi Lal. After 11-30 S.I. Hassan Akbar recorded in his diary that Mangi stated that he had fired Mohkam and Kuthi and shot himself and when he gets better he will make a statement. At midnight the District Magistrate of Bharatpur visited the spot and saw Mangi who then made no statement to him. He then went away. On His Highness' arrival the District Magistrate was again summoned to the spot and it was then impressed upon him that it was important that he should record anything Mangi had to say in case he died of his wound. S.P. records that after some persuasion Mangi Lal did make a statement. This was to the effect that he had shot Mohkam Singh and had a pistol but he did not know how it had happened. It would be observed that this brief confession was noted by the Police but was not made voluntarily to the District Magistrate on his first visit and was only made to the District Magistrate on his second visit after persuasion by the Police. On the 11th of January a statement is given to the District Magistrate by Mangi that he had no enmity whatsoever with Mohkam and that he had committed the murder at the instigation of Kuthi who wanted to get Mohkam's appointment. In this he only confessed to firing one shot at Kuthi. On the 16 of February, in the committal proceedings, he made a similar statement with the difference that he now admitted firing three shots at Kuthi, two of which struck the wall and one hit Kuthi in the leg. On the 22nd of February before the Sessions Judge he admits the statements of 11th January and 16th February but says he knows nothing about having made any statement on the 7th of January. A fresh investigation was ordered and Mangi Lal was examined by X-Rays on the 2nd of March. As a result of this examination it was decided that the attempt at suicide must have been done with the left hand. On

the 4th of March the Superintendent of Police recorded another confession. This confession contained for the first time a story of Mangi's grudge against Mohkam. Both Mohkam and Kuthi had complaints against him, but still it was at Kuthi's request that the actual murder was committed. He also confessed to being left-handed and said that when he shot himself he became unconscious and remembered nothing more until after he was arrested. He now admitted firing four shots. On the 12th of March, in committal proceedings before the District Magistrate of Bayana, he gives closer details of how the murder was committed and states that he shot Kuthi when the latter got up from the bed and as Kuthi fell he shot him again in the leg. He then sat quietly, unloaded the revolver and saw that one cartridge had not been fired. He again loaded his revolver and threatened Kuthi before going away. He says that he walked straight out the main gate of the new Haveli and went into the old Haveli by the 'Sadar' gate. There are two gates in the old Haveli and no one could tell me which was the 'Sadar' gate; so presumably it was the gate marked 'B' (in the plan with the judicial record) which is close to the gate of the new Haveli. He then shot himself with his left hand. After he had shot himself he was not unconscious (as stated to the superintendent of Police) but he heard various incidents which happened before he was eventually found and arrested. He did not lose consciousness until His Highness arrived. Now it will be seen that all these confessions are contradictory. They have none of the consistency which might be expected from a man honestly telling the truth as to what he had done and why he had done it. They changed in material respects, with the development of the case. The earlier confessions throw all the blame on Kuthi, a point which would be useful in supporting a false case as it would put Kuthi himself in danger of being arrested as an accomplice and therefore make him ready to give any evidence that might be desired of him. In this connection it is interesting to examine Kuthi's statements:—

Now as regards Kuthi's statement that the accused had fired at him, it is only reasonable to expect that Kuthi would be able to give a clear and consistent account of what happened. I have also extracted Kuthi's statements and will now examine them along with the circumstantial evidence.

At midnight on the 6th he said Mangi had fired 3 shots at Mohkam and 2 at him.

On 12-1-27 he said he heard a shot and pulled the blanket off his face and looked up. Mangi fired 3 shots which struck the

wall above his head. He got up from the bed and abused Mangi who fired one shot and hit him in the leg.

On 14-2-27 he said he heard a shot and looked up. He saw Mangi with a pistol in his hand. He began to get up and Mangi fired one shot and hit him in the leg. He saw Mangi fire 4 shots, 2 of which hit in the leg and 2 struck the wall.

Up to this point he was unaware of any quarrel between himself and Mangi or between Mohkam and Mangi.

Now apart from the vagueness of these statements they ignore the fact that a bullet fired as stated would strike Kuthi in the right leg and the direction would be straight or downward. Kuthi was lying on a bed with a wall on his right side so he had to get out on the left side of the bed. This action would bring his right leg nearest to the door. The actual wounds are on the left leg, one in the thigh entering at the back of the leg and going upwards and the other on the outside of the left knee-cap and also going upwards. Kuthi's statement is therefore contradicted by the facts and is therefore entirely discredited. The Police made no attempt to examine the facts and sent up the witness with an obviously false statement.

The Sessions Judge was incredulous as to the motive and a fresh investigation took place.

I will now continue with Kuthi's evidence. The S.P. made his investigation personally and never took the trouble to see how the wounds could have been caused. He was more concerned in elaborating a better motive for the murder. Before the Sessions Kuthi for the first time said he had heard that Mangi had taken the car out without permission. Before the S.P. on 3-3-27 he now tells how Mangi was angry because his work was taken from him and given to Kuthi, how Mangi had refused to obey orders and Mohkam had threatened to have him dismissed how Mangi had taken the car without permission and the Raja on his return from Cawnpore had tried to find Mangi.

Before the committing Magistrate he explained this by saying that he had seen Mangi taking out the motor after 12 o'clock and bring it back after 2 hours. As regards wounds he now states that he was first shot on the thigh and as he came towards the door he was shot in the knee. Before the Sessions Judge on 6-4-27 the tale of enmity is elaborated and this time he saw Mangi taking out the car at 2 p.m. and bring it back in 1½ hours. He even mentioned 2 people who went with Mangi in the car. His

memory apparently improved as the events receded and he now says, " At 10 p.m. I heard a shot and looked up. Mangi was standing with one foot inside the door and one foot outside. He fired twice. I got up to get hold of the accused but the fellow fired again and wounded me on the left thigh. The accused again fired at me and wounded me on the left side of the knee-cap."

Cross-examined.—" The first bullet struck my left thigh while getting up from the bedstead and the other struck while falling on the ground." " I was awakened when the bullets had struck the wall." When I went to the spot I asked Kuthi, in front of the S.P., to show me exactly how it had happened and he could give no account which would agree with the direction of the wounds. I came to the conclusion that he must have been lying down on the bed when he was hit but even this assumes that he threw his blanket off his body leaving his legs bare just before he was hit. This action would probably obscure his vision of the door.

I also examined Kuthi by himself and asked why he had not mentioned the incidents about horses and the car in his first statement. He said it was because that was an ordinary matter and not a cause for enmity. Asked why he later thought it was a cause for quarrel he could not explain. He had no explanation to offer as to why he said on 22-2-27 that he had only heard about the motor while he described it in detail as having been seen by him.

It will be seen therefore that Kuthi's evidence is entirely unreliable, a fact which can only be explained by the presumption that pressure was brought to bear upon him not to state the truth. Later on when evidence was wanted to show that the shot was fired with his left hand Mangi confesses that he was left-handed and that he did it with his left hand. Again the only witness who heard a shot being fired after the others was Ram Chand and he is now corroborated by an addition to the confession of Mangi Lal. From this consideration of the evidence together with the fact that Mangi Lal did not shoot himself it seems clear that Mangi Lal was induced to make a false confession. There is no evidence to prove what the inducement was or who offered it. We have only Mangi Lal's statement.

The next point is " that Raja Kishan killed Mohkam and then shot Mangi and Kuthi." It might be assumed that as I have found that Mangi did not shoot himself therefore he did not shoot Mohkam. There is, however, the possibility to consider, remote though it may seem, that Mangi shot Mohkam and Kuthi and was then shot by someone else. To form an opinion on this point it is necessary to consider what motive Mangi could have for

shooting Mohkam. In his statement before the Court, S.I. Hassan Akbar said, " Mohkam used to rebuke the accused who took the car of Raja Sahib also without his permission. Mohkam was annoyed at this conduct of the accused and also told to complain against him to Raja Sahib. The accused therefore murdered Mohkam so that there be no apprehension of the complaint to Raja Sahib." This motive was not corroborated by the principal witness Kuthi Singh. Again, if the confession of Mangi was regarded as genuine then Kuthi also should have been arrested as being the real person who induced Mangi to shoot Mohkam. Mangi's allegations against Kuthi were ignored entirely during the investigation. Also the Police produced Major Ram Kumar who gave evidence that he had reported to the Raja about Mangi taking out the motor. It was therefore clear that on his return from Cawnpore next day the Raja would mention the fact and Mangi would know that the information had been given by someone else. It was too late then to shoot Mohkam in order to prevent him telling the Raja about the motor. Had that been the real object he should have shot Mohkam before the Raja came back. The Sessions Judge was naturally not satisfied with this as a motive for a murder so a further investigation was held. This led to a number of statements being recorded showing that Mangi had disobeyed orders on several occasions, that he had tried to take out horses without permission and that he had taken out the motor once without permission. Also that his work had been taken from him and given to Kuthi. Now it must be remembered that Mangi had a friend in B. Suraj Mal, father-in-law of the Raja, also that Mangi was apparently the only private servant in the place all the rest being state employees and drawing their pay from the State. Mangi was in a privileged position, he was an old servant, and I cannot believe that the discipline of the household was so strict that merely going out in the motor was such a crime and fraught with such dire consequences that the culprit would be driven to murder. Again, Bhoora, the chauffeur, states, " accused took the car without permission. I prevented him from doing so but failed. I reported to Mohkam who told me to ask Mangi about it." As the chauffeur failed to prevent Mangi it is plain that Mangi must have had a privileged position which enabled him to disregard the chauffeur. Again, when Mohkam was told, he apparently did not take much notice and merely referred the chauffeur back to Mangi. If life was held so cheap that a murder could take place on such trivial reasons it could only mean that the atmosphere in the Raja's household was extraordinarily vicious and depraved.

I, therefore, come to the conclusion that there was no adequate reason for Mangi to shoot Mohkam. It would be difficult for some one to take from Mangi the pistol with which he had shot Mohkam and then shoot Mangi and I therefore conclude that the murder of Mohkam was not committed by Mangi. First of all it is advisable to endeavour to reconstruct the scene of the murder and the events immediately following. The room where the murder took place is described as Kuthi's room. Now in the new Haveli, apart from Raja Kishan's house, there are three rooms, some stables and three garages. Of the three rooms, one is a godown, one is a cook-house, one is a living room. This room is fitted with electric light. It looks immediately on to the house. It is a better room than the rooms in the old Haveli where there is no electric light. It is therefore the room which would be occupied by the person in general charge of the household. This was Mohkam Singh. He would be occupying it as his family were at his village. I therefore consider that the room where the murder took place was Mohkam's room and I am fortified in this conclusion by the fact that the room is now occupied by Pitam Singh who has taken over Mohkam Singh's duties. Anyone seeking Mohkam Singh for any purpose will therefore go straight to this room. I make this clear as so much evidence has been produced to show that it was entirely accidental that Mohkam Singh happened to be sleeping in that room that night. There are a number of discrepancies in the evidence gathered in this respect. It was first stated that only Mohkam's bedding was brought to the room. Later it was said that a bed and bedding. There is even contradiction as to who brought the bed and bedding from the old Haveli to this room. The reason for Mohkam Singh's going there that night was in case Raja Kishan might want him, entirely ignoring the fact that Raja Kishan was alleged to have left for his village before Mohkam Singh decided to sleep in the room and therefore Mohkam Singh must have known that his services would not be required that night.

I conclude, therefore, that this was Mohkam Singh's room. There were three beds in the room which took up nearly all the available space and I cannot believe that any beds would have been brought into the room that were not required for people going to sleep in the room. I consider, therefore, that all three beds were occupied and that the persons in the room were Mohkam Singh, Mangi Lal and Kuthi. Kuthi admits that he was sleeping in the bed with his head under the window so that Mangi Lal would be on the bed on the left hand of the door. It is alleged

that they went to sleep with the light on. This, I understand, is not unusual. Now the person opening the door and firing at Mohkam Singh could quite well shoot him in the direction shown by the injuries. Mangi Lal lying on the bed on the left hand of the door jumped up. Now the bed being against the wall he could only get off the bed to his right and, on turning to the door as he moved, he would be practically facing the man at the door. He would be a moving target and probably started a little as he saw the revolver aimed at him. It is probable that the assailant may have intended to shoot him in the head or in the chest but that Mangi's movements together with a somewhat inaccurate aim caused the bullet to strike Mangi in the throat. In this position the bullet could quite conceivably have passed in the direction shown by the medical evidence, that is slightly upwards and slightly to the left after entering the wind-pipe. Mangi would then naturally fall back. Kuthi by this time had thrown the sheet off him and was prepared to get up when he was fired at and hit at the leg below the thigh and going upwards. The second shot must have struck him by the knee-cap again going from below upwards. As both these wounds are on the left-hand side Kuthi must have been hit while still lying on the bed. Had he got up, his right side would be presented to the door and the bullets could by no possibility have struck the outside of his left leg and gone from below upwards. Subsequently two more shots were fired which missed Kuthi's head and struck the wall. The revolver was now empty and with the emptying of the revolver the moment of passion was over and there was time to think of consequences. This theory would account for all the injuries caused and their direction, a reconstruction in accordance with circumstantial evidence, which was not carefully considered by the Police investigating the case. The shots must all have been fired at one time as only one witness has stated that he heard one shot a long time after the others. This witness is Ram Chand. He did not make this statement when first examined by the Sub-Inspector on the night of the occurrence. It was not till the 8th of January two days later that the City Inspector examined Ram Chand and recorded that he had heard a separate shot when he was at the gate of the new Haveli, as he ran from the old Haveli to Mohkam Singh's room. This statement is corroborated in one of Mangi's numerous confessions although in his final evidence before the Sessions Judge Ram Chand said that he did not hear the shot until he came out of Mohkam Singh's room (which he called Kuthi's room). When I visited the spot I had shots fired to test what could be heard from both of these situations.

Had a shot been fired long after the others, the sound is so loud and so unmistakable that no one could have heard it and not remember it. If it was near the gate of the new Haveli Ram Chand was only 30 paces from where Mangi was found and if he was at the room where the murder was committed he was only 90 paces distant. Incidentally this is another point to show that Mangi did not commit suicide. But my main point in mentioning it here is to show that all the shots were fired at one time and at one place and hence that Mangi was shot in the same room as Mohkam and Kuthi Singh. Now two witnesses Gopi and Parshotam were relieving nature outside the Haveli. Parshotam showed me the exact spot. It is exactly 28 paces from the open window of the room where the murder was committed. The shots were fired from the door and therefore the sound would go in the direction of the open window and would be clearly audible. 14 paces from the door of the room there is a small door in the wall of the Haveli. The distance from this door to where Parshotam and Gopi were is 43 paces. Parshotam and Gopi alleged that as soon as they heard the shots they ran to the door and then to the room. This distance I was able to run in six seconds and it took exactly three seconds more to get to the door of the room. Now it follows that no one could have left that side door without being seen by Gopi or Parshotam and that they were on the spot almost immediately, certainly within half a minute. Ram Chand and Sohan Pal were in the old Haveli as shown in the plan in the committing Magistrate's file; they ran round the building a distance of 40 paces to where Sheo Bakhsh was. This would take from 10-15 seconds on account of the number of corners that had to be turned in the dark. From Sheo Bakhsh's position to the scene of the murder is 90 paces which can be run in about 15 seconds. The gate, ' B ' on the plan, where Sheo Bakhsh was, consists mainly of bamboos set wide apart so that anyone can see through perfectly clearly. This gate commands the Sadar gate of the new Haveli so that no one could have escaped from the new Haveli without being seen or heard by Sheo Bakhsh or Ram Chand who were alarmed by the shots. They also would be on the spot in half a minute or a little more. My point in quoting these details is to show that no outsider could possibly have committed the murder especially as he had to drag Mangi Lal's body from the new to the old Haveli and put the pistol in his hand. Neither has any reason been alleged for any outsider having entered nor has any outsider been suspected. The murderer, therefore, is some person in Raja Kishan's establishment. Now the Foot Constable present, Sheo Bakhsh, did not summon the Police although there is a

telephone at the house and the Surajpol Police Post is only about 100 yards from the gate. Parshotam and Gopi at the first Sessions trial said that Ram Chand immediately 'phoned to all places. At the second Sessions trial they say that Parshotam 'phoned to the Shikargah, Head Constable 'phoned to the Police Lines and Sohan Pal 'phoned to the doctor. Ram Chand in his evidence stated that he asked Sohan Pal to 'phone to the Police and the Shikargah but Sohan Pal said there was no reply to the 'phone. It will be seen here from these contradictions that at the first instance no attempt was made to inform the proper authorities. To clear up the point I examined Head Constable Mahmud. He stated that he was told by F.C. Amar Singh and in his evidence in Court he said that he then set out with Foot Constable Bhab Singh and Parshadi. I examined Foot Constable Bhab Singh. He stated that after 10 p.m. he was going on duty at Raja Kishen's Haveli when he heard shouting. He had not heard any firing and so presumably he must have arrived at least five minutes after the offence, otherwise he would have been close enough to hear the shots. He went in and saw what had happened, then he returned to the gate of the Haveli and called out from there to the Police Post to F.C. Amar Singh and told him to call the Head Constable. Head Constable Mahmud says that he came at once he was called and got to the spot within two or three minutes. He spent another two or three minutes looking at the spot and then telephoned to the Police Lines, to the B.M.T., for a car to bring the doctor, and to Damodar to tell the Kotwal as there is no telephone at the Kotwali. In the meantime a bullock cart was sent for the doctor and about 15 minutes later Sub-Inspector Hassan Akbar arrived. According to this evidence the Head Constable must have been on the spot not later than 10 minutes after the murder. All the witnesses put the murder having occurred at approximately 10 p.m. This means that Head Constable Mahmud was on the spot by 10-15 p.m. The telephone message to the Police Lines was received just before 11 p.m. To make sure I inspected the Police diary in the Police Lines. It is, therefore, clear that Head Constable Mahmud spent three quarters of an hour on the spot without making any attempt to inform his superior officers. Sub-Inspector Hassan Akbar did not arrive till 11 p.m. Another peculiar point is that when examined by the Sessions Judge H.C. Mahmud stated that he telephoned to the B.M.T. for a car to fetch the doctor. Nand Ram of the B.M.T. states that he was telephoned to by Head Constable Mahmud and asked to bring a car while Ghoore states that Nand Ram brought him the message asking for a car at 10 p.m. Ghoore is adjutant of the

B.M.T. and presumably should have some accurate knowledge of time. If this evidence is correct, Head Constable Mahmud was on the spot before 10 and not at 10-15 as I had alleged. Now it must be remembered that Raja Kishan is an important person in the State. He is a favourite of His Highness. An event in his household would be of importance. That it was so, is clear from the fact that His Highness was informed by telephone and immediately motored from Agra in the middle of the night to the spot. In a matter of such importance the servants would be expected to inform the responsible officials and the Police without delay. The Police officer who arrived on the spot knowing the case to be of such importance and knowing that this was a case in which his officers must be informed at once would be expected to immediately telephone or send messages to inform the Superintendent of Police and the City Inspector. It is hard to believe that he would sit there for three quarters of an hour without attempting to tell anybody, unless he was quite sure that he had substantial support and that his action would not be called in question. It is also plain from the slipshod manner in which the Police conducted the investigation that there was some influence at work. Ordinarily in the case of such individuals the Police would be expected to do their utmost to investigate the case carefully and show their efficiency. That they did not do so leads us to the irresistible conclusion that too much efficiency on their part was neither expected nor desired. I render these arguments just to show that:—

(1) the murderer must be somebody in the household, and

(2) that it was of sufficient importance that false evidence would be given to protect him.

The only person to whom these conditions would apply is Raja Kishan himself. But here we are faced with an alibi. It is interesting to just consider all the facts and times concerning this alibi. In the original evidence it was stated that Raja Kishan arrived from Cawnpore about 2 p.m. on the 6th and left for his village in 10 or 15 minutes. Raja Kishan was not summoned as witness at the first trial and no clear evidence was given as to when he went to Aju. In the second trial at Sessions Pitam Singh, brother of Mohkam Singh, said that Raja played hockey and sent him a hand to arrange for food as he, the Raja, would arrive at his village at 7 p.m. The Raja did arrive at 7 p.m. Bhoora, the driver of the car, states that the Raja left for Aju at 6 p.m. Raja Kishan himself stated he left Bharatpur at 5-15 p.m. and arrived at Aju at 7 to 7-30 p.m. The distance from Bharatpur

to Aju is 11 miles on a bad road and should take about three quarters of an hour to travel. In the first Sessions Pitam Singh stated that Ghoore and Nand Ram came to Aju and saw the Raja at 10-30 p.m. while Ram Hans, who accompanied the Raja, states that they came at 11-30 p.m., and in the second trial Pitam Singh alters his statement and states that they arrived at midnight or 12-30. Bhoora driver also says Ghoore arrived at midnight. Raja Kishan says they arrived at 11-30. Ram Hans and Nand Ram put the time at 11-30 midnight. Now the whole party then started back and reached Bharatpur between 12-30 and 1. Allowing for delays in getting out cars, in calling people, etc., it would seem that Ghoore and Nand Ram must have reached Aju not later than 11-30. As they had two level crossings to negotiate and as they had to go from the lines to Raja Kishan's house to find out what had happened and then go off to Aju they must have left the B.M.T. lines certainly not later than 10-15 and it will take at least 10 or 15 minutes to receive the telephone message, inform the adjutant, get out the car, see that it had petrol etc., and start off. From these calculations it is clear that while nobody was taking any action to inform the Police or to get a doctor to attend to the wounded, arrangements had been made to fetch a car from the B.M.T. Lines. When I questioned H.C. Mahmud as to how quickly the car came when he telephoned for it he gave the time as half an hour. Now as to the evidence of Ram Chand that a car left the Haveli within 10 or 15 minutes after the occurrence I enquired from the gate-keepers at the two level crossings. At the broad-gauge level crossing which is about five miles from Bharatpur, the gate-keeper said that two cars had passed going from Bharatpur to Aju about sunset on the 6th of January. Raja Kishan was in one of the cars. About 10 p.m. a third car passed from Bharatpur to Aju containing two men in Khaki. Then an hour later all three cars crossed going from Aju to Bharatpur. The gate-keeper on the narrow-gauge line said that two cars passed in the day time, early afternoon, going towards Aju. When a goods train (which passes between 7 p.m. and 8-30 p.m.) was due a third car came up. He held it up till the goods train passed and then let it through. When the mail train was passing through i.e. the Agra-Bandikui mail, which passes just before midnight, three cars passed going from Aju to Bharatpur. Accuracy as to exact times at which these events happened at night is not to be expected, but one thing is clear and this is that a car left the spot immediately after the occurrence and had Raja Kishan slipped back by stealth it would be possible for him to leave in this car. The conclusion that I draw from all these arguments is that if

one admits that Mangi Lal did not commit the murder the only alternative is that it was committed by some important person in the establishment and the only person of sufficient importance is Raja Kishan himself or that the murder was committed by Raja Kishan's orders. The latter possibility is unlikely as the murder has more appearance of being the result of a sudden outburst of passion than of a deed planned carefully beforehand. Considering the influence of Raja Kishan in the State it is not difficult to believe that he could get complacent witnesses. Hence I am not particularly impressed by the alibi especially when nothing happened in the way of investigation for nearly an hour after the murder. Pitam's statement is peculiar. The Raja was summoned urgently and Pitam told to come at once. On arrival he made no enquiries as to what happened but went to the Lines and went to sleep.

The next point is the motive for the murder. This is alleged by Mangi Lal to be about a woman who was murdered at the same time and thrown down a well. About a week after the murder of Mohkam the body of a woman was found in a well just outside the city wall. There was no hair on the head, the body was decomposed, there were no teeth, and there were no clothing on the lower part of the body. The body had been tied round with ropes and there was no water in the lungs showing that the woman was dead before she was put into the water. The doctor who conducted the post-mortem gave no opinion as to the age of the woman, for how long she had been dead or the cause of death. The Police then burnt the body and with it they burnt what clothes there were as well as the deceased's nose-ring, the reason given was that the doctor told them to burn the things in case there might be infection. This the doctor denies and in any case disinfection would have been sufficient. As all possible evidence of identification has been destroyed it is impossible without more definite information to say who this woman was or whether or not she was in any way connected with the murder of Mohkam Singh. The only thing that can be said is that a car leaving Raja Kishan's house and going towards Aju would pass within 100 yards of the well where the body was found. This being so, Mangi Lal's version that the woman was dragged out the same night and thrown down the well when Raja Kishan left in his car is not incompatible with physical conditions or possibilities. Unfortunately Mangi Lal cannot tell us who the woman was. Sometime after, witnesses were produced to show that the woman found in the well was a lunatic who used to wander about the city. But no satisfactory theory has been put forward as to why anyone

should wish to tie her up, murder her and throw her down the well. There still remains in this connection, however, the question of motive for the murder of Mohkam. Mangi Lal states that Mohkam had been in the habit of obtaining women for Raja Kishan and that he had latterly found some difficulty in finding women. When the Raja was in Cawnpore Mohkam Singh was away for a few days and brought back a woman whose description Mangi gives. On his return Raja Kishan was annoyed with Mohkam for having first of all refused to bring a woman and then having brought one without permission. Now it would seem to the ordinary individual that if Raja Kishan was in the habit of getting women, then the fact that Mohkam Singh had produced a woman for his return from Cawnpore would be something to please him and not anger him to such a degree as to make him want to murder Mohkam. Mangi Lal, therefore, puts forward an additional cause which is that Raja Kishan had heard that Mohkam had an intrigue with the Raja's wife who belongs to Saleempur village in the State. He therefore, made a pretence of leaving for his village, came back quietly after dark and kept watch. He saw Mohkam come out of his wife's room and go to his quarter. He then got his revolver and went and shot Mohkam and incidentally shot Mangi and Kuthi because they were witnesses who happened to be in the room. Now assuming this to be correct it might be considered a reason for Raja Kishan to kill his wife but it would not be a valid reason for killing and doing away with a strange woman who had nothing whatever to do with the intrigue. It may be possible to suggest that Raja Kishan had caught Mohkam enjoying himself with the woman who had been brought for the Raja. That is a speculation, however, which has to be rejected because it has not even been suggested by Mangi himself. There is thus no evidence to prove that the murder was over a woman and the motive thus remains obscure. Mangi Lal cannot be relied on as a person who would tell the whole truth. He insisted to me for a long time that he had never had anything to do with women even though he had to admit that he suffered from gonorrhoea. I understand also from him that the deceased Mohkam Singh suffered from syphilis. With such people anything might happen which would be a cause for murder. The popular story, which started immediately after the murder and which still persists, is that Mangi Lal is innocent and that Raja Kishan committed the murder. It will be seen that there is no proof that he did so nor of any motive for doing so. It can be said that it was no outsider who did the deed. Under present conditions it is improbable that any more evidence

will be forthcoming and hence further investigation would be useless. Were any steps taken which would convince the public that it would be safe for individuals to speak openly without fear of reprisals and that Raja Kishan could not count on His Highness' favour to protect him, it might be possible to pursue the investigation with some hope of success. Even then it might be difficult to obtain legal proof as any verbal statements made such a long time after the murder would require substantial corroboration. If it is desired to have a further X-Ray examination and obtain expert medical opinion regarding Mangi Lal's wound, I would be willing to prepare a questionnaire for the specialists to answer.

(Sd.) J. H. ADAM.

23rd August, 1927.

CHAPTER V.

RAJA HARI KISHAN KAUL'S NOTE ON MR. ADAM'S REPORT AND HIS HIGHNESS' ORDERS THEREUPON.

Re: Mr. Adam's Report on Mangi Lal's Case

Your Highness,

I submit these papers for present information. If Your Highness will be pleased to return them after perusal I will submit them with my report in compliance with Your Highness' order on the case.

The upshot of Mr. Adam's enquiry is that he has discovered no fresh evidence and his conclusion in regard to allegations against Raja Kishen is put in a nutshell in the passage marked by me in red chalk on page 20. 'There is no proof that he committed the murder or of any motive for doing so.'

The report however contains much incontrovertible material in regard to the charge against Mangi and will have to be carefully examined.

(Sd.) HARI KISHAN KAUL,
24th August, 1927. Diwan.

Your Highness,

I have not been able to complete my note on Mr. Adam's report owing to disturbance caused by other work. I have half done it and will complete it on my return from Ajmer.

(Sd.) HARI KISHAN KAUL,
4th September, 1927. Diwan.

Your Highness,

I had hoped to be able to write my opinion on Mr. Adam's report on 'Mangi' case to-day (Sunday), but I find that the files of the case have gone to Deeg. I shall try to write it without the files and will submit it to Your Highness by to-morrow's Dak unless I find in dealing with the report that a reference to files is necessary.

For information.

(Sd.) HARI KISHAN KAUL.
4th September, 1927.

Letter No. 2433, dated 8th/13th of September, 1927, from the Diwan, Bharatpur State, to His Highness Shri Maharaja Saheb Bahadur, Bahadur Jung of Bharatpur.

In compliance with the orders contained in Your Highness' order, dated 4th July, 1927, I most respectfully beg to submit the record of the investigation made by Mr. Adam, his report on the case together with my own opinion, the papers received from Shri Alia Ijlas Khas containing the original statement of Mangi Lal, my recommendation dated 29-6-27 and the notes of Mangi Lal's statement recorded by me on 28-6-27 and the connected papers.

The files of the case are already in Shri Alia Ijlas Khas.

By Shri Ijlas Khas order, dated 4th July, 1927, in the case 'Durbar versus Mangi Lal, charge under section 302 I.P.C.,' I was asked to fully investigate every part and sentence of the statement made by Mangi Lal before His Highness, on 30th June, 1927, and to have it investigated on my own responsibility, and I was directed to report my conclusion.

The allegations made by the prisoner before His Highness being just the reverse of the conclusions arrived at by our Police after a lengthy enquiry, I did not consider it fair to them that they should be asked to enquire into the opposite theory. Under the circumstances I deemed it best that the enquiry should be entrusted to an officer of the C.I.D. whose services should be borrowed from Government. His Highness approved of my suggestion and directed that the services of a European C.I.D. officer should be secured. I therefore approached the Political Agent with a view to obtain the services of a competent European C.I.D. officer and after some difficulty the Punjab Government were good enough to lend the services of Mr. Adam, Deputy Inspector General, C.I.D., Punjab, for 15 days.

Mr. Adam arrived here on 5th August and left on the 20th. During this period of 16 days he worked hard and very carefully overhauled all the evidence that was available. He did not take much fresh evidence as none was forthcoming, but he carefully studied all the Police files and examined in great detail most of the witnesses who had previously appeared before the Police. His report dated 22nd August is interesting and shows what pains he took to acquaint himself with the details of the evidence in the short time at his disposal.

Mr. Adam has divided Mangi Lal's statements into four sections. I would add another section to the list and deal with the case under five parts, viz.:—

1. That he did not murder Mohkam Singh or shoot Khutti.

2. That he did not attempt to commit suicide.

3. That he was induced to make a false confession.

4. That Raja Kishen shot Mohkam Singh and then shot Mangi and Khutti.

5. That this murder was committed over a woman who was carried off and drowned in a well.

I am myself taking no evidence as no fresh evidence has been produced and my opinion based upon my examination of the files has already been placed on record. I therefore confine myself to giving an opinion on the facts disclosed by Mr. Adam's report and on the conclusions which he has arrived at.

Before proceeding to review the case I should like to point out that in the translation of the statements made by Mangi Lal before His Highness the answer to the question "Who fired a shot?" should be read as follows:

A. "Why do you make me say? You know (because it is made plain in the Diwan's notes)."

I was present when the statement was made and in giving this answer Mangi Lal was not insinuating that His Highness knew his statement to be true, but he was merely referring to the existence of my note which was lying on His Highness' table and which he thought must have shown His Highness that he had answered the question. I have mentioned this fact because a wrong translation of the reply had created an erroneous impression in some quarters.

1. Mr. Adam has dealt with the question of murder and an attempt to commit suicide by Mangi Lal together, but as will be seen from his report, the two acts may be differently traced. As regards the murder I said, in my note forwarding the judgment of the Sessions Judge for the order of His Highness, that in my opinion there were serious defects and omissions in the police enquiry and certain irreplaceable gaps in the evidence produced at the trial which did not render the non-commission of the offence by Mangi Lal impossible. Mr. Adam has pointed out facts concerning the direction of wounds on Khutti's leg which make the veracity of Khutti's evidence improbable. Leaving alone the other circumstantial evidence to which he has alluded, the fact that the

only eye-witness cannot be entirely depended upon makes the suspicion that Mangi Lal may not have been the real murderer, somewhat stronger than I was inclined to think when I wrote my note dated 29th June, 1927. There is, however, no positive evidence that Mangi Lal did not commit the murder or shoot Khutti.

2. As regards the attempt to commit suicide the discrepancies in the evidence as regards the position in which Mangi Lal was found at the time of his arrest, and the absence of evidence as regards charring of the skin at the first trial and the absence of such a note from the Hospital bed-ticket when originally prepared, together with the direction of the wound and the penetration of the bullet as disclosed by the X-Ray examination makes the self-infliction of the injury on Mangi Lal's body even more suspicious if not doubtful. The fact that he was found almost completely covered up with a quilt after the alleged attempt at suicide renders the theory of suicide somewhat difficult to establish. The Superintendent Police Mr. Devine tried to explain the difficulty to me, by suggesting that foot constable Sheo Bakhsh may have been one of Mangi Lal's accomplices and may have thrown the quilt over Mangi Lal after having seen him fire the suicidal shot. I, however, pointed out to him that such a conjecture would be fatal to the prosecution story which was built up very largely on the evidence of Constable Sheo Bakhsh.

3. There is no proof as to the inducement alleged to have been offered for false confession but the inconsistencies in the various confessions throw some suspicion on the genuineness thereof. Part of the confession, viz., that relating to instigation by Khutti was not believed even by the Police.

4. Mr. Adam's suggestions as to who committed the murder if Mangi Lal did not are based entirely on conjecture and theories. There is no evidence whatsoever to show that Raja Kishen committed the murder as alleged by Mangi Lal. There can be no doubt that the murder could not have been committed by any person from outside Raja Kishen's house but, whether it was Mangi Lal or some one else, there is no iota of circumstantial evidence to connect Raja Kishen with it. On the other hand the evidence of the gate-keepers of the Railway crossings would, if anything, strongly establish an alibi in favour of Raja Kishen and make it highly improbable if not impossible for it to be believed that Raja Kishen was at Bharatpur at the time of the commission of the offence. Mangi Lal has not proved himself to be a man who could be depended upon for having told nothing but the truth at any stage and even if some parts of his allegations were correct, he

would have no scruples in improving upon any theory adduced by him. His mere statement that he saw Raja Kishen committing the murder unsupported as it is by any other evidence cannot be of any value particularly when it has been made at the final stage of judicial proceedings.

5. Mangi Lal's statement in respect of what he saw or heard about the woman being carried away after the murder appears to me to be pure fabrication. Whether he had shot himself or had been shot by somebody else, he could not have been in a state of sufficient consciousness immediately after the event to perceive and recollect all the facts which he has stated in this respect. It is unfortunate that the marks of identification of the dead body of the woman discovered from the well shortly after the murder were destroyed through the deliberate or stupid action of the Police, but as matters stand, there is no particle of evidence to connect that dead body with the murder or to indicate in the slightest degree that Raja Kishen was responsible for the death of the woman whose body was found in a well tied up with ropes and the absence of water in whose lungs showed that she must have been dead before she was thrown into the well.

That the body discovered was that of a woman who had met with foul play and not that of a lunatic who had jumped deliberately or fallen accidentally into the well, as the Police sought to prove subsequently, is obvious enough, but who was responsible for this foul play will, I am afraid, remain a mystery which may or may not be solved hereafter.

From the circumstances which he has discussed at length Mr. Adam has come to the conclusion that they point to the murder having been committed by Raja Kishen or under his orders and that it is not impossible that he may have done so. I do not agree with him here. It is not possible to base any conclusions on mere theories or possibilities. Indeed Mr. Adam says as follows in the concluding portion of his report:—

"The popular story which started immediately after the murder and still persists is that Mangi Lal is innocent and that Raja Kishen committed the murder. It will be seen that there is no proof that he did so nor of any motive for doing so."

My opinion therefore is that although the enquiry has somewhat strengthened the suspicion as regards the guilt of Mangi Lal in connection with the murder of Mohkam Singh and the shooting of Khutti and shown the attempt to commit suicide to be improbable, the allegations made by Mangi Lal against Raja Kishen have not been proved in the least little degree.

Mr. Adam is of opinion that under present conditions it is improbable that any more evidence will be forthcoming, and hence further investigation would be useless. I doubt if any evidence worth the name would be forthcoming even if such a change of conditions as is suggested by Mr. Adam were to come about. Mr. Adam himself says, " Even then it may be difficult to obtain legal proof as any verbal statements made such a long time after the murder would require substantial corroboration.". I am therefore of opinion that pursuing the investigation any further would mean pure waste of time. Mr. Adam suggests a further X-Ray examination of Mangi Lal with a view to obtain expert medical opinion regarding Mangi Lal's wound if necessary. I do not consider this course to be necessary either because, such examination might at best throw a little more doubt on the theory of an attempt at suicide, without in any way affecting the situation as regards the allegations against Raja Kishen.

I have enquired from the Political Agent if he has any material which could throw light on the case and he has replied in the negative.

(Sd.) HARI KISHAN KAUL.

8th September, 1927. Diwan.

Your Highness,

The fair copy of my note on Mr. Adam's report was not ready till about 4-45 p.m. when I had no time to read it. I therefore brought the note with me and read it in the train. I posted it to Bhatnagar together with the formal Arzdasht and asked him to submit it to Your Highness after having the Arzdasht numbered in the office. I could not give it a correct number as my office had not arrived. I however left Adam's report and the connected papers with Bhatnagar and asked him to present them to Your Highness in case Your Highness wished to study the report in the meantime.

I venture to submit that there need be no hurry to dispose of the case. Your Highness will no doubt like to carefully consider it and if necessary discuss it before passing final orders.

(Sd.) HARI KISHAN KAUL,

Simla, 12th September, 1927.

Translation of His Highness' order, dated 24th September, 1927, in re Durbar Bharatpur versus Mangi Lal accused under section 302, I.P.C.

In connection with the accused's retraction on 30th June, 1927, from his confession, the Diwan has sent in his note together with Mr. Adam's report relating to the additional investigation made by him in the case. These have been put up to me to-day in presence of all the persons connected with the case. I have carefully gone through Mr. Adam's report and the Diwan Sahib's note thereon from which the latter appears to have arrived at a conclusion that none of the allegations made by Mangi Lal accused are proved nor is any legal evidence forthcoming to substantiate them now, neither it could possibly be available in future. The Diwan Sahib had sent up this case to me without recording his decision merely on account of the accused's retraction to which no legal weight could have been attached at this last stage of the case but now as owing to the absence of any corroborative evidence being available no importance whatever can be attached to this retraction. The case is hereby ordered to be officially sent back to the Diwan for completion.

In this connection I am constrained to remark that two contradictory opinions were on the same day, viz., 30th June, 1927, expressed to me by the Diwan Sahib. In one he had upheld the conviction but had recommended commutation of death sentence into one for life imprisonment and in the other it was pointed out that in view of the flaws in the case no British High Court could have the slightest hesitation in acquitting the accused. This double-facedness, namely, of giving two contradictory opinions on the part of the officer concerned has destroyed our trust and confidence in him.

As to the doubt and observations made by Mr. Adam against the veracity of the proceedings of the lower courts and the State Police in this case, no opinion can be expressed as original diary and file of Mr. Adam's investigations are not included in this file. It is therefore ordered that original complete records of the investigation made by Mr. Adam should also be sent for officially. The above order read out in the Court. The files may now be returned.

(Seal of His Highness.)

Memorandum No. 1534-S.B., dated Lahore, the 21st November, 1927, from J. H. Adam, Esq., O.B.E., I.A., Deputy Inspector-General of Police, C.I.D., Punjab, to the Political Agent, Eastern Rajputana States.

I regret delay in answering your 347-P. of 1927, dated the 21st October, 1927. I have been on tour and unable to go through my private papers.

My enquiry at Bharatpur was not an investigation in the ordinary sense as I was reporting on facts about which there had been a judicial decision. My time was limited in advance to 15 days to enable me "to decide whether anything is to be gained by holding a prolonged investigation."

I visited the spot on the 6th and 15th August and apart from that most of my time was spent carefully examining the record. I interviewed some of the witnesses and where there appeared to be any matter of interest I made a record of what was said. This was done in type and no copy was kept. The originals were attached to my report.

I have looked through the box I took to Bharatpur and I have found various rough pencil notes which I enclose.

My final report was typed straight off and no rough draft was prepared.

No. 413-P. of 1927.

Dated Bharatpur, the 28th November, 1927.

Copy with enclosures in original forwarded to the Foreign and Political Secretary, Bharatpur, with reference to the correspondence ending with his letter No. 123, dated the 10th November, 1927.

(Sd.) H. R. N. PRITCHARD, Lt.-Col.,

Political Agent, Eastern Rajputana States.

See the pistol—is suicide possible?

No bedding on Mangi Lal's bed.

How many cars had Raja?

2 Fiats P.W.B.

Is accused left-handed?

Why cartridges were found at door?

Electric light on.

Pitam, Raja, Ram Hans,

Ram Chand, Sheo Bakhsh

10 Mohammad Hussain shown

Khutti— in rojnamcha at Surajpol post.

Ram Chand not in first evidence.

Before Sessions says pistol was lying on the ground; contradicts himself as to when he heard Mangi shoot himself.

15-8-27.

H.C. Mahmud—Mangi lying on right side—back to box, both hands on pistols and entirely covered by the lihaf.

F.C. Sheo Bakhsh—Mangi lying on left side, both hands on pistols, hence outside lihaf.

S.I. Hasan Akbar—Mangi lying on left side, hand outside lihaf—pistol in right hand and right hand resting on left.

Ram Chand—Mangi lying on his back, right hand in chest, left hand by shoulder outside lihaf, right knee slightly drawn up towards left.

Sonepal—Mangi lying on bed slightly turned to left, left hand towards box and pistol by it—lihaf reached as far as waist.

15-8-27.

Mangi to Sadar gate	30 paces	} 18 secs.	
spot			
door to spot	90 ,,		
Purshottam to spot	28 ,,		
,, to gate	43 ,,	6	,,
On do. door	14 ,,	10	,,

Blood on Mangi's shirt at neck button round both sides of neck and large stain just to left of back of neck going through shirt to coat.

---

door open stands out 10 in. from wall—switch in left behind door Khutti shot lying on bed.

Assistant Surgeon— right arm flexed, left extended, painful to move either. Dr. Sampuran Singh—complained of pain in his arms that not ask him to move them.

15-8-27.

Shot fired heard loudly from old Haveli.

Shot fired old haveli—heard only loud at gate of new haveli—no doubt of direction.

Blood stains—how he was lying on back—no brimming of shirt ½ in. from wound.
Ramchand inside to Sheobaksh 40 paces 15 secs.

---

2 passed at 1 every yellow motor small
Raja—1½h. later
Raja in first.
2 cars went in daytime
1 between 7 and 8 p.m.
3 cars passed back about midnight when mail had passed.

Dead woman

No teeth—no water in lungs—rope round waist and round legs and neck.

No opinion as to age of woman, how long dead or cause of death.
H. C. Mahmud

just after, 10 p.m. hand struck, Amar Singh came and told me. Amar Singh was on duty at Raja's house and as no one went on duty he met Amar Singh and told him to call the H. C. and returned to Raja's house. Bhab Singh's duty was 10 p.m.—4 a.m. I went to spot and saw Mohkam Singh—Khutti was lying on the bed next to Mohkam with his feet to the door and his head towards the window—telephoned from house to D.S.P. and Kotwali—telephoned also to B.M.T.—Parshadi and Parshotam had telephoned before me—present Gopi—not Sheobakhsh Nanga S. I. arrived on patrol. Khutti was shouting that Mangi had killed him—Sheobakhsh called out—hands inside chauket.

Diary Kotwali 11-30.
Police Lines
before 11 p.m.
send men to haveli,
D.S.P. went 12 p.m. S.P. sent for,

C.M.O.

Mangi's wound from 1 ft. or less.

After 11-30 Accused arrested.

Mangi Lal son of Amola Jat of Sherpur Syce Jenab Raja Sahib Bahadur ko ba muqam haveli degar sahiban tin ke andar dahene hath men pistol bhara hua mulzim saur se munh chaupaye para tha. Jismbhi daka hua tha ek bari sanduk ke ar main se jo is jagah rakha hua hai pistol chhe fire ka wilaiti bhara hua jis main tin kartoos bhare wa ek khali hai—mulzim ke gale main goli ka nishan hai safa neche para tha, ek main kartoos tin bhara hua pistol ke baramad hue aur koi sheh baramad nahin hui.

No one would come out of houses for fear of dacoits.

Mulzim batata hai ki uske hath main sakht taqlif hai daryaft par yah bhi kaha ke Mohkam Singh Sahib wa Khutti Singh par usne pher kiya hai aur khud bhi pistol marliya hai Muffasil bayan ke liye kaha ke wo acchha hone par dega (pistol kartoos qabze main liya gaya).

Addition—11-45.

Dr. Bhagwan Sahay asked C.M.O. to be telephoned for Mohkam Singh blood stop, but pulse still going, reply received C.M.O. got fever. D.S.P. arrived—he telephoned to S.P. Dr. attended to accused. Inspr. and H. C. Shabir Hussain arrived said Nazim was coming.

Few minutes later.

Nazim arrived and asked to take accused statement Mohkam Singh unable to speak.

About 12 o'c. S. P. arrived—

Letter sent to Kotwali Mohalla people still afraid.

Dr. Piareylal arrived.

7-1-27. (Signed) E. M. DEVINE.

2nd report. After 12 o'c.

Nazim after inspecting scene went home.

Before 1 a.m.

Raja Sahib arrrived from Ajhau and C.M.O. arrived later—Mohkam Singh is Raja's nephew. Mohkam Singh died after a few minutes.

After 1 a.m. S. P. went home—

Parshotam, Gopi went to pakhana. Mangi absent since morning—Raja do pehr went to Ajhau—heard sounds of firing

went and found door shut—Khutti said Mangi Lal had killed the officer—would not open door unless Ramchand came.

2 a.m. to 3 a.m. (no mention of H.H. going to spot).

Pitam Singh arrived.

President, Nazim, S.P. came again on hearing Raja had arrived. Nazim recorded following statement of accused—and officers went away.

Q.—Tum apna kiya bayan likhana chahtehau.

A.—Mohkam Singh ke sir main main ne hi pistol se goli mari hai mujh se wase he lag gayi hai Ghalti ho gaye hai.

Q.—Tum ne yah bayan apne haush main likhaya hai ya kya.

A.—Mujhe achhi tarah haush hai aur haush main likhaya hai baqi bayan kal likhaunga.

3 a.m.

Ramchand and others describe hearing shots and coming to spot and accused disappeared.

6 a.m.

(No mention of subsequent shot and finding accused.)

Sheobakhsh F.C. 10 p.m. I was in my bed parlitaraf se Ramchand aur Sonpal ayai maine puchha kyon bhagte ho kaha ke goli chalgayi main bhi mauqa par aya Khuttising nai Mangilal ka marna tamancha se kaha. Main mulzim ko dekhta phira jab phir palang par gaya to saur mari nahin mili usko dekhne laga karahne ka abaz malu hui Mangilal ka shuba hua ap sub inspector se kahdiya mera khial hai ke sadar darwaze se dakhil hokar yahin pahuncha hai.

8 a.m.

S.P. arrived. 9 cartridges recovered from Mangilal's room in tak, and under his bed also a card of accused's showing his anger.

Plan prepared by Police shows murder took place in middle room (cook-house) and only shows 2 beds, prepared by Hassan Akbar.

Plan II also prepared by Hasan Akbar gets room right but shows only 2 beds.

8-1-17.

9 a.m.

City Inspector and S.P.

Ramchand and Sonpal—ne yah bhi bataya ke jab wo pahle fire ka shaur sunkar haveli ke taraf ja rehe the aur phatak par

pahunche hai tab ek fire ke abaz purani haveli ki taraf se sunni thi magar pahle khial main chale gaye—mulzim ke gale main goli lagne se yih khayal aye ki wo usi fire ke abaz haugi.

1 p.m.

Inspr. and S.P. went to hospital and H.C. Ramlal told them that Mangi Lal says he is not fit to make a statement—after 3 and 4 days when he is better he will give one—Kuttisingh will give a statement to-morrow; asked both and they said the same.

9-1-27.

D.S.P. Inspr. and S.P.

9-30 a.m.

Raja Kishen said he arrived from Cawnpore, stayed 15 or 20 minutes at Haveli and went off to Ajhau—Revolver and Cartridges were in motor for protection of Rani.

Received information of occurrence after midnight—pistol is his—Pitamsingh was in the village.

11 a.m.

Khuttisingh and Mangilal still unable to make statements.

11-1-27.

Diary No. 6.

7 p.m.

Nazim recorded Mangilal's statement.

Q. Tum kya likhana chahte hau.

A. Kaie din haugai jab mujh se Khuttisingh nain kaha tha ke Mohkamsingh ko jan se mardau. Aesa kehte kehte kai din haugaye jis din Raja ji Cawnpore se tashrif laye wo to tin bajhe din ke gaon ko chalegaye phir nau bajhe rat kau main Mohkamsingh Khuttisingh dera par bethe hue the—Mohkam to bukhar main parahua tha Khutti nai kaha ke ise mardau maine ne kaha ke kyun marta hai Khutti nai kaha ke ise mardena se bhitar bhahir sab chiz ke malik hau jayenge Khutti nahin mana jid pargaya phir maine Khutti ke kehne se Mohkam ke sir main ek goli marde Khutti chillya ke marchala—phir maine ek goli Khutti ke par main mardiya ke to nain pahle to Mohkam ko marvadiya aur ab halla karta hai, mujhe bandhbane ka kam kiya hai, phir main yahan se bhagkar purani haveli main agaya aur maine phir apne ek goli marli ke mare upar parega mainbhi margaunga. Khuttisingh Mohkamsingh ne aps main lara karte the—Mohkam ka hukam Khutti nahin mana karta tha. Is wajai se unki wahas aps main

thi. Kudrati hamare din tere agaye is wajah se mujh se yeh kam hogaya—meri koi takrar ya ranj Mohkamsingh se nahin thi.

Q. Marneka pistol wa kartos tum ko kahan se hath laga.

A. Choron ka halla tha isliya pistol wa kartos rat ko mare pas rehte thai our banduk bhi rehti thi.

Q. Tum kuch aur likhana chahte hau.

A. Main kuch aur likhana nahin chahta haun.

Statement voluntary.

18-1-27.

7 p.m.

Nazim and S.P. recorded statement of Khuttisingh.

6 tarikh 10 baje rat ke bad hai Mohkamsingh ko us din bukhar chad aya tha yeh nai haveli main panch baje he sham ke aya tha we mare khat par akar so gaya Raja ji us waqt maujud nahin the gaun ko qarib tin baje chale gaye the—phir ath beje ke qarib main ne kaha ke tum apne dera ko jaau aur rauti kha—uska dera purani haveli main tha—Mohkam ne kaha ke main rauti khata nahin haun mere bistar to apne dera main he bichhale maine Mohkam ka bister apne dera main bichha diya aur Mohkam ko suladiya—Mokham sogaya—Mohkam keliye maine chah banwakar pilaye maine bhi rauti khakar charpai par bistar bichakar sogaya. Rat ke qarib nau baje Mangi mulzim mere dera main aya aur dekhabhali karke dau minit ke bad chala gaya phir mujhe to nid agayi Munh dhakkar main sogaya—bahut der piche 10 baje piche ek fire hauneki abaz suni main ne dil main samajh kar kaha ke Mangi Khutti ko kyon mar raha hai maine munh ughar kar dekha to Mangi nai mujhe fire karnelag gaya, 3 fire maire sar par hokar gaye aur divar main goli lagi—tab main ne Mangi se kaha ke are bahanchod to kya mujhe marhe jayga main charpai se khada hua to phir mujhe goli mari aur bain jangh main lagi main gir gaya lekin khara haukar main ne kiwar band kar diya aur main ne hela hel machai ke mar dala mardala ke Ramchand sepahi aur ghoron ke sais pahunchgaya maine unke anepar kiwar khauldiya aur main apni charpai par girgaya—Mangilal phir karke bhag gaya tha—Mujhe Mohkam ke babat khial nahin raha ke uske goli lagi ya nahin kyunke mujhe apni jan ki pari thi jab admi agaye aur unhun nai dekaha—bhali kari tab mujhe malumhua ke Mohkam ko bhi goli lagi hai aur wo para hua karahne lag gaya tha to main ne bhi kaha ke jaldi se Dr. Sahib ko bulbao—kiwar band karte he main ne kah diya tha ke mare goli lag gaye hai Dr. Sahib ko bulado Din main Mangilal kal he wo kahin bahir ko

banduk se marte dekha tha. Isliye useka khayal main ne kiya tha. Mine ne he Mangilal ke hath main pistol wa banduk kai din dekhi thi—main ne bajhe sham he pistol Mangilal ke pas main ne dekha tha—khara tha—main ne hath main dekha tha phir jeb main rakh liya tha. Mohkamsingh aur Mangilal ka rauj ka hal malum nahin hai aur na mujhse koi ranj tha—mere samne motor ki bila izazat he jane par Mohkamsingh Mangi par naraz nahin hua—Mujhe malum nahin ke Mangilal ke pas pistol banduk kis ke hukum se rehte thi—pistol kale rang ka tha chh goli atithin main raja ji ki haveli par sirf qarib ek mah se tha usse bhi kam arsa se aya hua is se pahele haveli dekhi nahin thi.

20th.

Dr. asked for statement of wounds of Khutti and Mangi.

14-2-27.

Case sent for trial.

Sessions First Trial.

P.W. 1. S. I. Hassan Akbar. 29 years' service.

Went to chauki Sooraj paul at 11 p.m. Khutti said Mangi had killed him—Mangi fired three times at Mohkam and twice at him—

5 empty cartridges and one full found by door. ½ hour later F. C. Sheobakhsh reported Mangilal's presence; went with 2 Fcs and Debisingh and Ramsingh. Mangi found behind a box covered with lihaf with pistol in right hand. Statement recorded by D. M.—Mohkamsingh could not speak. Raja, C.M.O. and Pitamsingh came before he died. Motive Mohkam was going to complain to Raja about accused—taking a car and Mangi murdered him to prevent him complaining,

P.W. 2. Pitam Singh. Age 20; orderly to H.H. deceased 18 or 19 years. Nephew of Raja.

I was at Ajau when Ghore and Nandram came 10-30 and spoke to Raja—he left at once and told me to follow—I went to Golbagh and went to sleep—2 a.m. Fatehsingh called me and I found Mohkam dead.

P.W. 3. Ramhans (25).

Was at Ajau—11-30 Ghore came—uncle of Mohkam akiki.

P.W. 4. Shankar Saran. Witness to exhibits.

P.W. 5. Purshotam (18). Cook.

Mangi formerly groom now on special work was relieving nature with Gopi; heard shots—came and found door shut—bolted

inside. Ramchand arrived Khutti wounded—**Ramchand phoned to all places** (Ramchand says he told Sohan pal to phone, P.W. 2).

P.W. 6. Gopi (30). Cook.

Mangi private servant—corroborates above Mohkam used to sleep in old haveli.

P.W. 7. Sheobakhsh (48).

On duty at Raja's house; for 3 months was in old haveli; heard noise of shots and shouting—ran to place Khutti said Mangi had killed him—returned to old haveli; Mangi lying by box covered with guilt pistol in his hand—

P.W. 8. Devine S.P.

Received phone message about 11 p.m. went to spot Kutti said Mangi had killed him—accused at first said nothing but after persuasion made statement—Raja came 12-45; cartridges found in accused—room at 7 a.m. next morning accused confessed that not necessary to investigate; further persuasion consisted of giving accused a cigarette—

P.W. 9. Kutti (23).

Was in charge of horses—accused was a groom. I removed him under Raja's orders and he was private servant—

Raja arrived 2 p.m. and left after 10/15 min. Ramchand brought bedding (not admitted by Ramchand P.W. 2) and Mohkam slept with me nearly 10 p.m.—awakened by shot—Mangi shot twice and hit wall—I stood and Mangi shot me twice in knee. On 2nd shot I closed door and cried out—opened on Ramchand arriving and fell senseless—window open. Accused had no enmity with me.

P.W. 10. Dr. Bhagwansahay S.A.S.

Dressed wounds—cannot say if Mangi shot himself or not—nor if wounds caused by pistol in Court.

P.W. 11. Dr. Sampuran Singh C.M.O.

Saw accused—wind escaping—slight scratch ¼ inch from wound—scratch blackish—

Accused has received stroke of paralysis on account of bullets which might have hit spinal column—cannot say if accused committed suicide or not—

P.W. 12. Major Ramkumar.

3rd January going to play polo; saw accused driving car to Cawnpore on 4 January and told Raja.

Sessions.

P.W. 1. Pitam Singh, age 20 years, of Ajao, s/o of Mohkam Singh.

Saw Raja Kishen at 3 or 3½ p.m. in orderly room. Raja sent him in advance to Ajao saying he would reach there 7 p.m. He went in Austin leaving Raja playing Hockey.

Raja reached Ajao 7 p.m. with Ram Hans, Misteri Bhora, in Fiat Car.

12 or 12½ midnight. Ghuri and Nand Ram Jamadar came in Fiat and spoke to Raja in whisper—Raja sat in car and told his own car to follow—Raja told him to come to Bharatpur—after ten minutes he left and reached Bharatpur 1 a.m., went to his barracks to sleep 2 or 2½ a.m. Fateh Singh orderly called him and told him to come at once. On arrival found his brother dead. H.S. came at 3 or 3½ a.m. from Agra. Ch. Lala Chand also came.

P.W. 2. Ram Chand, Shikargah employee, age 27.

Mangi Lal was doing miscellaneous work—no special allotted. Mohkam Singh on Haveli—Mangi Lal—Mohkam used to sleep in old Haveli. He slept in Kuthi's quarter because he was feeling unwell.

Nangi and Parshadi brought his bedding; heard shot 10 p.m. and Sohan Pal ran to spot Sheohbaker followed.

Kuthi crying inside that Mangi had killed him. Gopi and Pershand were there but Kuthi would not open the door till I arrived—electric light on in room. Kuthi in bed on left side—asked Sohan Pal to phone to police and Shikargah—no reply on phone—heard shot but no one took any notice. Car present no chauffeur—sent bullock to hospital. Chauffeur called for a lantern as some one was moaning. H.C. Mohammud arrived on and found lying on back—pistol lying on the ground loaded with 3 live and one empty cartridges. Live cartridges in pocket of coat.

Ghure and Nand Ram went in car 10 or 15 minutes after the occurrence—to fetch Raja who came before 1 a.m.—only blood stains on ground were under Kuthi's bed—no blood where Mangi was found—body up to breast covered with quilt. Accused took the car 2½ to 3 p.m.

P.W. 3. Kuthi, age 23 years.

Accused no special work.

Quarrels.

6 January 2 p.m. Mangi absent; orders Raja; carried Muhkam; had fever—sent for bedding and bedstead; slept in my room.

10 p.m. Mangi at door fired 2 shots above my head—got up and Mangi fired 2 more shots—went to door—dacoit roar now—I refused to open till Ram Chand came—bedding not bloodstained—pistol was kept in car of Rani Sahiba.

P.W. 4. Ram Singh—Jamadar Shikargah.

Mangi had a pistol in his right hand. Accused face covered with lihaf and hand outside—face covered except some hair of the hand.

P.W. 5.

Same as P.W. 4.

P.W. 6.

Ganga Dhar Jagdish—sent to look for accused.

Sessions II.

P.W. 7. Major Ram Kumer.

3rd January saw Mangi in car left for Cawnpore 4th and told Raja on 5th.

P.W. 8. Parshotam—cook.

Accused had no horse; accused wanted to have a horse; Kuthi refused—Before sometime accused took me in car at 2½ pehr. Raja came 2 or 2½ pehr on 6th and sent Muhkam and Kuthi for Mangi could not be found went to relieve nature 10 p.m. heard shots and cries of Khuti that Mangi fled after murder—ran to Haveli; door closed.

I phoned to Shikargah and H.C. to police lines and Sohanpal to D.2.

P.W. 9. Gopi.

Corroborates above.

P.W. 10. Nanga, age 24.

Deputed from Body guard to Raja—heard shots 10 p.m. Mohkam never slept in that quarter but slept there that night as Raja was expected back. I brought bed and bedding to Kuthi room.

P.W. 11. Pershadi, age 20.

Mangi Lal is left-handed.

P.W. 12. Sohanpal, age 23. Shikargah employee bullock driver.

Mangi private servant. I went to phone to call Dr. receiving no reply I went in bullock cart to hospital car but no chauffeur.

P.W. 13. Ghoora, age 25. Chauffeur.

Accused took car without permission—I prevented him from doing so but failed. I reported to Muhkam who told me to ask Mangi about it. Raja came from Cawnpore midday and reached Haveli 2 p.m. stayed 5 or 6 minutes and went to Golbagh—left for Aju 6 a.m. midnight. Ghoora came pistol belongs to Raja was in Rani's car.

P.W. 14. Naella, age 25 Farresh.

Washing newar.

P.W. 15. Abdul Karim, age 30.

Washed newar.

P.W. 16. Nand Ram, age 26.

Received phone message, from H.C. Mahmud—car to be sent at once—Ghore Azmad self went in car ordered to go to Aju. Search was then being made for Mangi—gate opened by gateman—reached Raja at Aju at midnight. Pitam not present when we told Raja.

P.W. 17. Ghoora, age 32.

Nand Ram came at or after 10 p.m. and said car was wanted—went to Aju.

P.W. 18. Raja Kishen.

Accused looked after horses under Soorajmal—Kuthi put in charge of horses—accused had no horse then. Ram Kumer said man on Banda horse used car badly—reached Haveli 2-30 p.m. asked Muhkam to fetch Mangi—stayed 15 minutes and went to orderly troop. Nocker 5-15 left for Aju sent Pitam ahead—reached Aju 7 or 7-30 p.m.

Nand Ram and Ghoori arrived about 11-30 p.m. I was in school—I told somebody to send Pitam—I did not tell him as he could be shocked to hear of the dead. H.H. came at 3 a.m. I got Dr. Sampuran Singh to phone to him—Pistol was left by Mohkam in car for protection of my wife.

P.W. 19. Ram Hans, 27 age. Jamadar K.S.O.B.L.

Went to Ajau; Ghoore and Nand Ram arrived 11-30 or midnight; deceased was my nephew.

P.W. 20. Dulli Singh.

Identifies newar.

P.W. 21. Sukhan—sweeper.

Identifies newar and bed.

P.W. 22. Bhagwat Pershad, age 25.

Next door heard noise.

P.W. 23. Shankersarn, age 27.

Identifies exhibits.

P.W. 24. Mahmud Hassain H.C.

6 minutes before Muhkam asked me to arrest accused because he did not bring certain leaves, 10 p.m. Amar Singh came and told me about shots. I went at once with Amar Singh, Bhab Singh and Pershadi—Sheobaker present at the spot. Kuthi said he had been shot by Mangi—sent constables in search of accused and phoned to police lines—Kotwali and B.M.T. meanwhile S.I. arrived.

Accused found and pistol on ground—by his side head naked safa by side. Nand Ram and Ghoora went in my presence to fetch Raja. Raja came one 1 a.m. H.H. came 3 a.m.

P.W. 25. Dr. Sampuran Singh.

Saw wounds of Mohkam and Kuthi and attended to Mangi—opening of wound dressed—black scratch appeared to be gunpowder—phone to H.H. at Agra—post mortem held 12 noon.

Assailant probably shot in a standing position. Mangi left to night and slightly upward—left-hand man may inflict such a wound—accused suffering from paralysis due to rupture of artery at time of receiving shot.

P.W. 26. Mul Chand.

Prepared map.

P.W. 27. R. B. Ch. Lal Chand.

I was informed that accused had gone to that place of concealment through gate A. No blood where accused committed suicide. H.H. came to console Raja as deceased was his relative.

P.W. 28. F. C. Sheobaksh, age 48.

At Haveli since 25-11-26 Treasury in old Haveli. 10 p.m. heard shots passed through gate B. Ram Chand Sohanpal went with me—searched for Mangi and found my quilt missing—heard groans—accused lying by box pistol in his hand whole body covered with quilt—arrested him after removing quilt from his face.

P.W. 29. Jagdishparshed.

Photographer.

P.W. 30.

Raghnath Sahai D.M.

Place where pistol lay was pointed out by S.P.—recorded statement after H.H. had been to spot.

P.W. 31. Dr. Bhagwan Sahai.

Dressed accused's wound—accused had pain in legs and hands —wound not bleeding.

P.W. 32. Soorajmal.

Accused two or three times asked me to take him with him as he was not on good terms with Mohkam.

P.W. 33. Devine.

Photo of place where Mangi was found—Mangi committed suicide.

P.W. 34. S. I. Hassan Akbar.

Mangi Lal covered with quilt pistol in his hand—safa in ground near head—complained of severe pain in hand—whole body covered with Sheobaksh quilt—hands out of quilt—pistol in right hand.

P.W. 35.

Bullet at 5 cervical vertebra.

P.S. Bharatpur 6-1-27.

Kotwali.

302 I.P.C.

S. I. Hassan Akbar.

Mangilal of Bharatpur.

F. R. No. 1 time of occurrence 10 p.m.

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F.C. Inayat Hassan 438 went on patrol—

H.C. 156—left in charge of P.S.

Amarsingh F.C. 156 came to Soorajpau and said that 2 or 3 men had been shot at Raja Sahib's house. He had called the S.I. and City Inspector. Manzur Hussain 418 Shafi 333 started off. F.C. Manzur sent to call Nazim no details known.

7-1-27. Midnight.

Letter for S.P. gone to spot 11 p.m. and found Mohkamsingh on point of death. Khuttisingh says Mangi fired 3 shots at Mohkam and 2 at him and he is seriously wounded.

Mangilal found dusere makan main apne gale men pistol mare hue me pistol mare hue me pistol pare hue ke giraftar kiyagaya—Mohkamsingh and Khuttisingh par pistol ka fire karne wa khudkashi ka iqrar kiya—S.I. has informed officers by telephone arrived at spot Raja not present went at do peher to Ajau. Found H.C. Mahmud and F.C. Bhabsingh present. Mohkamsingh lying on bed. 3 marks of bullets on head. Khuttisingh lying on adjoining bed—2 marks on left leg—Khuttisingh said Mangi had fired and gone away. People sent to look for Mangilal.

Parshotam—Gopi—Ganpat—Parshadi—Parshadi II.

5 empty and 1 full cartridges found on spot. Ramsingh Gangadhar Devisingh came Dr. Bhagwansahay arrived—

After 11-30.

Sheobakhsh came and said Mangilal found by box—

CHAPTER VI.

CONFIDENTIAL CORRESPONDENCE REGARDING RAJA KISHEN'S REPRESENTATION.

Representation of Raja J. S. Kishen, Sawant Kul Bhushan, Chief of Staff, Bharatpur, to Raja Hari Kishen Kaul, C.S.I., C.I.E., Dewan of Bharatpur State, Bharatpur, dated 16th September, 1927.

I have heard from a reliable source that you have submitted to the Ijlas Khas your report regarding the special investigation you were ordered to make into the wild allegations made against me of a murder, two attempts at murder, followed up by another even more inhuman abduction and murder, by the condemned accused Mangi.

I am indeed surprised at this, for I have been waiting patiently for some time to see if you would be graciously pleased to give me due and adequate opportunity of clearing myself of this wild, baseless and foul calumny against my honour and good name. As even this chance has been denied me, I am forced to have to address you on the subject. Before proceeding further it would not be out of place for me to state that the real aspect of this case is more political than strictly judicial; and to make this clear I have to bring before you certain political factors and events in their true and real light.

I would request your indulgence to take you back to 1918, when His Highness first assumed full Ruling Powers. The mere fact of his taking over the Administration was a considerable source of annoyance to those high officials who live in their parasitic grandeur from Minority Administration to Minority Administration. At that early stage, the administrators concerned perpetrated the first misunderstanding about Bharatpur, by making the Viceroy announce publicly that at the end of the Minority no less than 40 lacs was being handed over to His Highness; while in reality Government Promissory Notes of 40 lacs, worth only half the amount, were left from the huge cash Reserves taken over by the Minority Administration in the beginning. And against these a deficit budget of 15 lacs and cash liabilities of another 15 lacs were most conveniently suppressed from announcement. This state of affairs necessitated drastic retrenchments, which further hit the pockets of many, transforming them into dissatisfied gossip-mongers and agitators against the State. At that time Shree Dhauji Sahib held the honourable though unpopular position of a trusted

official of the State and consequently was the butt of wild and inflammatory agitation levelled against his moral, personal and official conduct and character by outsiders such as the Chhatri, Jat Gazette and Rajasthan Kesri, accentuated by local intriguers headed by Raoji Raghunath Singh Sahib. This agitation, however, died down when His Highness was able to show the stability of the administration by balancing the State Budgets in the year 1922-23, a thing unknown in the history of the Bharatpur Administration for decades previous to that year.

Since after the floods I have, unfortunately for myself, stepped into the shoes vacated by Shree Dhauji Sahib on his retirement from active service; and consequently attract the same odium which has, if anything, gained in intensity and bitterness in the hectic political atmosphere prevailing in India at the moment. On the other hand the very remnants of decency have completely disappeared from a certain section of irresponsible journals which form the chief playground for disloyal and dishonest agitators, and who, unfortunately last year, got a willing and unscrupulously appreciative audience in Colonel Crosthwaite, the then Political Agent at Bharatpur. On Dhauji Sahib's retirement I was approached by Babu Amar Nath, who had risen from a clerk to a Member of Council, to recommend him for the Presidentship of the State; and as eventually Chaudhri Lal Chand was selected for that appointment, a communal aspect was immediately given to this and an anti-Jat propaganda forthwith started, and myself among others, for no fault of ours, became victims of the same. Later on about the same time, I, in the discharge of my official duty, had to take cognizance of a grave irregularity of improperly keeping a young girl—at his house and making her drink and dance, who was being conducted under Police escort to the British District from where she had been abducted, committed by Sirdar Inder Singh, the Superintendent of the Police and consequently he became personally and bitterly prejudiced against me, and the State. Over and above this the Kans-ki-Baori Boundary dispute and the complaints made against the Dholpur State Dacoits transformed Dholpur into a fit setting for Raoji Raghunath Singh's intimate introduction to Col. Crosthwaite, as evidenced by Col. Patterson's remarks in regard to this, " H. H. the Maharaj Rana told me that a number of emigrants were coming to his State from Bharatpur and that .....it might accentuate the strained relations.....between the two States. His Highness particularly did not wish his name to be mentioned," which to me seems false. The Alwar Durbar also added their mite in prejudicing Col. Crosthwaite against this State, its Ruler and administration.

You, Sir, being a new man naturally cannot be conversant with the details of the above; and, therefore, regarding them I would respectfully refer you to the following records of the State:—

(1) Regarding the duplicity and unreliability of Babu Amar Nath, the following quotations from Col. Crosthwaite's letter of the 19th March 1926, " Amar Nath, the F. and P. Secretary to His Highness, tells me confidentially that His Highness has just taken into his head to go to England before the hot weather..... Amar Nath also tells me that most of the State employees have been without pay for three months " and from his letter of the 20th March 1926, " Amar Nath, the F. and P. Secretary, Bharatpur, tells me that H. H. is relieving him of his extra duties as Financial Secretary and that he is to be replaced by one Govind Ram from the Punjab. This Govind Ram is a protégé of Rao Bahadur Lal Chand, Revenue Member of Council, and he will be styled Accountant General and Financial Secretary," sufficient to make the position clear. I would only add that the information about England, so sneakingly supplied, was based on a wholly jocular remark passed by His Highness at dinner one evening; while that about the pay and Mr. Suri was based on the Dabet system and prejudice respectively; otherwise those very things, now prevailing in actual fact, do not seem to interest the Political Agency in the same way.

(2) Regarding S. Inder Singh, a detailed perusal of his files, even including his letters threatening His Highness with deposition or worse in the event of his not being given Rs. 70,000 as compensation for being asked to resign owing to his double-facedness, will make the whole matter clear.

(3) The official reports of Mr. Young, the Special Dacoity Officer of the U.P., prove beyond doubt that our complaints against the Dholpur State Dacoits were not founded on fiction; and that they had the sympathies of the local gentry of Dholpur.

(4) The misunderstanding created by the Alwar people regarding Bharatpur's attitude in the Ruparel case which was so urgently reported by Col. Crosthwaite without even mentioning to any one in Bharatpur, and which formed the basis for creating a grave anxiety in the mind of the Viceroy. This was communicated to His Highness by Sir John Thompson on the 1st of June 1926; and which later, on reference to Col. Crosthwaite, turned out to be based on misunderstandings created at Alwar and in a superfluity of zeal sent off posthaste by Col. Crosthwaite. Col. Patterson's version of this, on the other hand, was that he had sent this and

not Col. Crosthwaite. As far as I know the Political Department has been silent regarding this, and it is not yet clear which of the two officers has committed this blunder. But the fact remains that the odium so created has yet not been definitely cleared, as is shown by the recent replies regarding the Ruparel case and the change of attitude in the Flood Compensation Case which appeared to the A. G. G. on the 16th January 1926 to be sound.

In such an atmosphere is it at all surprising if wild and vague, baseless and vile allegations are made by an officer of Col. Crosthwaite's temperament surrounded as he was by such crooked colleagues and collaborators? It would be waste of time to take up all the various allegations that Col. Crosthwaite levelled against the State. But it is essential, to enable you to understand the atmosphere, for me to select a few at random and give below the salient points connected with them:—

Col. Crosthwaite's allegations, etc.	Actual Facts.
1. Raja Kishen is a hanger-on of humble origin.	Genealogical Tree of the Ruling Family prepared by Sir Michael O'Dwyer even before my birth (shown to Sir John Thompson in original) shows me to be a member of the family of the Ruling House. The Wajib-ul-Arz of my village shows that 3 villages Ajau, Paua and Si were granted to my ancestors by Maharaja Suraj Mal some 400 years ago.
2. Formerly he is said to have been a bugler in the Army.	According to the old traditions of the State I started life in the Army and was enlisted as a Sepoy and while undergoing recruit training, was a bugler. Following are a few instances:— 1. File of Chaudhri Birbal father of Lt. Col. Ghamandi Singh and brother of Shree Dadiji Jaginewali (grandmother of Present Ruler), appointed a Sawar on Rs. 4 per month on 1st June 1880.

Col. Crosthwaite's allegations, etc.

Actual Facts.

2. File of Major Bihari Singh, Military Secretary to His late Highness Maharaja Sir Jeswant Singh Bahadur, started as Sawar on Rs. 4 per month on 19th May 1878.

3. File of K. Raghunath Singh, son of Raja Narain Singh shows he served as a Sawar on Rs. 24 per month to which he was appointed on 25th May 1885.

4. File of Ch. Samal Singh, elder brother of late Shreemati Maji Sahiba, C.I., shows his appointment as Sawar on Rs. 4 per mensem.

That this policy was uninterruptedly continued is clear from similar instances of the Minority Period such as:—

1. Colonel Ganeshilal who started life as Sepoy and rose to the position and rank of Colonel of the same force, in which I was first enlisted.

2. Major Mohkam Singh, Captain Sanwalia Singh and Captain Hurmukh Singh (my uncle) are other instances in point.

3. Major Shree Ram who was appointed as Sawar on the 10th March 1910 was, under order of the Political Agent, given a direct Commission a year later and was made a Jemadar.

Col. Crosthwaite's allegations, etc.	Actual Facts.
3. An alleged recently imposed grazing tax on all animals from horses down to village pigs and parrots which was not sanctioned in the Revenue Settlement is now in force.	There is no grazing tax in the State. Fee is charged from the owners of cattle who graze cattle in the Preserves and Forests of the State. The Scale and Schedule of Fee charged is the same as it was in the years 1902 and 1903, i.e., ever since the present Settlement came in. And parrots don't graze, even in Bharatpur.
4. This tax is said not to pass into State Accounts but goes to Raja Kishen direct.	The Accounts of the Department are maintained according to the Accounts Circular which have been in force since the past 20 years, on duly attested Siahas, and income of the Department credited into the State Treasury.
5. There has been very considerable exodus of thousands of cultivators from Bharatpur State into the neighbouring British districts of Agra and neighbouring Indian States.	Emigration and Immigration statements of 10 years show that the number of cultivators who left the State was 1,649 of whom 1,616 have returned to their holdings, which means that 33 had not returned. Number of new cultivators who have come from outside and settled in the State is 2,015 for the above period. Labourers. Roughly 3,118 labourers went out for works from the State and 1,112 came into the State during the year 1926. These people go out every year and return when the rains set in to their homes and children. These figures are not abnormal or surprising in a population of nearly six-hundred thousands and furthermore the above figures do not include the Punjabi and Christian Colonists, who have purchased land at a cost of Thousands of rupees and who are settling under the Colonization Scheme started after the Floods.

Col. Crosthwaite's allegations, etc.	Actual Facts.
	The Collector of Agra Mr. Nevil, who was annoyed over not being invited to a Duckshoot, says, according to the A.G.G., that "people were coming in, in thousands owing to maladministration."
	Mr. Rebello, while making a report on the Grain Agency, regarding which he was given a definite Questionnaire, goes out of his way to make an uncalled for, and wholly unverified statement that 25,000 people had left the State, just to give a colour of reality to Col. Crosthwaite's theory, whom he used to go and see daily, while serving here.
6. The Chamars have run away from the State owing to Begar which was imposed on them and they had to work for months and months together without any payments.	Begar System has been definitely and effectively abolished in the State, vide Alia Ijlas Khas Robkars of the years 1921 and 1925. Bharatpur is one of the few States in India, where traditional forced and free labour has been absolutely stopped, not only as between the State and labourers, but also between the local landlords and their tenantry by declaring it to be illegal and punishable.
7. As hundreds of people are daily running away from the State, the Maharaja, it is said, has taken precautions and deputed sawars not to let people go out of the State.	As regards the question of Patrols, the subsequent letter of the Political Agent, Eastern Rajputana States, himself to the Foreign and Political Secretary regarding measures to deal with Chambel Kanjars and of Mr. Young, Superintendent Special Dacoity Police thanking the Durbar on the measures adopted, are clear in showing the purpose for which these Patrols, so misrepresented, were appointed.
	Col. Crosthwaite even went to the length of not communicating the

Col. Crosthwaite's allegations, etc.	Actual Facts.
	Durbar's reply to Mr. Young—and so keeping him in the dark—this information got to him after Col. Crosthwaite left.
8. The alleged non-provision of Funds to repair the damage done by Floods, to important irrigation systems and failure to employ experienced State Engineer.	Our anxiety to repair the damage can in no way be less than that of the Political Agent, otherwise the Durbar would have hardly gone out of their way to call Mr. Cruickshank, their former Engineer, from England at considerable expense. Mr. Cruickshank could not get works started sufficiently rapidly to satisfy the Durbar and therefore left after alleging to the Political Agent that he was not given money. No less than Rs. 7,69,000 were advanced to him during the short period of 8 months that he was in service to carry out the works included in the list prepared by him totalling 18 lacs, which formed the basis of the Gwalior Loan. If the Durbar had not contemplated to carry on the reconstruction work with all speed possible, the necessity of Gwalior Loan would never have arisen. Most of the works thus taken in hand have been completed and are giving full benefit during this season.
	Col. Patterson in his letter of the 23rd March, 1926, is pleased to remark that "the outlook for Flood reconstruction does not appear very bright," but as he had only seen the Bayana Station, where he had his breakfast, I fail to see on what he can base this sweeping assertion so authoritatively?
	On His Highness asking to be supplied a copy of Mr. Cruickshank's letter—Sir John is said to have remarked that "It cannot be granted. The

Col. Crosthwaite's allegations, etc.	Actual Facts.
	letter was written after Mr. Cruickshank had resigned with the object of clearing himself." From this it will be seen how much importance is given to a man who defames a State, and what grave difficulties are made to prevent a ruler clearing himself.
9. P. W. Department is a source of extravagance and,	Charge of extravagance can hardly be brought against this Department when above it is alleged that the P.W.D. has not been allowed enough to spend.
10. So are the numerous Elephants kept in the State.	Over 90 Elephants were maintained for Military, religious and Ceremonial purposes at a cost of roughly Rs. 1,29,000 during the time of the late Maharaja. In the Minority these died off and only 6 were left on which Rs. 22,064 were spent annually. The sanctioned strength of elephants now is 30 and the annual expenditure on these is Rs. 35,000. Only 20 are however present.
11. The Loan negotiations with Michael who was brought to Bharatpur by Phool Chand came from Calcutta and not from Bombay.	Mr. Michael was brought in by the State Treasurer and his proposals were rejected by the Durbar before this matter was even brought to H.H.'s notice by the Political Agent. H.H. had personally told the Political Agent about this on the very day of Michael's departure and it is indeed surprising how in face of this Col. Crosthwaite wrote on the 19th March, 1926, "Rai Bahadur Tikam Chand pestered me at my hotel, calling some 4 times, during the 2 days I was there, and he is much agitated about the repayment of the 14 Lakhs due to him. He also had some claim that when he

Col. Crosthwaite's allegations, etc.	Actual Facts.
	advanced the last 6 lakhs he was promised a finger in the nefarious grain trade now going on in this State, but Damodar has never kept his promise. He is evidently getting anxious about his money and has some scheme in his mind of getting some third party to take on the Debt provided Govt. took official cognizance of it." The State Treasurer who misrepresented these facts and introduced such an objectionable character was dismissed.
12. Too much pressure is alleged to have been brought on the people, and savage means adopted by the State officials to get the Flood Emergency Loan subscribed. 2 deaths of people in consequence of the loan collections may be noted. One man while beaten by loan collectors broke away and committed suicide by throwing himself in a well or pond and comparatively recently a woman committed suicide with two young infants in her arms.	This loan was raised according to the wishes of the people vide Public Address and was duly opened to subscription at a Public Meeting on 11th February, 1926, when no less than 3¾ lakhs was immediately subscribed. Public Committees were organised to work under a Central Committee under the Presidency of Shree Dhauji Sahib, Rao Bahadur B. Raghubir Singh, C.I.E., C. Sh. I., Member of Council for 40 years, President of Council for 6 years, Retired, to ensure that positive and specific measures were carried over from time to time to see that no pressure was exercised and that overzealous subordinates did not have any opportunity of indulging in the abuses, so common at the time of the war loans. This is an example of the extent to which baseless misrepresentations can be carried. Details including the actual inquest files of 2 deaths to which these allegations seem to point, have been shown in original to Sir John Thompson but it would suffice to say that in the 20th century, it is hardly

Col. Crosthwaite's allegations, etc.	Actual Facts.
	conceivable that such atrocities can be committed in the darkest corner of even a Native State much less within a couple of miles of Telegraph Offices without there being considerable commotion.
	Col. Crosthwaite in his letter of the 19th March, 1926, says:—
	"I have not yet discovered who is now financing H.H. as he has got practically nothing out of the Flood Emergency Loan. Amar Nath, the F. and P. Secy. who was responsible for its collection tells me that all he could get was about 37000." The above will show how far Amar Nath's statements were based on fabrications of his own.
	On His Highness asking for the names of the State officials who gave information to Col. Crosthwaite, Sir John Thompson remarked that this "must be refused. We cannot possibly reveal the names of our informants in these cases."
13. The Indian Officers who came for their pensions complained that they were being assessed on their pensions.	34 Indian pensioners were examined in this short period. The statement prepared as a result of this enquiry shows that a sum of Rs. 695 was contributed by only 13 of them, of their own free will, while the remaining 21 gave nothing.
14. Rs. 6,000 and 2,000 were demanded from Ratan Singh and Nandan Singh, residents of Meroli and relations of Lakhmi Chand of Bamner.	The statements of Nandan Singh and Ratan Singh of Meroli show that they are not related to Lakhmi Chand of Bamner and that nothing was demanded from them nor they have contributed a penny towards this loan.

Col. Crosthwaite's allegations, etc.	Actual Facts.
15. Lalchand who was made President few months ago has failed to put the finances in order or show any signs of doing so.	Chaudhri Lalchand who is a person of considerable administrative experience, well spoken of by the Governors of the Punjab and who was originally recommended to His Highness personally and through the Political Agent by Sir Malcolm Hailey, was appointed President only a few days before these criticisms were conceived. If the finances of the State were really as bad as alleged—then it was hardly possible for any one to put them in order in a period of few months. Regarding this Col. Patterson wrote in January, 1926, that Lal Chand " is an adept at flattery.....and instead of using his influence to get the Maharaja to devote himself to his state he encourages him in new fangled projects which though they may have something to recommend them are not what Bharatpur requires at present." This evidently means the institutions of the Panchayats, and the Agricultural Association, and the Local Self-Govt. Act of the Municipalities.

When these various criticisms had been successfully disproved, as pure exaggerations, by the statement of actual facts regarding each, a political deadlock was created by the facts that His Highness asked that a definite decision should be given by the Govt. of India as to which of these allegations had not been proved baseless, so that if necessary any doubts still remaining could be dealt with, and that His Excellency the Viceroy should " be pleased to give a definite ruling on the propriety or otherwise of encouraging officials of a State to give information behind the back of the Darbar with a view to its being made the basis of reports, for or against the State to the Govt. of India." His Highness later understood from Sir John Thompson that this raised a question which is difficult to answer as in most States, State officials call on the Political Agent, and if they call they talk, which could not very well be discouraged, and so he had suggested

that no answer should be given without consulting all the principal political officers. It was during the period of this deadlock that this murder took place at my house, and so the pent up feelings of Crosthwaite, Inder Singh & Co., who had been baulked in all their machinations, found a ready outlet. These people immediately set about to create false rumours and baseless theories which eventually culminated in Col. Crosthwaite creating a false impression regarding this in political circles. Mention of this was made to me by responsible officers in Delhi where I went only a few days after the event. On the 9th of February the A.G.G., basing his threats on these apocryphal versions, arrived at Bharatpur to try and intimidate His Highness into submission to the political view. This interview, however, in spite of His Highness being ill, did not result fully according to their expectations, as His Highness would not be frightened or hustled into a panic, at the mere mention of a Commission. However, on the other hand, His Highness informed the A.G.G. that he had decided to abolish the State Council, which announcement evidently was treated by both the officers as of sufficient importance to be celebrated suitably, with the result that when we all went down to the station, both the Colonels could not resist the temptation of bidding each of us ' good night ' a dozen times over. It was about this time that Mr. Rebello, the doublefaced deputee in a fit of disloyalty to his own Government, appointed himself extra-special Spy and brought the information to Choudhry Lalchand that, " the woman found in the well had been proved before Col. Crosthwaite to be Raja Kishen's second wife," whom I had been supposed " to have murdered." Ch. Lalchand, after thanking Mr. Rebello, naturally asked me about this; but as at the time the Chhoti Rani Sahiba was in attendance on Her Highness at Bareta, I could not very well feel the amount of shock which the perpetrators of this original theory evidently intended to convey. Sirdar Indersingh, who began openly defaming the State in the bazars, was asked to leave the State; and then Col. Crosthwaite had to fall back on his other amateur but paid secret agents, such as his Chaprasi Ramchand and the Kashmeri clerk, Kichlew, to carry on the work so abruptly interrupted by Inder Singh's ignominious exit. Subsequent to this Col. Crosthwaite referred this case demi-officially to the Darbar; but as the reply he received did not leave much room for further bluff or bluster, the case was allowed to die pro tem so that the intriguers could bide their time.

From the above you will know the previous history of the political moves and motives, against me and that " little birds "

have before now " whispered " convenient theories about the depravity and evil doings of myself and the officials of this State into the willing ears of the political authorities. I am afraid that even an officer of your standing, experience and renown, has not been able to sufficiently withstand such political bias, as is evident by the startling procedure you, Sir, have followed in this case. This briefly is as follows:—

That without any petition or prayer, rhyme or reason, and without any call for it in the course of your judicial, executive or special duties, you visited the Jail on the 26th June or only 2 days before Mangi retracted his oft-repeated confessions and accused me. This visit of yours was not due in the regular course of your duties; for you had officially inspected the Jail only about a month before. On the day of this surruptitious visit, you stayed only a few minutes in the office, giving most trivial and small instructions; and then after pottering about aimlessly to create an impression of disinterestedness you proceeded straight to the condemned cells neglecting the intervening departments, some of which the Superintendent definitely wanted you to see. The explanation which you gave in the Ijlas Khas the other day about Mangi having accosted you accidentally when you were on your way to the Press, is not verified by facts. When making your call on Mangi you deliberately and definitely signalled to the Jail officials accompanying you to stop outside. Not only this, but you further asked the police constable on duty at Mangi's cell too to go away. When he hesitated to leave his charge, against the regulations governing the guarding of a prisoner under judicial sentence of death, you peremptorily ordered him to get out of earshot, and then proceeded to talk through the bars to Mangi in a most earnest and secret fashion, which conference lasted over 20 minutes. I regret that your insinuation to the effect that the Jail officials, etc., on their own, neglected their duties by allowing the holding of a mysterious conference with a condemned convict, can carry no conviction. After this it is significant that you yourself had the accused called to the court at a moment's notice by telephoning for him; and, after making sure that he had fully digested the gist of the Jail conference and would stick to it, took down his retracting statements. May I ask whether, if you had been acting as a Chief Justice in any British High Court, you would, for one moment, have dared to attempt such suspicious irregularities? I am certain you would not have taken any of these extremely risky steps unless you were quite sure that you had substantial support and that your actions would not be called

into question. Unfortunately, however, I have to do so in self-defence. Another thing that calls for comment is that, after this, attempt was made to deliberately inveigle His Highness into sanctioning the modified sentence of life-imprisonment recommended by you judicially without taking cognizance of the fact that you had, by confidentially submitting the long retraction taken by you in camera, created a situation which could be used for subsequent sweeping charges against the Ruling Prince. Meanwhile you have saved your own skin by recording an order on the file to the effect that your judgment would be written later, presumably after His Highness had fallen into the pit so cleverly prepared.

As against all these dubious tactics and machinations of the Political Department and their henchmen on the one hand, and of your goodself on the other, stands out the impartial, majestic, and straightforward attitude assumed by His Highness, immediately the retracting statement accusing me, and the file convicting Mangi, were simultaneously submitted before him. Drastic and lethal as were the charges made against his cousin, so-called favourite and Chief of Staff, he immediately passed strong strictures on the Diwan for " recording the retracting statement in camera and putting up the file for formal confirmation " of the life sentence on a now non-confessing convict. He very rightly agreed with the Diwan that such a belated retraction and startling counter accusation, coming so long after final determination of the case, could have no strictly legal value in the presence of an overwhelming weight of independent, direct and circumstantial evidence. And yet, in spite of these facile short cuts made ready to hand, he immediately and absolutely insisted that, " because the allegations of the accused were against an important Jagirdar of the State, therefore, complete and searching investigation was considered desirable by him "; and " it was ordered the Diwan should in person enquire into every portion and phrase of Mangi Lal's statement in His Highness' Court, and after completing these investigations on his personal responsibility he should submit to Ijlas Khas the result of the same, together with his decision on it.". Further " all proceedings in the criminal case against the accused Mangi Lal were to be stayed." In conclusion and as a further exhortation to full, fearless and free enquiry it was added that " this order is given as a special case and without even any reference to the fact whether or not such investigation can be technically permissible at this stage of the case." It would be unpardonable cheek for me to comment on this glorious specimen

of justice and impartiality; and I leave its glowing facts to speak for themselves. But I cannot help adding that this truth must sound very strange indeed to my political friends: stranger than the fictions which they have been broadcasting so sleeplessly and unscrupulously against the writer of the above order, through the agency of irresponsible papers, such as the Tarun Rajasthan, etc.

This much for clearing the deck of political and confidential debris. Now to proceed to more direct action to meet the charges made against me by the accused and to demolish the case so cunningly worked up by Inder Singh and Co., by refuting the supposed weak points in the murder case which are made out to be against myself. All these I am directly called upon to do by the calumnies now hurled at me. But indirectly I will also have to break down the strong points seemingly in favour of the accused, whose guilt seems presumably to be the only possible and conceivable alternative to my own innocence. I will, therefore, also have to show up the strong points in favour of my own innocence and incidentally emphasise the damning features of the case against Mangi. I propose to do all this as briefly as the gravity of the charges and the comprehensive nature of the evidence will allow, at this stage. I have already stated that what I have to meet really is not any legal charges, so much as political allegations and rumours. This is because such political ramifications and implications have a habit of reviving at subsequent stages if not given their quietus, as I hope, I have just done in the foregoing submissions.

You, Sir, seem to be very shaky in your law as evidenced by the fact that:—

(1) You did not do your duty as a Chief Justice and pass final orders on the file as sent up after sentence and conviction by the Sessions Court, but merely put off the matter and sent confidential reports to His Highness;

(2) That in your court you took up the case itself most irregularly and without even a few hours' notice to the pleaders or the Court Inspector and police officials;

(3) That you did not take any proceedings whatever or even read out the sentence to the accused or ask him about his plea; but instead proceeded straight away to record a confession by him (a fact which, incidentally, shows your conspiracy with the accused and pre-knowledge of his intentions);

(4) That you asked the whole Court to clear out and took down a long statement from the accused in strict secrecy, and,

(5) That you interviewed the convict in Jail and held a long and mysterious conference with him while he was under sentence of death and his case sub-judice in your own court.

This rusting of what knowledge you ever had of law, Sir, is easy to understand in view of your executive and revenue activities during your long and profitable service under Government and your recent political and other activities during your short stay in this State. You will pardon me, therefore, if I proceed to elucidate the law points and legal facts involved, just for my own safety and your edification. I wish to make it completely clear, however, that I am doing this without prejudice and merely as at present advised by my legal advisers, reserving completely the right to make any other or different submissions if and when after studying the files, it becomes necessary to consult expert legal opinion or to make new or no submissions at all. I repeat, that I have not and do not charge Mangi with murder, nor do I assert positively one way or the other about his guilt. I am only concerned with my own good name and the political charge of murder, abduction, etc., levelled against me. In the former alternative it is not my duty to act as a " prosecuting counsel "; and in the latter it is my legal duty to keep silent, unless and until any definite charges are or can be brought home. Since, however, you have been pleased to deny me the right of public repudiation of my character and since in this informal defence I have to refer to the only possible alternative to my innocence, I will, without prejudice, treat the legal case in a brief way and make observations on Mangi's guilt as already proved by the Sessions Judgment.

The first point that arises, therefore, is whether Mangi's confession (on which he was convicted, and which remained absolutely uncontradicted by any counter evidence or even a hint of retraction, right up to and after the case had been finished and sentence passed), is relevant and admissible and a good ground for the conviction, which you yourself, Sir, have upheld. According to section 24 Indian Evidence Act confession " does not become irrelevant merely because of the fact that it was made in consequence of a deception practised for obtaining it or in answer to questions which accused need not have answered or because he was not warned that he was not bound to make a statement and that evidence of it might be given against him."

But in this case even these ineffectual objections cannot be raised; because (1) there certainly was not even an alleged deception before the confessions of 3 a.m. on the 7th January or that of the 11th January. Even for his subsequent confessions of the 16th February, 22nd February, 12th March and 19th May he cannot plead legally or otherwise that it was " caused by inducement, threat or promise proceeding from a person in authority to gain any temporal advantage or avoid any temporal evil." The fact that the last 4 were in perfect accord with the first 2 confessions gives the lie completely to such a theory. Also it is a fact that in every case after a confession he was definitely asked and he replied, " I am in complete possession of my senses. . . . I have made this statement of confession absolutely truly and of my own free will; it has nothing to do with any intimidation, nor has any one threatened me or tutored me; I am dictating of my own free will. . . . I wish to say nothing more, whatever was the real fact I have stated. . . . I have heard my previous statement (as read out), it is correct and I have nothing more to say." It cannot now lie in his mouth to say 6 months afterwards that he was induced by an offer of a pardon when nothing in his previous conduct tallies with such a supposition. Further he has no evidence, not even a forged letter, to support his inconceivable theory that His Highness, the Kotwal and Chief Medical Officer (who is a government lent officer subject to Government Servants' Conduct Rules) were aiding and abetting to protect the real murderer. Also later on he did not act consistently with such an alleged promise and made no appeal whatsoever to His Highness to fulfil the same; but instead plunged into an impertinent and inadmissible statement of His Highness' own abetment and the misdoings of his Officials and Judicature.

(2) On each occasion the full charge of murder was read out to him and so was his own previous confession of it before the District Magistrate or Court concerned, and on each occasion he admitted that he *understood* the charge and the matters read out fully. That he fully understood the nature and implications also of the word " murder " and that there is no doubt as to whether he fully understood the " meaning and effect of a plea of guilty " and that he " may be convicted solely on that plea," is quite apparent from the fact that after admitting such facts as would bring his guilt within the definition of murder he tried on 5 days' reconsideration to introduce as a palliative, an element of ' alleged provocation ' which, however, was " neither grave nor sudden." It in fact could not amount to a legal provocation as it was merely an unbelieveable cock and bull story of instigation to this crime

by Khutti. Khutti it is admitted replaced him in charge of the horses and in the privileged position of the favourite of the major domo (the murdered Mohkam), but was himself certainly too new a deputation to aspire to anything higher. Of enmity and jealousy with Mohkam there is incontrovertible proof against Mangi himself. Lastly, Mangi undoubtedly shot, and shot to kill, Khutti as proved by the fact that the first 2 bullets are just about Khutti's head's height from the ground and exactly close to the place where his head must have been in sleeping, on that fatal night, according to all admitted accounts.

(3) He knew also that he "need not have answered any questions at all" because he has in almost each subsequent confession laid emphasis on the fact that his previous statement was made of his own "free will and accord." He declined to give any statement immediately after the crime, and no one threatened him. Even when he did make a statement at 3 a.m. there is no evidence whatever of compulsion or even inducement, nor any indication of pressure to continue when he stopped after only one short sentence and expressed inability to continue because of pain. He was not even pressed to give a fuller statement for 5 days although he had voluntarily promised, that night to "give it to-morrow." Unless therefore we credit the unspoken calumny that every official in this State from His Highness, Rao Bahadur Chaudhri Lal Chand, O.B.E. (even after his having left the State) and the Judiciary and the Magistracy down to the lowliest police constable and Chamar are aiding and abetting my guilty self there is no getting away from the fact that the repeated, voluntary and conscious confessions of the accused are quite sound and bonafide, and adequate legal and moral grounds of conviction on 19th May. Incidentally it was so even for its being upheld by you on 28th June, if only you had done your duty honestly and properly as a Chief Justice and the de facto High Court of this State, instead of indulging in illegal procrastinations.

The next question that emerges in the legal case is that of character, which is relevant in criminal cases, and specially in a murder trial where circumstantial evidence has been gone into. Here my task is simplified by the fact of the accused's own resile statements which show that Mangilal cannot be relied on as a person who would tell the whole truth. In addition to this the accused is only a raw Jat youth, regarding which legal authority of 7 L.L.J. 442 Pohla (1902) is "Murders among Jats are actually committed from motives of pride to avenge what appear to be comparatively harmless insults." In this case it was not merely

the injured pride of an ex-lieutenant controller of a Raja's household, and an almost adopted son of the "father-in-law who had got him married" and "treated him as his child," being deprived of the lucrative charge of horses and of all other responsible work; but also the physically harmful insult of being ordered about by Mohkam and being rebuked by him for taking the car for joy rides and wanting horses to go to bazars, and even threatened with "disgraceful dismissal" as soon as the Raja returned. There is also disinterested evidence to prove that the accused was of a fiery disposition and used consistently to cheek Mohkam and disobey orders and give back-talk when threatened with being punished or reported. In contrast to the above picture are the admitted facts about my own character—even such shreds and distortions of it as political friends have left me—that as a person who has held high office in a State for years past, "although only as an evil genius," I would presumably be altogether too cunning and long-sighted to bungle into crimes of such a crude nature, in full publicity and in the heart of the town. Also, even Colonel Crosthwaite, who can by no stretch of imagination be considered to be exaggerating in my favour, had to admit, "Personally what I have seen of Kishen I like him . . . I like the boy, he is a *straightforward* boy." Beyond this I wish and need add nothing in self-laudation.

Closely allied to the question of character is the problem of motive. I wish to remind you at this stage only of the law on this point. "Proof or motive or ill-will is *not* necessary to sustain a conviction of murder where a person is coolly (whoever murdered Mohkam *did* wait till he was asleep) and barbarously put to death" (as was this defenceless, sleeping, sick person who had specially come there for being tended by the accused and Khutti). Section 7, W. R. (Cr.) 60 *re* Jaichand Mundli, 1867. Also that "where the fact of murder has been clearly established (and not even Mangi denies in his retraction, that Mohkam was brutally murdered and died after an hour or two), it is by no means incumbent on the prosecution to show what particular motive actuated the criminal's mind and induced him to commit the particular crime." Cr. Appl. No. 256 of 1912 Bombay and 7 L.L.J. 59 Mohna (1924). Nay, law goes further, and "failure to prove motive, however, cannot outweigh the positive evidence as to crime." 41 C.L.J. 35 Nishi K. Banakya (1924).

But as I am not yet making a strictly legal defence and have merely stated my view-point *without prejudice* in order to meet this political intrigue, also on points of law, I would only add that

these inadmissible and unnecessary points, subsequent to the conviction, would not arise at all if we confine ourselves to the actual legal case which is already closed. I assure you, however, that I am prepared to meet any case against me on grounds of law or fact, just as I have met the political case above. But I can only do so when I am given a formal status in the whole matter.

Under the circumstances, I would request you to kindly forward to Ijlas Khas this my present representation, with such remarks as you please, with a view to His Highness' kindly refraining from taking any action whatever in this case without bringing my representations on record and giving me a chance to clear myself. I am entitled to submit, with all the emphasis at my command, that any further action of an exparte nature taken in this case would be an unjustifiable continuance of the hitherto persisting injustice.

D.O. letter dated the 28th September, 1927, from His Highness the Maharaja Sahib Bahadur, Bahadur Jang, Bharatpur, to the Political Agent, Eastern Rajputana States, Bharatpur.

As promised I am sending the files *re* Mohkam Singh's murder containing the two opinions expressed by my late Dewan and also the papers connected with his resignation so that we can discuss this after Polo this evening.

2. I am sending Mr. Sastri with the copies of the Notifications, etc., so that he can explain to you the tangle which evidently has been created in the Debenture Loan.

Abstracts copied by the Political Agent, Eastern Rajputana States, from Mangi's files.

ABSTRACT FROM CONFIDENTIAL NOTE DATED 29TH JUNE, 1927, SUBMITTED BY THE DEWAN, BHARATPUR STATE, TO HIS HIGHNESS.

* * * * * *

1. I cannot persuade myself to recommend the sentence of death for confirmation. The most I can do is to recommend commutation of the sentence into one of life imprisonment.

Submitted to His Highness for orders.

2. I beg to invite His Highness' attention to sections 375 and 376 of the Cr. P. C. in regard to the powers of a High Court in taking further evidence, etc., etc.

3. There is no proof on file as to who else committed the murder, but no High Court would have any hesitation in acquitting Mangi Lal.

(Sd.) KISHEN SINGH,
Maharaja of Bharatpur.

D.O. letter No. 303-P/27, dated Bharatpur Agency, the 6th October, 1927, from Lieut.-Colonel H. R. N. Pritchard, O.B.E., I.A., Political Agent, Eastern Rajputana States, Bharatpur, to His Highness the Maharaja of Bharatpur.

I asked Your Highness personally yesterday whether you would kindly call on Raja Kishen to furnish me with a full explanation as to how he obtained access to the secret and confidential correspondence of Political Officers, portions of which he has quoted in his letter to Raja Hari Kishen Kaul. Your Highness asked me to write on the subject and at the same time remarked that you thought there would be no difficulty about the matter.

In accordance with Your Highness' wishes I now write to repeat the request I made yesterday and would be very grateful if you would kindly order Raja Kishen to furnish the explanation with the least possible delay.

Secretary,

Ask Kishen for the explanation, as requested.

(Sd.) KISHEN SINGH,
Maharaja of Bharatpur.

6th October, 1927.

D.O. letter No. X/1, dated Ijlas Khas, the 8th October, 1927, from Captain Rup Narain Sharma, Secretary, Ijlas Khas, Bharatpur, to Raja Kishen, Chief of Staff, Bharatpur.

In connection with the copy of representation submitted by your vakil in the Court, on 24th September, 1927, addressed to Raja Hari Kishen Kaul, late Dewan, Bharatpur State, in the case of Mangi Lal, I am directed to request you to kindly furnish me with your full explanation as to how you obtained access to the

secret and confidential correspondence of Political Officers, portions of which you have quoted in the above representation.

I would be very grateful if you would kindly send the reply with the least possible delay.

D.O. letter No. 23-M., dated the 11th October, 1927, from His Highness the Maharaja of Bharatpur to Lt.-Colonel H. R. N. Pritchard, O.B.E., I.A., etc., Political Agent, Eastern Rajputana States, Bharatpur.

In reply to your confidential D.O. letter No. 303-P./27, dated the 6th instant, I am forwarding herewith a copy of the explanation furnished by Raja Kishen, as requested by you.

Letter dated Copalghur, the 11th October, 1927, from Raja Kishen to Captain Rup Narain Sharma, S.M., Secretary, Shree Alia Ijlas Khas, Bharatpur.

In reply to your letter of the 8th instant I write to say that I cannot possibly comply with the request made therein. In fact I strongly feel that it is not fair that I should be asked to explain how such information was obtained.

In a hypocritical world so full of distrust and suspicion there are many unfortunate people, who for no fault of theirs became the victims of various unscrupulous and unjust attacks, and so have perforce to make use of all possible means in self-vindication. In my representation I had only made use of information which I have had many opportunities to obtain; and am sure I cannot be expected to disclose the sources thereof.

PART II.

STATEMENT OF THE FINANCIAL POSITION SUBMITTED IN RESPONSE TO THE REQUEST OF THE GOVERNMENT WHICH WAS CONSIDERED SUBSEQUENTLY TO BE A CRITICISM OF THE GOVERNMENT'S ADMINISTRATION DURING THE MINORITY AND WAS A CAUSE OF DISAFFECTION TO THE POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

FINANCIAL POSITION OF BHARATPUR STATE.

To gauge properly the Financial Position of a State it is necessary to first investigate in detail its Securities and Investments, and then to go through the Budget figures for at least 10 years. With this end in view two Statements have been prepared, one showing the Budgets of Income and Expenditure for 10 years, viz., Sambat, 1971 to 1981, i.e., (1st November, 1914—31st October, 1915) to (1st November, 1924—31st October, 1925); and the other showing the Investments of the Bharatpur State from vear 1895 A.D. to 1924-25.

PART I.

A perusal of the Budget Statement shows most strikingly that during the period under investigation no attempt whatsoever has ever been made to balance the expenditure according to the income, or husband the finances of the State, until His Highness the Maharaja Sahib Bahadur took over the Administration. Immediately on assumption of Powers, His Highness set to work to liquidate the debt accumulated in preceding years by curtailing the expenditure and opening up new avenues of income. The most important works in this connection taken up were:—

The reorganisation of the Administrative Machinery whereby expenditure on General Administration was curtailed and efficiency increased by the institution of properly run Store Departments for the supply of sundry articles, such as, Stationery, Furniture,

Stores, Provisions, etc. Very stringent economy was exercised in the running of the Palace, and the Military Departments, whereby in spite of the grant by His Highness of Free Rations and clothing to all Troops, and a general increase from 15 to 25 per cent. in the pay of all lower grade civil employees of the State in the year 1920, the Expenditure budget was brought well within the means of the State Income.

The reorganisation of the State Stone Quarries was undertaken with the effect that the income from these increased from Rs. 60,000 to Rs. 3,75,000 per annum.

The system of Customs Taxation was gone into carefully and a Representative Committee of all trades was inaugurated to control such taxation, which apart from giving a healthy stimulus to the trade, has resulted in an increase in the Customs revenue from Rs. 2,50,000 to Rs. 9,00,000 per annum.

A proper system of control on the prices of Food Stuffs and Grain has been brought into existence under which a State Agency arranges to find the best markets for all grain exported from the State, whereby apart from maintaining the prices of food stuffs at a comparatively cheaper rate, the best prices are obtained for the farmer and the tradesman, that are obtainable in or out of India—with the result that Exports have increased and more money comes into the hands of the producers and dealers. The State charges one per cent. on all such transactions to meet the expenses of the Agency.

Having the above export system at the State's disposal, His Highness, in order further to help the agriculturists and save them from being crushed by money-lenders has given them the option to pay their revenues in the form of their produce calculated at a concession rate fixed each harvest at a seer and a half more than the prevailing export rates. Grain received under this special concession is then sold through the Agency at a profit or loss as the case may be.

The City Electrification has been carried out whereby light and power has been made available, with the consequent increase in home industries, and the installation of many power-driven machineries, such as, grinding, oil-milling and bone crushing, etc.

Telephones have been made available to the public.

The Police Force has been increased by 100 men to meet the special increase in crime resultant on the Dholpur border owing to the bold excursions made from time to time by Kanjars.

The State Education Department has been reorganised and greater grants under Scholarships for Commerce and Agriculture have been brought into being.

In the Medical Department, Hospitals instead of Dispensaries have been substituted in the towns of Deeg and Weir, while Ayurvedic Dispensaries have been opened throughout the State thereby making medical aid acceptable to the villagers who are afraid of foreign medicines.

The system of Sanitation and Municipal Administration has been improved and arrangements are under contemplation to introduce Electoral system.

Public Amusements have been provided for by the opening of the Recreation Club to the public with tennis, cricket and hockey grounds and a Theatre and Cinema have been brought into existence.

The Public Library and Museum are yet under reorganisation.

A Motor Service has been established between Bharatpur and Deeg, Deeg and Nagar, Deeg and Kama, Deeg and Gordhan, Bharatpur and Muttra, Bayana and Weir—whereby providing comfortable, speedy and cheap means of conveyance throughout the State.

An Agricultural Association towards which Her Highness the late Shreemati Maji Sahiba contributed one lakh of rupees, is being brought into existence to improve the agriculture of the State. Special Fruit-planting under expert advice is being undertaken, and special types of Cotton and Sugarcane are being cultivated.

The Co-operative Credit Bank has been reorganised and a further investment of 10 lakhs has been made in it.

A special Chah Fund of 3 lakhs has been inaugurated from which advances are given to agriculturists for the specific purpose of sinking new agricultural wells.

The system of Panchayat Administration has been introduced.

The State Forests and Grass Farms Department has been reorganised with the consequent increase in Income from Rs. 2120 to 24,000 per annum.

The State Dairy Farm has been brought up to the most up-to-date lines, and a new Gaoshala or home for destitute cattle at Kumher has been established with a capital of over 3 lakhs. This institution has also a branch for improving the breed of cattle and from it the agriculturists purchase cattle at half the usual price.

PART II.

As regards the Investments Statement it would suffice to remark that the so-called investments of 40,39,200 handed over by the Minority Administration were in reality fictitious, for at that moment there was a debt of no less than 10 lakhs on account of these investments alone; and the 3½ per cent. Promissory Notes of 21,50,000 were only worth half that amount; so if the real value of these investments is taken they were not worth more than 40,39,200 – 10,00,000 – 11,00,000 = 19,39,200.

The 21,50,000, 3½ per cent. G. P. Notes were sold for 12,40,000 by His Highness who by an astute manœuvres of taking full advantage of the drop and rise in the Exchange was able to increase their value to 16,89,200, whereby profiting by 4,41,192.

In spite of the heavy expenditure in connection with the Royal Visit which actually took place in a famine year, necessitating the sale of our 8 lakhs of Investments, the State's Investments amount to 22,04,200, of which 10 lakhs are invested in the Shree Krishna Co-operative Credit Bank, at 6 per cent., and 3 lakhs in the Chah Fund at 6 per cent. while 9,04,200 are still in the form of G. P. Notes at 3½, 5 and 5½ per cent.

In conclusion, it may be said that the Financial position of the State in 1924-25 is more sound than it was in 1914-15, during which year and onwards the budgets were invariably deficit.

Foreign and Political Secretary to
His Highness the Maharaja of Bharatpur.

Golbagh,
27th March 1925.

Statement showing Bharatpur State Budgets of Income and Expenditure for 10 years.

Sambat 1971—1981 (i.e., *1st November, 1914—31st October, 1915 A. D. to 1st November, 1924—31st October, 1925 A.D*).

Year.	Income.			Expenditure.			Surplus.	Deficit.	Remarks.
	Normal.	Abnormal.	Total.	Normal.	Abnormal.	Total.			
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	
Sambat 1971 (1914-15 A.D.)	36,22,633	3,97,403	40,20,036	32,15,253	8,32,105	40,47,358	..	27,322	
Sambat 1972 (1915-16 A.D.)	28,35,225	2,79,268	31,14,493	32,92,316	7,08,200	40,00,516	...	8,84,023	
Sambat 1973 (1916-17 A.D.)	38,82,369	3,49,517	42,31,886	34,02,513	8,78,168	42,80,681	...	48,795	
Sambat 1974 (1917-18 A.D.)	36,24,167	4,77,558	41,01,725	35,70,067	8,83,475	44,53,542	...	3,91,817	

Year.	Income.			Expenditure.			Surplus.	Deficit.	Remarks.
	Normal.	Abnormal.	Total.	Normal.	Abnormal.	Total.			
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	
Sambat 1975 (1918-19 A.D.)	24,12,919	5,77,857	29,90,776	31,66,038	13,61,639	45,27,677	...	15,36,901	His Highness was given Powers on the 28th November, 1918. This Budget was framed and passed by the Minority Council on the 15th November, 1918, and so the administration began with a deficit Budget and a debt of Rs. 8,09,241, which increased at the end of the year to

				End of Minority Administration.					
									Rs. 11,34,823, owing to the War-Loan debt and Famine.
Sambat 1976 (1919-20 A.D.)	42,56,387	6,96,182	49,52,569	36,35,861	19,23,076	49,58,937		6,368	
Sambat 1977 (1920-21 A.D.)	27,06,556	7,37,530	34,44,086	34,26,140	7,34,279	41,60,419		7,16,333	This was also a Famine year. Preparations for the Royal Visit of H. R. H. the Prince of Wales were made in this period. The Royal Visit cost Rs. 15,11,717. City Electrification was also carried out at a cost of Rs. 4,22,341.
Sambat 1978 (1921-22 A.D.)	39,11,903	22,50,418	61,62,326	37,83,201	25,83,661	62,96,952	...	1,34,626	

Year.	Income.			Expenditure.			Surplus.	Deficit.	Remarks.
	Normal.	Abnormal.	Total.	Normal.	Abnormal.	Total.			
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Sambat 1979 (1922-23 A.D.)	45,82,712	10,07,000	55,89,712	34,93,765	20,22,500	55,16,265	73,457	...	
Sambat 1980 (1923-24 A.D.)	43,19,388	7,02,000	50,21,388	32,76,011	12,73,500	45,49,511	4,71,877	...	
Sambat 1981 (1924-25 A.D.)	44,67,379	92,000	45,59,379	36,90,721	2,55,540	39,46,261	6,13,718	...	When the Budget was framed in September 1924, it was not possible to estimate the amount which would be required for P. W. D. Reconstructional Works, owing to the Floods.

Revised Budget (1924-25).	44,67,379	92,000	45,59,379	36,90,721	20,05,540	56,96,261	...	11,36,282	Therefore a Revised Budget has been sanctioned in which Rs. 17,50,000 have been provided for the P. W. D. Flood Reconstruction.

Bharatpur :
25th March, 1925.

Accountant General,
Bharatpur.

Statement showing Investments of the Bharatpur State from 1895 A.D. to 1924-25 A.D.

Year.	Balance.	Investments or Purchase.	Total.	Withdrawal or Sale.	Balance.	Remarks.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1895-96	24,25,000	...	24,25,000	...	*24,25,000	*This investment was made from the Cash Balance received from H. H. the late Maharaja Jaswant Singh Bahadur's Treasury.
1896-97	24,25,000	...	24,25,000	6,00,000	18,25,000	Sold to meet the increased cost of Administration and gratuities, etc., to men disbanded by reduction of the Army.
1897-98	18,25,000	...	18,25,000	1,50,000	16,75,000	
1898-99	16,75,000	...	16,75,000	...	16,75,000	
1899-1900	16,75,000	...	16,75,000	7,25,000	9,50,000	Sold to carry on work during Famine Year.
1900-01	9,50,000	2,17,500	11,67,500	...	11,67,500	

1901-02	11,67,500	6,15,200	17,82,700	...	17,82,700	These investments were made out of the Sale proceeds of valuable Villages, landed and house property in Agra and Muttra Districts, the value of which is now at least twice, what it was then, and at least six times what the State received for it.
1902-03	17,82,700	2,00,000	19,82,700	...	19,82,700	
1903-04	19,82,700	2,20,200	22,02,900	...	22,02,900	
1904-05	22,02,900	3,00,000	25,02,900	...	25,02,900	
1905-06	25,02,900	...	25,02,900	8,10,000	16,92,900	
1906-07	16,92,900	...	16,92,900	...	16,92,900	
1907-08	16,92,900	...	16,92,900	...	16,92,900	
1908-09	16,92,900	...	16,92,900	...	16,92,900	
1909-10	16,92,900	4,07,100	21,00,000	...	21,00,000	
1910-11	21,00,000	4,00,000	25,00,000	...	25,00,000	
1911-12	25,00,000	...	25,00,000	...	25,00,000	
1912-13	25,00,000	5,00,000	30,00,000	...	30,00,000	
1913-14	30,00,000	...	30,00,000	...	30,00,000	

Year.	Balance.	Investments or Purchase.	Total.	Withdrawal or Sale.	Balance.	Remarks.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1914-15	30,00,000	...	30,00,000	...	30,00,000	
1915-16	30,00,000	...	30,00,000	...	30,00,000	
1916-17	30,00,000	*7,30,000	37,30,000	† 1,90,800	35,39,200	* A Loan of 5 lacs was raised from the Bank of Bengal, Agra, for investment in the War-Loan. † This was really a loss due to conversion of some of the old securities into War-Loans.
1917-18	35,39,200	§5,00,000	40,39,200	...	40,39,200	§ This was also a loan from the Bank for investment in the 2nd War-Loan. This consisted of 3½ p. c. G. P. Notes ... 22,09,200 This consisted of 5 p. c. ... 11,30,000 This consisted of 5½ p. c. ... 7,00,000 Total ... Rs. 40,39,200

1918-19	40,39,200	...	40,39,200	...	✓ 40,39,200	
			End of Minority Administration			
1919-20	40,39,200	...	40,39,200	‡ 21,50,000 2,00,000	Rs. 16,89,200 £ 152,484	‡ Owing to the fall in 3½(?)G. P. Notes and favourable Exchange, these Notes were sold realizing Rs. 12,48,008 and this amount was invested in sterling securities amounting to £ 152,844.
1920-21	Rs. 16,89,200 £ 1,52,484	§ 10,00,000	Rs. 26,89,200 £ 152,484	= £ 152,484	Rs. 26,89,200	§ This investment was made by raising a loan from Imperial Bank. = Owing to favourable Exchange the sterling securities were sold for 1,653,095.
1921-22	26,89,200	‖ 16,53,095	43,42,295	¶ 21,53,095	21,89,200	‖ This is the amount of sterling securities received back and invested in India. ¶ Rs. 10,00,000 were paid back to the Bank in payment of last year's loan of the Bank. Rs. 11,53,095 were spent in Royal Visit and purchase of furniture, etc., for the same.

Year.	Balance.	Investments or Purchase.	Total.	Withdrawal or Sale.	Balance.	Remarks.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1922-23	21,89,200	...	21,89,200	...	21,89,200	
1923-24	21,89,200	15,000	22,04,200	...	22,04,200	
1924-25	22,04,200	...	22,04,200	...	* 22,04,200	*A. This consists of Rs. 10,00,000 invested in Shri Krishna Co-operative Credit Bank of the State at 6 p. c. B. Rs. 3 Lacs invested in Chah Fund, a fund started by H. H. for helping Agriculturists in digging of Irrigation Wells at an interest of 6 p. c. C. The remaining amount of Rs. 9,04,200 is still in G. P. Notes @ $3\frac{1}{2}$, 5 and $5\frac{1}{2}$ p. c.

Bharatpur:
25th March, 1925.

Accountant General,
Bharatpur.

PART III.

FLOODS OF 1924.

CHAPTER I.

THE REPORT OF THE RELIEF COMMITTEE.

PREFACE.

Bharatpur is geographically situated between the hilly range in Alwar and Jaipur States and the British districts of Agra and Muttra. All the water that comes down these tracts, has to pass through Bharatpur State down to the river Jumna. There are drains and watercourses both natural and artificial for ordinary flow of water. For some years, the two Darbars have built a series of big bunds to control and harness this water which has been passing from the States into the Bharatpur territory. This stoppage has been a source of great anxiety to the cultivators in Bharatpur and the gradual decrease of population in rural tracts of the State is mainly due to this ever-diminishing supply of the natural flow of these small rivulets which have for ages past been watering their fields.

Although the examination of rainfall figures does not show anything extraordinary this year, yet the floods and devastation consequent upon the same are without a precedent in the history of the State. I have attempted in my report presented before His Highness Shree Maharaja Saheb Bahadur, Bahadur Jung, on the 29th January, 1925, to give an idea of the amount of loss suffered by the people and the State, and also of the relief afforded both by the State and by its sympathisers but things would have been much worse than this if our benign ruler had not placed all his resources at the disposal of the people and had not personally supervised the rescue and relief works.

As President of a committee which had most difficult and arduous duties to perform and for which it was difficult to choose between so many equally deserving and competing claims with a very small band of workers, I had to face many difficulties and but for the noble example of His Highness before me, I would

never have succeeded in giving an account of the useful work that has been done by the committee. I am personally indebted to His Highness for his oft-recurring visits to our difficult places and also to Her Highness Shrimati Maharani Saheba for the great help she personally rendered to the women and children of the flooded area. Their noble examples could not but attract our sympathisers from outside and to all these mine as well as my Committee's grateful thanks are due. Some names have been mentioned in the report. There may be many omissions of deserving names and I apologise to all of them for the same. The service rendered is that of humanity itself, as thousands of our fellow-brethren in this State have been left naked without any moveable property which they could call their own. My tale is, therefore, naturally a story of human suffering, and the little relief we have been able to give is not even one hundredth part of the loss suffered.

GHAMANDI SINGH.

May it please Your Highness,

On December 6th, 1924, while giving away prizes at the Jaswant Fair, Your Highness was pleased to direct that a report of the Flood Relief Work should be presented on the occasion of Basant. I therefore as President of the General Relief Committee most respectfully beg to present the report on behalf of my Committee.

I beg to remain,
Your Highness,
Your Highness' most obedient servant,
GHAMANDI SINGH, Lt.-Col.

Bharatpur, 29th January, 1925.

REPORT OF THE WORK OF THE FLOOD RELIEF COMMITTEE AS PRESENTED, ON 29th JANUARY, 1925, BEFORE HIS HIGHNESS SHREE MAHARAJA SAHEB BAHADUR, BAHADUR JUNG BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE RELIEF COMMITTEE.

I need not dilate upon the dreadful nature of the calamity, through which we have all passed. The flood marks on roadside trees and on public buildings and the devastation still noticeable on all sides are too eloquent to need any description. I would,

however, very briefly allude to the causes of the flood and to the rescue and Relief work done by the State. I will also try to estimate the amount of loss suffered and the measures adopted to alleviate the sufferings and devise means to guard against future calamities of a like nature.

Flood—Its causes and its course.

There was no extraordinary downpour of rain in 1924. The record of first eight days of September, 1924, is 11½ inches only. In 1919 and 1923 we had 12 and 12½ inches of rain respectively in one single week and yet there was no flood. The main cause, therefore, of these unprecedented floods is not the local rainfall, but the bursting of certain artificial embankments (bunds) in Alwar and Jaipur States. As is well-known to all of us here, the Maiana, Raini, Tasai, Lachmangarh and other bunds of Alwar and of Jaipur gave way in September last with the result that water ran down unbridled into our territory. The old channel of Banganga was not enough to carry the huge sheet of water through. Consequently, water flowed down in our area with extreme ferocity, carrying everything with it, village after village was flooded and everything including houses and all the belongings of the people in the flooded area were submerged in water. To add to our troubles water entered our territory at night in Weir sub-tehsil. The velocity of the flowing water was so great that we soon found an area of 45 miles long and 12 to 16 miles broad turned into a veritable river. The total area under water was thus about 700 sq. miles. Cause of Flood.

Entering the State territory both from Alwar and Jaipur side on the night of 8th September, this huge sheet of water rushed into Kumher and Nadbai Tehsils and thence straight to the town of Bharatpur where it reached on the morning of 10th September. Weir Tehsil which adjoins Alwar and Jaipur suffered most, particularly, as the water entered that area at night and the people were taken unawares. In other Tehsils efforts were made by us to give notice to the people but with the exception of their women and children, people could not take anything with them and they ran for high places in all directions. The town of Kumher received timely notice through Her Highness, who, while, motoring down from Kaman noticed the flood coming down that way, and leaving the flood behind informed the people of Kumher of the coming danger and set them to work for defence of the town. Thus passing through Kumher and Nadbai Tehsils, water rushed on to Bharatpur both from the Northern and Western Course of the Flood.

sides. All this water had to pass down the Golbagh channel and thence to Agra district.

Steps taken to save the towns of Kumher, Nadbai and Bharatpur.

As mentioned above, Her Highness had set the local authorities at Kumher to work for the defence of the town. They succeeded in saving the town by putting up bunds. But Nadbai fared badly. The Tehsildar did all he could to save the Katra (market) but they had not the advantage of old ramparts of the town and thus the whole place including the Tehsil building was soon flooded with water.

Bharatpur's case was difficult. Water from both sides joined here and assumed formidable shape. On receiving this news, His Highness ordered the whole Bharatpur Army and the P.W.D. staff to set to work for the defence of the town. For 2 days and 2 nights they kept the water outside Bharatpur by raising bunds and embankments. Parties were sent to Sewar, Murwara, and Kohni bunds and also to Dhobi Deh. His Highness was personally supervising all these places motoring from one place to another. But the volume of water was too great for these bunds and soon the flood took a bend towards the town and by the morning of September 10th, water had reached the Circular Road. Besides temporary bunds raised on this road, all the drains, breaches in the city wall, and all other openings had been closed by this time. His Highness, Her Highness and all the Members of the Council and other Officers kept supervising this defence day and night. But the water was going up every minute and the pressure was increasing. His Highness now ordered an opening to be made on the Circular Road to allow water to rush on to the Victoria Gardens, so that the pressure on the town wall may decrease. The P.W.D. Officers submitted that this step will at once submerge the Royal Palaces, the State gardens and all public buildings under water and the loss will be very great. But His Highness had already made up his mind to save the town at any cost, and considerations of personal loss or damage to State property could not stand between him and the people and a cut was made in the Circular road. This gave the town wall timely relief but in a short time the whole area round about Golbagh and Moti Mahal was under water and was wholly cut off from the town. But a sad page in the history of the town of Bharatpur had to be written and all these sacrifices on the part of Their Highnesses could not save them. At about 3 a.m. next morning water broke through the Mori and Jagina Gates and by daybreak the whole

of Katra Namak, Pain Bagh, Bas Pakheriya, Nadya, and Gopalgarh were under water. After filling the moat, water rushed through the Victoria Hospital and Muttra Gate. The K.S.O.B.L. Lines, Council Office, Agency and State Workshops were all inundated. Houses were falling one after another and the cries of women and children made one's hairs stand on ends. The old Fort and the Palaces, however, were quite safe and His Highness had already proclaimed that people could take refuge in Palaces and in State buildings inside the Fort. In fact people were at liberty to enter any building that suited their convenience. Thousands took refuge in the Palaces and the Fort. Even the mosques and temples were turned into residential houses. Distinctions of high and low, or rich and poor, of caste and creed were set aside. Even a sweeper was taken to the 2nd storey of the Moti Mahal by His Highness himself (the ground storey being under water). Water had by now a free course through the best spots in our territory. Thus rushing through Golbagh water took its course to Agra District.

The villagers were very badly off. In Weir as stated above, they had to leave all their belongings under water and rushed to high places to save their lives as it was night time. In Tehsils where floods reached during the day, they had to choose between their cattle and their houses. The cattle were out into the fields, and those of them who drove their cattle to high places could not reach their houses as the same had been submerged in water by that time, while those who ran to their houses had to sacrifice their cattle, as the same were soon taken away by the flood.

Rescue and immediate relief work.

General Relief Committee.

I have already mentioned above that no pains were spared to save people and that all personal and State buildings had been thrown open to the people by His Highness. The result was that in the town of Bharatpur there was no loss of human life. The night of 12th September was spent in finding shelter for houseless persons and on 13th September His Highness ordered a General Relief Committee to be formed in order to do rescue work as the flood was still high.

This Committee consisted of the following:—

1. Lt.-Col. Ghamandi Singh, Palace Member ... ... President.

2.	Major Balbir Singh, I.O.M., Military Secretary ...	...	Vice-President.
3.	Pandit Maya Shanker ...	...	Secretary.
4.	Lala Kundan Lall ...	...	Treasurer.
5.	Seth Damodar Lal and	...	Members.
6.	Tehsildar of Bharatpur		

This Committee was formed for the whole affected area. For the town proper, another Committee was formed under the presidency of Dewan Bahadur M. Raushan Lall, Judicial Member. Volunteers of Sewa-Samiti also came forward to help and provisions were supplied to all who stood in need of the same. Parched grams, gur, flour, and in fact every article of food was distributed to the needy. Many homeless people regarded the city wall as a safer place than any building and took shelter on it. Later on these people began to come down and the Circular road was lined with huts on both sides.

As generally happens on such occasions, prices of food stuffs at once went up on account of the panic in the town and steps had to be taken to control prices. This was done at the suggestion of Shrimati Her Highness who discovered this in her usual rounds among the poor.

There was, however, a great danger of an epidemic spreading in the town, as the filth could not be removed outside the city walls, and the nasty smell from the submerged houses seemed to be a great danger. Immediate steps were taken to disinfect wells, and to bury all filthy material under-ground under the supervision of the Chief Medical Officer with the happy result that no epidemic broke out during those days.

So much about the town. But the villages were difficult to be reached. No one knew what was going on outside the town. All communications including railways, post and telegraph had been cut off and that added to our difficulties. The first thing that the General Relief Committee did, therefore, was to prepare a large number of rafters called *Gharnaos* and rescue parties were sent out in different directions. Each party was under the charge of a Military Officer and carried parched grams, *gur* and other eatables with them. They soon covered the whole area and with the help of parties formed at the headquarters of each tehsil rendered very valuable services. People were rescued from trees and taken to safe places. In one case the wife of a Brahman gave birth to a son on a *neem* tree. The boy has been named *Neemdas* and is alive. Altogether 668 persons and 437 cattle were saved by these parties. Among these parties, Kumher party

organised by Pandit Moti Ram Tehsildar deserves special mention. Such a great calamity could not help attracting men and societies from outside our territories to come forward for our help. Among others Kanwar Ganesh Singh of Agra, the Marwari Relief Society of Calcutta are worthy of special mention at this stage.

In some places like Jhalatala, people had all dwellings except a few pucca houses submerged under water and had to remain for days on the roofs of these houses. Water when subsiding left so much silt in some of these villages that all the huts and low-roofed houses are submerged under sand.

I have not yet referred to the movements and activities of His Highness during this rescue period. After having formed Relief Committee and sanctioned funds for relief work, His Highness set out into the affected area and for several days from early in the morning till late at night he was rescuing people and giving relief to the needy. Some time he was on elephant, then in a boat, and again was seen swimming to reach a difficult place in order to save human lives. *He took great risks and saved no less than 73 human lives.*

Estimate of loss and damages.

It is difficult to make an estimate of the loss suffered by the people and the State. Thousands lost their hoardings of generations and have been rendered homeless and penniless. Roads have been turned into drains, bridges and culverts have been washed away and canals and wells are most of them silted up with sand. The whole geography has been changed. Crops could not be spared. To add to all this, we have had repeated attacks of water from Alwar and Jaipur side on 26th September, 17th November and 9th and 10th of December, 1924. The last of these carried away part of the area where wheat and gram had been sown after the great flood. Approximately, 27,155 bighas of good land has been turned into sandy desert and large areas are still under water. In all, 702 villages have been affected. 67 of these have their houses and everything destroyed, and their land is mostly silted over. 374 have suffered loss of their houses and crops only, as their lands have been left as they were, while 261 villages have suffered in crops only. The area in which standing crops have been destroyed is 1,86,413 bighas. In all 16,397 houses have been totally destroyed and 264 pacca wells have been silted up. The loss of life is, however, small and only 22 persons have been swept away or drowned.

Repetition of Flood.

Damage to crops, houses, cattle, etc.

Loss of Grass—But the loss of cattle is very great. In all 1,351 cattle have been reported as lost. Besides, the loss of cattle after the floods due to their having eaten grass which had become poisonous is equally great and about 9,000 more have died.

Loss of Grain—Under this head the loss is very great. 1,44,827 mds. of grain stored by grain dealers alone has been washed away, while the amount lost by smaller cultivators who had a year's store in their houses is incalculable.

Fodder—1,87,399 mds. of fodder has been swept away, but this does not include small stocks with petty cultivators. The total of these will give us a figure near 8 lacs of mds.

Besides buildings, katcha and pacca, of the 16,397 houses destroyed as mentioned above, all the belongings of the owners were washed away. No correct estimate of this is possible as these houses contained cash, ornaments, clothes and other household property. At a low estimate the loss is more than 16 lacs.

Loss to Bunds, Roads and State Buildings.

No estimate can so soon be formed under this head. Those of us who have seen the Rajendra Artillery Lines and old Filkhana can form some idea of the damage done to buildings. The State Engineer roughly estimates the loss at about 70 lacs. This does not, however, include the damage done to the private property of His Highness in Moti Mahal and Golbagh.

The total estimate of loss is not less than 2 crores of rupees. To this may be added the recurring loss to the State of land Revenue in silted areas.

Relief.

As soon as the Relief Committee was formed His Highness ordered a sum of Rs. 25,000 to be advanced for gratuitous relief to begin with. Her Highness Shrimati Maharani Saheba and other Members of the Royal family followed suit with gifts of money, clothing and grain.

The whole of the flooded area was reached and relief was given to the flood-stricken people in different forms. There were persons chiefly among zamindars who would not accept gratuitous relief and would prefer starvation and death to live upon charity and they were persuaded to accept the same in the form of Taccavi loan. Money was advanced in cash (in some cases secretly).

In short, relief was given in the following forms:—

1. Food and grain.
2. Clothing (blankets, shirts, saries, jackets, etc.).

3. Cash.
4. Fodder.
5. Grain or seed.
6. Bullocks.
7. Taccavi loans.
8. Land for building purposes.
9. Suspension of Land Revenue.
10. Medical help.

Besides, those money-lenders who had refused to advance money to their *Asamis* were persuaded to do so where necessary.

29,500 persons received relief. In all 2,500 mds. of grain was distributed to the poor and needy. The number of blankets and clothing went up to 5,000. This does not include distributions by different societies both from outside and within the State. 3,148 mds. of grain for seed purposes and Rs. 1,705 worth of bullocks were supplied to the cultivators. But this does not include taccavi advances for seed and bullocks nor advances by the Calcutta Bombay, Agra and local societies. Similarly 6,000 mds. of fodder was distributed free, besides taccavi and cash advances for the purchase of the same. Rs. 2,383 represent the casual advances to the poor. 176 families have been given plots of Nazool land for building sites in Bharatpur town alone. Rs. 7,119 have been advanced for building purposes.

Loans and other Advances.

The Taccavi loan went up to 2 lacs. Over and above this land revenue amounting to Rs. 1,68,739 has been suspended. Remission cases will also be considered. It may be pointed out that suspension of Land Revenue in the whole of U.P. where the flooded area extends over many districts is 4 lacs only (vide, Pioneer dated 19-12-1924).

Medical Relief.

Bharatpur is malarious but this year, it was a terrible time for the Medical Department. Travelling dispensaries were opened and medical help was placed within easy reach of even the remotest village. In all, 46,668 persons have been treated by Doctors and 51,108 by Vaids. 3,500 wells have been disinfected. Besides this, the Marwari Relief Society also gave medical help.

Cattle did not remain unheeded and when the poisonous grass began to show mortality among them, Serum for injection was sent for at a cost of Rs. 1,000 and medicine was made available. In all 14,844 animals received help.

Before I close I wish to mention a few prominent helpers from outside. They are:—

1. Seth Chhaju Ram of Calcutta.
2. Marwari Relief Society, Calcutta, through Pt. Chandra Ballabh Joshi.
3. Cloth Merchants, Association of Indore.
4. Gentlemen from Bombay through Seth Kanji Khatoo and Seth Lado Bhai Lakshmi Chand.
5. E. C. Gibson, Esquire, I.C.S., Ajmer.
6. Durbar of Udaipur.
7. Many other voluntary donors and workers.

Income and Expenditure.

The total amount received from different sources by this Committee amounts to Rs. 1,62,031-9-6 and the expenditure goes up to Rs. 1,55,213-5. Cash in hand is thus Rs. 6,818-4-6. Some bills are outstanding and the relief work is still in progress.

General Remarks.

The loss is simply irreparable. The Darbar will find it difficult to choose between different works as they will all be found urgent. All escapes have been silted up and new regulators have to be provided on the heads of Halena, Pathena, Tilchebi and Dharsoni canals, lest the river may take a permanent turn into these canals and they may prove a source of great misery. The Revenue Department has to find good area for cultivators of villages like Jhala Tala where fertile lands have been turned into sandy deserts. Besides there are water-logged areas and there people have not even sown Rabi and are idle and practically without help. Work should be found for them. These persons could usefully be employed by P.W.D. on works in or near those areas. But for the Circular road, and the city walls, the town of Bharatpur would have been one mound of earth now and the walls should be repaired and the road should be raised.

The population of the State is going down as a result of many circumstances. From 6,40,303 in 1891 it has gone down to 4,96,437 in 1921. Large areas are lying uncultivated and the Revenue Member should take steps to colonise the same with men from outside.

We may close our work but this should not mean that people do not stand in need of relief. A most sympathetic treatment and encouraging attitude on the part of the officials is the greatest thing needed. We should inculcate relations of fellowship and brotherhood rather than those of *hakim* (governors) and *mahkum* (governed). This will result in true co-operation and self-help. State officials should win the heart of the people by love and should prove themselves as true servants. People have been robbed of all that was dear to them. Shall we even deny them a sympathetic treatment?

GHAMANDI SINGH.

List of Persons who deserve special mention.

1. All Military Forces.
2. Major Balbir Singh.
3. Pt. Maya Shanker.
4. Munshi Kundan Lal.
5. Lt. Seth Damodar Lal.
6. Dewan Bahadur Munshi Roshan Lal.
7. Doctor Sampuran Singh, C.M.O.
8. Raj Vaid Bhatt Nathi Lal.
9. Hindi Sahitya Sammiti.
10. Pt. Chandra Ballabh Joshi, Representative Marwari Relief Society, Calcutta.
11. Ladoo Lakshmi Chand, Representative Seth Kanji Khatoa and other Bombay people.
12. Lala Shiam Lal, Contractor, Bharatpur.
13. Tehsildar Pt. Moti Ram.
14. Pt. Gulabji Misra.
15. Ram Chand Girdawar.
16. Lala Chiranji Lal, Manager, Radha Krishna Stores, Bharatpur.

SPEECH BY HIS HIGHNESS SHREE MAHARAJA SAHIB BAHADUR, BAHADUR JUNG AT SETH DAMODAR LAL'S BANQUET.

Shree Dhaujee Sahib, President and Members of Sewa Samiti, Ladies and Gentlemen,

You have listened to the Report of the General Relief Committee which has been just read out to you. But before making any reference to the various points calling for remarks, I should like to put in a word or two in order to show why the present occasion has been availed of as quite appropriate for such a function as this. To-day we are celebrating the Basant Festival with customary feasts and rejoicings for the season. But the day has a deep and historic import for all of us, as on this day, the foundation stone of the State was laid by my illustrious forefathers. It was therefore, by way of perpetrating that occasion, that Seth Lala Damodar Lall selected the Basant Day for celebrating the birth of his son and invited us all here to join the festivities of this evening.

As you are all aware, the work of the General Relief Committee, or more properly of the Sewa Samiti, pertains to the service rendered to the public, and it was therefore that I desired that the Report of the Committee should be presented to me here before the general public.

Gentlemen, you have listened to the tale of incalculable losses which my people and the State have both suffered in consequence of the devastating floods. But, I need hardly assure you that personally I do not mind so much the loss that the State has suffered, great and far-reaching though it has been, as I do mind the untold troubles, misery and privations which my people, as a whole, had to undergo. I have not got words enough to describe the feelings of remorse and pain that swayed my heart at the sight of human suffering—loss of valuable lives and property, wholesale destruction of cattle and crops, and complete devastation of all means of subsistence and protection. While the floods were doing such a great havoc in our midst, the only solace and relief that filled our hearts with hope was the manner in which the people bore the brunt of the storm by showing infinite patience and fortitude, under circumstances most trying and tragic. A Central Relief Committee was at once organised and it started its operations with commendable promptitude and vigilance. The Committee worked diligently and hard as the occasion demanded and its efforts met with entire success in all its undertakings. I find that the Report is amiss in one important respect—I mean—that no mention has

been made of the great zeal and selfless devotion with which Lt.-Col. Ghamandi Singh—President General Relief Committee—discharged his onerous duties in the face of numerous hardships and obstacles. I think, I am not indulging in exaggeration, when I say, that the moving spirit, nay, the very soul of the Relief Committee was Colonel Ghamandi Singh himself. From the very first day down to the present, he has worked incessantly for the suffering people and for this he has rightly earned my own and my people's sincere gratitude. As a mark of appreciation of his noble work, I take delight in awarding him a very nice "Morris Cowley" motor car, which I am sure, will enable him to move still faster in devising means for ameliorating the condition of the people!

Gentlemen, it has been a source of great pleasure and satisfaction to me to find that among our sympathisers who came forward to extend to us their helping hand are such philanthropic persons as Chaudhri Chhaju Ramji of Calcutta, the Jats of Rohtak, Gurgaon and Hissar, Mr. E. C. Gibson, I.C.S., Commissioner, Ajmer Merwara, Kanwar Ganesh Singhji of Agra, Pandit Chandra Bullabh Joshi—Representative Marwari Relief Society, Calcutta, Seth Ladhu Lakshmi Chandji—Representative of Seth Kanji Khetao of Bombay and several other benevolent persons who offered help in money, food and clothes. To every one of them I offer my cordial acknowledgments for the timely help rendered by them. My special thanks are due to the Volunteers as well as to the Civil and Military Officers for the assistance they rendered in the Rescue work. Each case will receive its due recognition on the occasion of the next Dauj Durbar. I am glad Colonel Ghamandi Singh has quite hit the mark when he said that the relations between the rulers and the ruled should be that of a father and a son and that, it is in this spirit of filial devotion that all of us should act towards each other. Popularity cannot be achieved by show of authority but by a sympathetic touch that appeals to the heart.

As regards reconstruction work, I have already given instructions to R. S. Lala Sita Ram, State Engineer, to undertake the repairs of Bunds at an early date, and also to divert the Banganga river to its old course, in order that the river may become a source of production rather than destruction. I am sure that the public would also rise equal to the occasion and will provide necessary labour to the Engineering Department without which the work of reconstruction cannot proceed apace.

I have also consulted Rai Bahadur Chaudhri Lal Chand concerning improvements in the condition of affected villages and

agriculture as a whole, and I am glad he has already begun work in that direction.

The work of repairing the City Mud walls and raising the Circular Road should also be taken in hand without further delay. As the ditch is still full of water, this work cannot be started at present, but it shall be taken in hand as soon as the water has gone down a little.

The devastation and destruction has been so widespread that it is difficult to choose which work should be taken in hand first. All works are equally important and demand immediate attention. To bring the State back to its position as it was before the floods on the 9th September, would require such a colossal amount as would be rightly considered beyond and far too great for the resources of a State like Bharatpur. As for instance, 18 lakhs will be required to repair the roads alone. Through the grace of God, I am glad to say, we have been spared to tread the right path to prosperity which will enable us to tide over this difficulty.

Through the services of the Relief Committee the people have taken to their daily vocations and I hope, they would in course of time be restored to their former condition.

Gentlemen, the ready co-operation with which our people came forward at this juncture does not merely hold out hopes, but gives us the fullest assurance that they can suitably join us in the work of administration as well. It is therefore desirable that the old method of village administration should be revived by introducing the Panchayat system in the State. I am sure that our people will take full advantage of this opportunity and will fully co-operate with the State in this new measure. They will abstain from litigation and will lead a happy and contented life. I hereby declare that the Panchayat Act should come into force from to-day.

With regard to complimentary references that have been made about Her Highness and myself, I may say that the little that Her Highness and myself have been able to do was nothing but our duty and for this we deserve no thanks or acknowledgments. However, for the love and loyalty shown to us Her Highness and myself both feel under an obligation to the public. We shall feel all the more delighted, if all our people continue inculcating the spirit of true co-operation, mutual help and sympathy towards each other as these attributes would make them higher and greater in the estimation of the world.

Gentlemen, I am afraid, I am detaining you rather long from the delicious dishes that are awaiting you at the Banquet.

Gentlemen, all of us are fully aware of the loyalty, patriotism and fellow-feeling which characterise Seth Damodar Lal. We heartily congratulate him on the birth of his son and sincerely give the baby our blessings in the hope that he may live and excel his father in these noble virtues!

In conclusion, we offer our sincere homage to Almighty God through whose Mercy and Grace we have been spared from this all-devastating Deluge and we humbly pray that Shree Girraj Bhagwan may look to our well-being and protect us in every way!

CHAPTER II.

DAMAGES CAUSED BY THE FLOODS.

BHARATPUR STATE.

Damages Due to Floods in the Years 1917 and 1924.

During the last 8 years, Bharatpur State has been visited twice by devastating floods that had their origin in the adjoining States of Alwar and Jaipur as a result of breaching of dams, or the so-called Irrigation Bunds. Each time Bharatpur and her people have suffered immensely for no fault of their own, but in consequence of the culpable neglect or pleasurable pastime which the hoarded up water provides to those of their aesthetically inclined neighbours on the other side of the border line who seek enjoyment—(a) in fishing and for that object try to keep tanks as full as possible, and (b) in hoarding up water by the construction of hasty and unreliable works; but who do not seem to realise, or to share in full, the risks to which their reckless actions ultimately lead. What is a source of pleasure to them is a perpetual source of danger to thousands of innocent families who though otherwise living in peace and prosperity are caught up in a trap every time a sudden breach occurs in an improperly worked reservoir, and lose what is valuable to them in lives, stocks and property. Every flood carries with it its own sad tale of wholesale destruction of cattle and crops, and of complete devastation of all means of communication, subsistence and protection.

2. In the year 1917, when the Jeysamund Bund of Alwar State gave way, practically at its very first filling, the people of 4 Northern Tehsils of Bharatpur had to undergo untold troubles, miseries and privations which they bore with commendable patience and fortitude, under circumstances most trying and tragic. The Bharatpur State Council then preferred a claim of 17 lakhs as damages against Alwar, but subsequently in 1918 on His Highness the Maharaja Sahib Bahadur coming to power, the latter did not press it forward in view of the neighbourly feelings of friendship and goodwill to which His Highness the Maharaja Sahib of Alwar appealed in his letter No. 62 H-5726, dated the 18th July 1918. Consequently, the matter was held in abeyance for the time being, in the hope, that after this experience, such a dire calamity would not be allowed to recur in future. But the unexpected has happened much too soon, and the hopes that were

based on sentimental grounds of good will and reciprocation have been utterly falsified. The floods of 1924 beat all records in their severity and devastation which was so complete and all-sweeping that no adequate idea of the magnitude of the loss and the ruin can be formed except by visiting the devastated area and witnessing the very scene of havoc which extends to several hundred square miles from one end to the other. The picture is too horrible in its outlines and the tale of human woes and suffering is much too tragic and heart-rending. Roads for many many miles have been completely washed away; numerous Bunds and irrigation canals have been breached or rendered useless; hundreds of villages have been entirely swept away leaving little or no trace of their former existence; thousands of men, women and children have been reduced to utter destitution and helplessness; miles of rich agricultural land has been converted into a sandy desert; about one hundred thousand acres of standing crop have been totally destroyed, thousands of cattle have perished; numerous wells have been destroyed or rendered unserviceable; the bed of the river Banganga and of its canals has been silted up several feet in sand for miles together, and the river Bangana itself has changed its course. In and around Bharatpur city where the water had kept running in gushing torrents for weeks together, hundreds of houses with all that was in them—in jewellery, clothes, provisions and household effects—have been completely destroyed and the inmates rescued with great difficulty. Extensive damage has been done to numerous State buildings including Palaces and to valuable property. On the top of all this has been the loss of several human lives which no amount of rescuing endeavours could save.

3. While describing, however briefly, the serious nature of the losses which Bharatpur and its people suffered as the direct result of the floods, it will not be inappropriate if reference is made to a few passages in the Alwar letter, referred to above, wherein the Secretary to the Council, Alwar takes delight, without any show of reserve, at the misery for which he and his Government were directly and mainly responsible.

He writes:—"In the case of Bharatpur specially, Sir Michael O'Dwyer remarks, 'that inundations from floods are an unmixed blessing and are always looked forward to and welcomed and utilized for flooding large areas from place to place' . . . . It is presumably with this object in view that the Bharatpur State have in the past persistently contended for the Alwar share of the waters of the Ruparel, but in this case when the Providence has given it to them without stint, they complain against the floods."

Nothing could be more cruel or more unjust in the eyes of the world for a man to have the courage to represent the terrible floods of 1917 due to the bursting of the Jeysamund which carried blocks of masonry weighing several thousand tons to long distances and which washed away everything in its flow as an ordinary rainy season inundation described by Sir Michael O'Dwyer as an unmixed blessing. What a pride in the injury inflicted on an innocent neighbour to whose magnanimity he subsequently appeals in the name of fellow-feeling and good will!

It is urged that it is not the hand of Providence that caused breaches in the Jeysamund Bund in 1917, or in Malena, Reni and Lachhmangarh Bunds in 1924, on the other hand, it is alleged that it is the man's hand too visible to be undiscerned that is responsible for breaching such Bunds and causing widespread floods.

4. Just at present, Alwar is constructing, or intends constructing another Bund below Malena at Til Deh, not for irrigation purposes, but for the purpose of fishing. It is essential for safeguarding the interests of those who suffer that suitable guarantee should first be taken for the losses that may accrue in case breaches occur in such fishing Bunds that are always kept full for the pastime that they provide.

5. It has been roughly calculated that the total amount of the estimated loss to the State in valuable State Stores, Irrigation and other P.W.D. works amounts to Rs. 59,53,200 as follows:—

(*a*) Damage to Roads	Rs.	8,00,000
(*b*) Damage to Irrigation Works ...	,,	6,50,000
(*c*) Damage to Public Buildings ...	,,	6,00,000
(*d*) Regulating and harnessing the river Banganga which changed her course ...	,,	15,00,000
(*e*) New drainage and protective works necessitated by this flood ...	,,	5,00,000
(*f*) Damage to property and stores ...	,,	10,00,000
(*g*) Annual loss of Revenue amounting to Rs. 54,311 on 27,155 Bighas rendered unculturable by silt, etc. Capital value of this amounts to	,,	9,05,200
TOTAL DIRECT LOSS TO THE STATE ...	Rs.	59,55,200

To this may be added the State's former claim of 17 lakhs, which relates to the damage done by floods of 1917, making a total of Rs. 76,55,200.

6. If loss to private property, crops and cattle are added, the total amount of loss would exceed 2½ crores. For all this damage the responsibility lies chiefly with Alwar and partly with Jaipur State.

It is therefore most respectfully urged that a Commission of Enquiry may be appointed to go into the causes of the breaches of Bunds in Alwar and Jaipur States in the years 1917 and 1924, and to allocate responsibility for the same. It will be for the Commission to decide whether or not the breaches were due to controllable or preventable causes, and if they were, to what damages Bharatpur is entitled and in what proportion Alwar and Jaipur are responsible for the same. It is for independent experts to find out whether the mere correct original foundation-designs are sufficient to guard against this liability of damages due to breaches of such Bunds, which breaches may be the natural result of some subsequent changes made at the time of construction, or some other subsequent orders regarding the controlling of the supply, or the maintenance of those works.

State Engineer,

Dated the 5th March, 1925. Bharatpur.

CHAPTER III.

FLOOD COMPENSATION CASE.

No. 383-F., dated Bharatpur, the 27th December, 1925, from Mr. Amarnath, Foreign and Political Secretary, Bharatpur, to the Political Agent, Eastern Rajputana States.

With reference to your demi-official letter No. 6858, dated the 14th November, 1925, to the address of His Highness the Maharaja Sahib Bahadur on the subject of Flood damages in Bharatpur State, asking that a formal claim should be put in on the lines of the request made by His Highness to His Excellency the Viceroy for the appointment of a Commission of Enquiry, I am directed to say that the minimum estimate of the loss and damages suffered by Bharatpur has been calculated to amount to Rs. 44,55,200 for the year 1924 and to Rs. 17 lakhs for the year 1917—making a total of Rs. 61,55,200. A list of such damage with estimate thereof is enclosed herewith as Appendix A. This does not however include the loss to private property—both movable and immovable and of cattle, etc., that perished in thousands during, and as an after-effect of, the Floods; which loss it has been estimated amounts to nearly 2 crores. I also beg to enclose herewith a list of villages—217 in number—which were practically washed away—vide Appendix B; a list of Bunds that breached or were flooded over—vide Appendix C; together with a list of Roads that were breached, silted up or turned into regular drains—vide Appendix D. Also, I append a map of Bharatpur State as Appendix E and of Bharatpur City as Appendix F, showing flooded and damaged areas.

2. As you are aware, Bharatpur has been twice visited during the last 8 years by such dire calamities which had their seat of origin primarily in Alwar territory and secondarily, in 1924, in Jaipur en route. In the year 1917, the Jeysamand Bund of Alwar breached causing great havoc in 4 northern Tehsils of Bharatpur. The Bharatpur State Council, then under Minority administration, preferred a claim for 17 lakhs against Alwar, but subsequently on His Highness the Maharaja Sahib Bahadur of Bharatpur coming to power the case was not pursued in response to an appeal or neighbourly feelings from the Alwar Durbar, in

the hope that such dire calamities will not be allowed to reoccur. But the Floods of 1924 which also originated in Alwar were of an unprecedented, disastrous and devastating nature. To describe them briefly, and in general, it would suffice to say that roads for many many miles have been washed away or silted up, numerous Bunds and Irrigation Canals have breached or been rendered useless, miles of rich agricultural land have been converted into a sandy desert, the bed of the river Banganga and of its Canals has been silted up several feet in sand for miles together and the river itself has changed its course Extensive damage has been done to numerous State buildings including Palaces, Hospitals, Schools, Military Lines and Offices and to valuable State property and stores. Even greater loss than the above has been the destruction of important and invaluable State and Palace Records dating back to centuries.

3. So far as Bharatpur has been able to gauge and make out, several big Bunds in Alwar territory did breach, such as the Lachhmangarh Bund, the newly constructed Reni Bund, etc. The storage reservoir Bund of Melana which obstructs two major tributaries of the river Banganga in Alwar territory also breached with the result that the sudden rush of accumulated waters from these Bunds washed out or flooded over some Bunds of Jaipur State en route, and came down quite unawares on Bharatpur in gushing torrents. I may here emphatically point out that no intimation was sent to us either by Alwar or Jaipur of the letting loose of such huge quantities of hoarded up waters by overflow or breaches in their Bunds, and it cannot be gainsaid that much of the loss suffered by Bharatpur would have been avoided had any intimation of the approaching danger been communicated or received.

4. Such being the outstanding and essential facts of the case, the Bharatpur Durbar are not in a position, and as such they naturally hesitate, to point out definitely what were the true and real causes for the bursting of this, that or any particular Bund which caused floods, situated as these Bunds are in neighbouring States, and therefore not accessible to us. It is for this reason that the Bharatpur Durbar lay claim and approach the Government of India with the request that in view of the extensive damage suffered twice by Bharatpur in consequence of floods, and

for no fault of their own, a Commission of Enquiry may be appointed with a view—

(1) to ascertain the causes of the floods of 1924 and 1917;

(2) to fix the responsibility for the same; and

(3) to assess the liability by way of compensation against damages.

5. In this connection, I may here draw your kind attention to your letter No. 7207-11, dated 4th October 1923, in which the incidence of responsibility in los[redacted]ising out of cases such as these has been very clearly set [redacted] the Government of India. In paragraph 3 of the said letter it has been stated that—

"Liability for damage caused to any territory by the bursting of Dams constructed in foreign territory by any State or by the concessionaries of such States who must be regarded as Agents of the States granting the concessions is generally admitted under the principles of both International and Civil Law. The Government of India accordingly admit a general liability in respect of any damage which may be caused in Indian States by the bursting of Dams in British India and assume that the States will admit a similar reciprocal liability."

This principle, which it is the intention of the Government of India should apply between British India and Indian States, applies with equal force between one Indian State and another.

6. The brief statement of facts and figures as set forth herein will convince the Government of India how far there is a strong prima facie case justifying the Durbar's claim for the appointment by the Government of India of a Commission of Enquiry, to enquire into and adjudicate on points as stated above.

7. The Bharatpur Durbar believe that there should be no objection on the part of either Alwar or Jaipur to the appointment of a Commission of Enquiry, and I am therefore directed to request you to kindly move the Government of India for the early appointment of such a Commission.

APPENDIX A.

Statement showing the Damages due to Floods, in the years 1924 and 1917, as framed by Mr. W. D. Cruickshank, C. E., State Engineer, Bharatpur.

Head.	Estimate of Damage.	Remarks.
Public Works Department Losses—	Rs.	
(*a*) Damage to Roads ...	6,50,000	Minimum taken.
(*b*) Damage to Irrigation Works.	8,00,000	Based on actuals.
(*c*) Damage to State Buildings.	6,00,000	
(*d*) Remodelling Banganga system.	5,00,000	Minimum taken.
(*e*) New Drainage and Protective works.	2,00,000	Based on actual estimate.
(*f*) Damage to Stores and Property, P. W. D.	1,00,000	Minimum taken.
Total P.W.D. Losses ...	28,50,000	
Other Losses—		
(*g*) Damage to store and property, as given by Toshakhana, Kothi Khas, & Military Stores Department.	7,00,000	
(*h*) Annual loss of Revenue amounting to Rs. 54,311 on 27,155 bighas rendered unculturable by silt, etc. Capital value of this, as worked out by the Revenue Department.	9,05,200	
Total Other Losses ...	16,05,200	
Grand Total ...	44,55,200	

If the former claim of 17 lakhs for the year 1917 is added to this, the total comes to Rs. 61,55,200.

NOTE.—In working out figures of Damages, it is usual to take the Maximum possible, but, so as to give a real and true idea of the loss for which compensation is under consideration, either actual or Minimum figures have been taken so that there may be no danger of exaggeration.

Foreign & Political Secretary.

APPENDIX B.

List of Villages in Bharatpur State washed away by the Floods of 1924.

Tehsil Weir.

1. Naroli.
2. Nawalpura.
3. Jharoti.
4. Bawaikhar Arazi.
5. Bijwari.
6. Nagla Hetram.
7. Irania.
8. Chak Kherli-Gujar.
9. Baii.
10. Morya Gandhar.
11. Kherbera.
12. Chak Dharsoni.
13. Nayabar Khera.
14. Dharsoni.
15. Tilchabi.
16. Yoonapur.
17. Bansi.
18. Ajronda.
19. Morda.
20. Nagla Morda.
21. Nagla Baloo.
22. Jhala Tala.
23. Nagla Kothiari
24. Jat Balai.
25. Govindpura.
26. Moonsapur.
27. Shahpur.
28. Ataripura.
29. Sohari.
30. Kalahar.
31. Oohlpura.
32. Ajronda.
33. Randhir Garh.
34. Diwli.
35. Bhagwanpur.
36. Kamalpur.
37. Mojipura.
38. Nagla Nathooram.
39. Buraj.
40. Thargawan.
41. Arena.
42. Kherli Brahman.
43. Qadirpatti.
44. Bichpuri Patti.
45. Hingota.
46. Nagla Pand.
47. Khanpur.
48. Jahanpur.
49. Balookhar.
50. Fahemgarh.

Tehsil Nadbai.

1. Nagla Khurberia.
2. Sowaipura.
3. Mehrampura.
4. Kara Mewe.
5. Nagla Pahrka.
6. Chitaheri.
7. Bhotpura.
8. Milkipura.
9. Khangri.
10. Kheri Devisingh.
11. Lalchah.
12. Kasgunj.
13. Nagla Khatoti.
14. Burwari Khurd.
15. Rena.
16. Nagla Bahwa.

APPENDIX B—*Contd.*

17. Bajhera.
18. Gobra.
19. Hota.
20. Deabass.
21. Shahpura.
22. Belara.
23. Dehra.
24. Hantra.
25. Aroda.
26. Barah.
27. Khurrampur.

Tehsil Kumher.

1. Rund Bhatawli.
2. Chak Panrera.
3. Ajaw.
4. Nagla Ajaw.
5. Chak Birehmnan.
6. Fawaria.
7. Chak Fawaria
8. Chak Saketra
9. Jarjena.
10. Nagla Jodhsingh.
11. Nagla Sawairam.
12. Nagla Maji.
13. Nagla Ganga.
14. Ghana Bhandor.
15. Adhaya Khurd.
16. Sentri.
17. Ghasera.
18. Nagla Tokus.
19. Sentri.
20. Nagla Lakhan.
21. Nagla Khan.
22. Dhawan.
23. Godhera.
24. Belera Khurd.
25. Nagla Bohra.
26. Golpura.
27. Dehra.
28. Chak Bichpuri.
29. Pichgaen.
30. Mahwa.
31. Chak Batawli.
32. Bhatawli.
33. Moroda.
34. Seh.
35. Pahwa.

Tehsil Bayana.

1. Malakpur.
2. Pipli.
3. Nagla Nirbhan.
4. Dewa Sahai.
5. Setpura.
6. Burawai Khera.
7. Nagla Jhamra.
8. Salabad.
9. Nadigaon.
10. Chekhera.
11. Rencholi.
12. Sadpura.
13. Murki.
14. Sedhamkhera.
15. Talampur.
16. Nehroli.
17. Shergarh.
18. Baneroli.
19. Bajoli.
20. Nagla Kherbera

APPENDIX B—*Contd.*

21. Chak Bidyari.
22. Ajawli.
23. Chak Nawli.
24. Jaswant Nagar.
25. Lachura Kalan.
26. Nagla Mesingh.
27. Nagla Khushfahem.
28. Farsu.
29. Nagla Bhadrij.
30. Nagla Mewari.
31. Chak Pola.
32. Chak Bichhai.
33. Nagla Khushaliram.
34. Shekhpur.
35. Chak Berampura.
36. Nagla Kharaksingh.
37. Ulena.
38. Hengota.
39. Arazi Salim.
40. Singara.
41. Chikhora.
42. Pilpura.
43. Moawli.
44. Dhureri.
45. Bidyari.
46. Chak Bidyari.
47. Jaspura.
48. Raroda.
49. Pipra.
50. Sarai Bhamboo.
51. Jhamri.
52. Barkhera.
53. Kherli.

Tehsil Bharatpur.

1. Ghana Bhandor.
2. Chak Bhandor.
3. Tontpur.
4. Tonga.
5. Nagla Gopal.
6. Chak Maloni.
7. Moloni.
8. Sirinagar.
9. Chak Angothi.
10. Chak Golpura.
11. Adee.
12. Kakarpura.
13. Malipura (Sewar).
14. Chak Karai.
15. Dhana Garh.
16. Nagla Teralodha.
17. Nagla Raoji.
18. Nagla Hargobind.
19. Nagla Dheram Singh.
20. Nagla Bhatam.
21. Chitukri.
22. Jharoli.
23. Teherki.
24. Chak Sheorana.
25. Ajan.
26. Nagla Tiketa.
27. Chak Darapura.
28. Chak Darapura No. 2.
29. Karai.

APPENDIX B.—*Contd.*

Tehsil Rupbas.

1. Uchain.
2. Tehya Patti.
3. Kurka.
4. Mudera.
5. Hadoli.
6. Konder.
7. Tetra Baman.
8. Nagla Tekhiya.
9. Pana.
10. Nagla Kalyan.
11. Balara Ragpura.
12. Gelau.
13. Churari.
14. Madaryapura.
15. Bhainsa.
16. Gilgelyapatti.
17. Ratna.
18. Mandapura.
19. Supra.
20. Madoli.
21. Kanjoli.
22. Busoli.
23. Kakrarma.

Grand Total ... 217

Foreign & Political Secretary.

MAP OF BHARATPUR STATE

APPX. C.

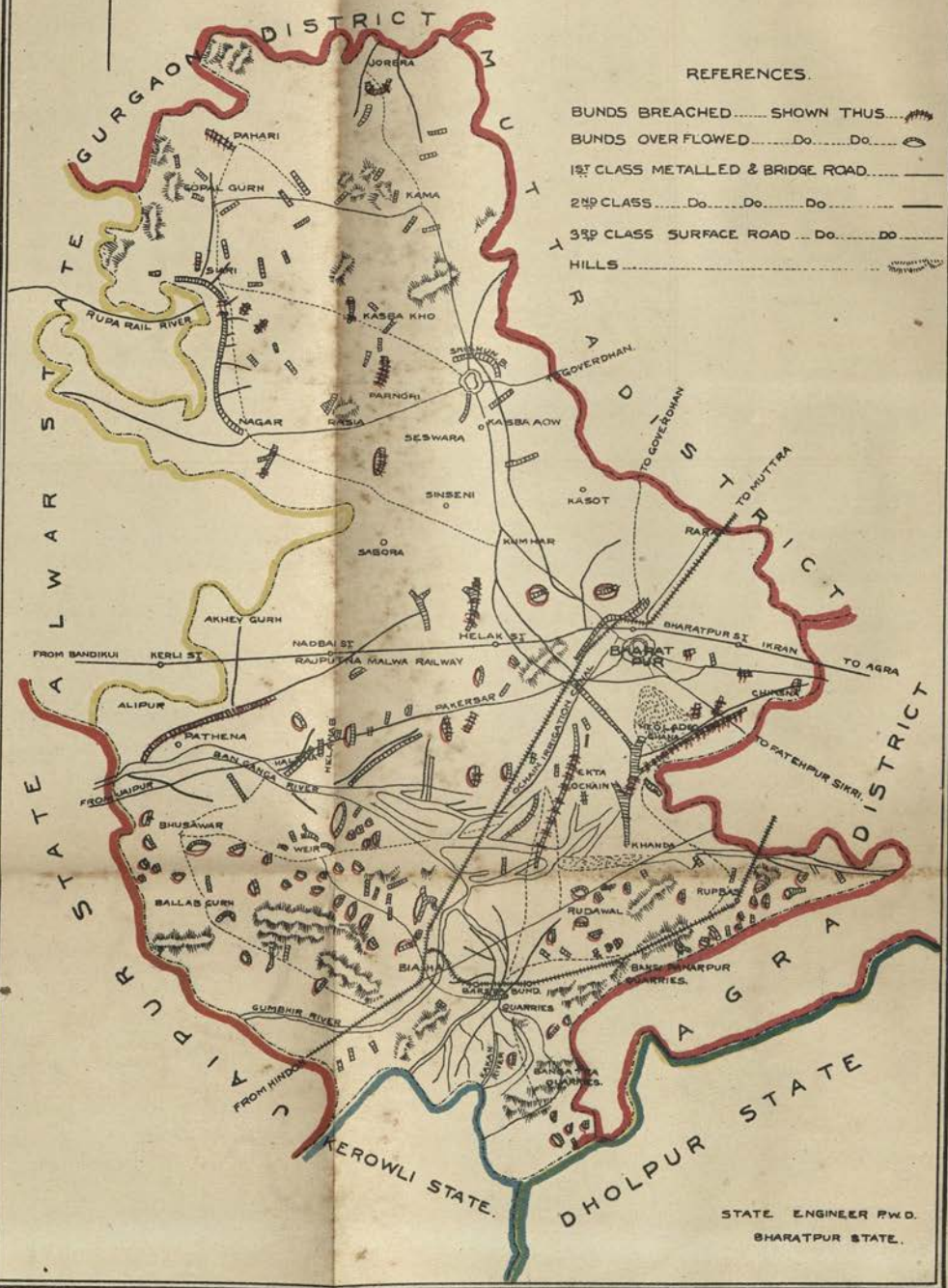
SHOWING

BUNDS BREACHED & OVER FLOWED

BY

FLOOD 1924 A.D.

SCALE 8 MILE = 1"



STATE ENGINEER P.W.D.
BHARATPUR STATE.

I. P. LTD

APPENDIX C.—*contd.*

List of Bunds in Bharatpur State that breached and overflowed by Floods in 1924.

	Name of Bund.	No. of Breaches.	Overflowed and breached.
Dig Sub-division.			
1.	Sikri bund ...	2	Janoothar bund.
2.	Boodli ,, ...	1	
3.	Alampur ,, ...	6	
4.	Oorki ,, ...	3	
5.	Byari ,, ...	2	
6.	Kurken ,, ...	10	
7.	Dehri ,, ...	2	
8.	Pasopa ,, ...	7	
9.	Janoothar bund ...	11	
10.	Sabalgarh ...	1	
11.	Dig Escape channel ...	1	
12.	Jalalia ...	90	
13.	Tajpur diversion ...	90	
City Sub-division.			
1.	Gulab bund ...	2	1. Anah bund.
2.	Noh bund ...	3	2. Daulatgarh.
3.	Ajan bund ...	5	3. Helak bund.
4.	Ajaw bund ...	5	4. Mandoli diversion.
5.	Bhandon bund ...	3	5. Nagla Dharamsingh.
6.	Shahan bund ...	2	6. Seh bund.
7.	Bachhaondi ...	2	7. Sukhaoli bund.
8.	Bhut bund ...	2	8. Malah bund.
9.	Sheorana ...	2	9. Pichoona canal.
10.	Churari ...	5	
11.	Daulatgarh bund ...	5	
12.	Sukhaoli ...	3	
13.	Fatehpur bund ...	1	
14.	Helak bund ...	4	
15.	Ghana bund ...	4	
16.	Adee bund ...	2	
17.	Keoladeo jheel ...	2	
18.	Kharka bund ...	3	

APPENDIX C.—*Contd.*

	Name of Bund.	No. of Breaches.	Overflowed and breached.
19.	Gehlaud ...	3	
20.	Khera bund ...	2	
21.	Khadraya No. 1 ...	4	
22.	Khadraya No. 2 ...	4	
23.	Murwara ...	7	
24.	Nekpur ...	7	
25.	Sewar bund ...	3	

Bayana Sub-division.

1.	Sarsena bund ...	3	1.	Halena bund.
2.	Pathena canal ...	22	2.	Shahpura bund.
3.	Helana canal ...	1	3.	Bhawa.
4.	Helana bund ...	2	4.	Bachhaondi.
5.	Aroda „ ...	4	5.	Nagla Chhitaria.
6.	Hantra „ ...	4	6.	Murki bund.
7.	Shahpura „ ...	3	7.	Bayana bund.
8.	Bhawa „ ...	4	8.	Damdama bund.
9.	Bachaondi „ ...	1	9.	Shergarh bund.
10.	Nagla Chhitaria bund	2	10.	Rasari bund old.
11.	Murki bund ...	3	11.	„ „ new.
12.	Damdama bund ...	1	12.	Taleti bund.
13.	Cross „ ...	1	13.	Baghrein bund.
14.	Rajpura „ ...	1	14.	Khunkhera bund.
15.	Seta „ ...	1	15.	Ballabgarh „
16.	Malpur „ ...	1	16.	Kunwar bund.
17.	Khirni „ ...	1	17.	Bidyari bund new.
18.	Boraj „ ...	3	18.	Jarkoo bund.
19.	Garhi „ ...	2	19.	Gothakar bund.
20.	Ataripura „ ...	3	20.	Takhanpur bund.
21.	Mohari „ ...	3	21.	Raniwala „
22.	Mukhroli „ ...	1	22.	Kotapatti „
23.	Jagjiwanpur „ ...	1	23.	Seta „
24.	Bajhera „ ...	1	24.	Nayagaon „
25.	Khori „ ...	3	25.	Malpur „
26.	Rajgarh „ ...	3	26.	Khirni „
27.	Ajonda „ ...	2	27.	Boraj „

APPENDIX C.—*Contd.*

	Name of Bund.	No. of Breaches.		Overflowed and breached.
28.	Jatpura bund ...	1	28.	Garhi bund
29.	Lalpura „ ...	2	29.	Ataripura „
30.	Jiwad „ ...	1	30.	Mohari „
31.	Ataripura canal ...	4	31.	Bhopur „
32.	Shahapur „ ..	3	32.	Mukhroli „
33.	Chikora „ ...	2	33.	Jagjiwanpur „
34.	Khansrajpur „ ...	2	34.	Bhogaon „
35.	Kheria Jat bund upper	2	35.	Morar „
36.	„ „ lower	2	36.	Rajgarh „
37.	Cross bund ...	2	37.	Ajronda „
38.	Kherli „ ...	3	38.	Lohasa „
39.	Basai „ ...	1	39.	Bansi „
40.	Kotri „ ...	2	40.	Barkhera „
41.	Chinkora „ ...	1	41.	Mertha „
42.	Domarya bund ...	1	42.	Shakarpur „
43.	Gothra „ ...	1	43.	Samesra „
44.	Gujar Baroli bund ...	1	44.	Chikora „
45.	„ „ lower	1	45.	Khansrajpur „
46.	Kanjar baroli ...	2	46.	Kherijatpur bund upper.
47.	Jatroli ...	2	47.	„ „ lower.
48.	„ lower ...	2	48.	Samri „
49.	Nagla Jatwansi ...	1	49.	Sawantgarh „
			50.	Neorda „
			51.	Maloni „
			52.	Churari „
			53.	Tontpur „
			54.	Khera Rudawal „
			55.	Cross „
			56.	Lakhanpur „
			57.	Paharpur „
			58.	Mahalpur „
			59.	Sultanpur „
			60.	Tarsoni „
			61.	Gotra „
			62.	Parawa „
			63.	Kotri „
			64.	Dondi „

APPENDIX C.—*Contd.*

Name of Bund.	No. of Breaches.	Overflowed and breached.
		65. Sangrawli bund
		66. Gujarbarawli upper.
		67. „ lower.
		68. Cross bund.
		69. Mahalpur bund kachi.
		70. Lakhanpur lodha.
		71. Badleshwar
		72. Jatwansi.
		73. Benawa.
		74. Samarda.
		75. Khundwara.
		76. Undeljat.

Foreign & Political Secretary.

ABSTRACT.

Name of Sub-division.	No. of bunds and canals breached.	No. of bunds overflowed.
Dig Sub-division ...	13	1
City Sub-division ...	25	11
Bayana Sub-division ...	49	76
Grand Total ...	87	88

Foreign & Political Secretary.

Details of silting up of Uchain Canal & Masonry Works.

1. Head Regulator at chain No. 0.
   - Silt R. L. ... ... 100·00
   - Silted R. L. ... ... 103·00
   - Depth of silt ... ... 3 feet.
2. Regulator No. 1 at chain No. 1.
   - Silt R. L. ... ... 100·00
   - Silted R. L. ... ... 105·50
   - Depth of silt ... ... 5·50 feet.

APPENDIX C.—*Contd.*

3. Regulator No. 2 at chain No. 20.
   - Silt R. L. ... ... 99·55
   - Silted R. L. ... ... 106·00
   - Depth of silt ... ... 6·50 feet.

4. Regulator No. 3 at chain No. 46.
   - Silt R. L. ... ... 98·85
   - Silted R. L. ... ... 105·60
   - Depth of silt ... ... 6·75 feet.

5. Tal Mori at chain No. 68.
   - Silt R. L. ... ... 98·30
   - Silted R. L. ... ... 106·65
   - Depth of silt ... ... 8·25 feet.

6. Regulator No. 4 at chain No. 89.
   - Silt R. L. ... ... 97·28
   - Silted R. L. ... ... 107·48
   - Depth of silt ... ... 9·62 feet.

7. Section of canal at chain No. 92.
   - Bed width ... ... 30 feet.
   - Side slope ... ...1 to 1
   - Existing bed R. L. ... ... 97·70
   - Silted R. L. ... ... 106·38
   - Depth of silt... ... ... 8·68 feet.

8. Regulator No. 5 at chain No. 100.
   - Silt R. L. ... ... 97·50
   - Silted R. L. ... ... 106·50
   - Depth of silt ... ... 9·00 feet.

9. Andyari bridge at chain No. 124.
   - Silt R. L. ... ... 96·90
   - Silted R. L. ... ... 103·03
   - Depth of silt... ... ... 5·13 feet.

10. Section of canal at chain No. 182.
   - Bed width ... ... 30 feet.
   - Side slope ... ... 1 to 1
   - Existing bed R. L. ... ... 95·45
   - Silted R. L. ... ... 102·45
   - Depth of silt ... ... 7 feet.

Foreign & Political Secretary.

APPENDIX D.

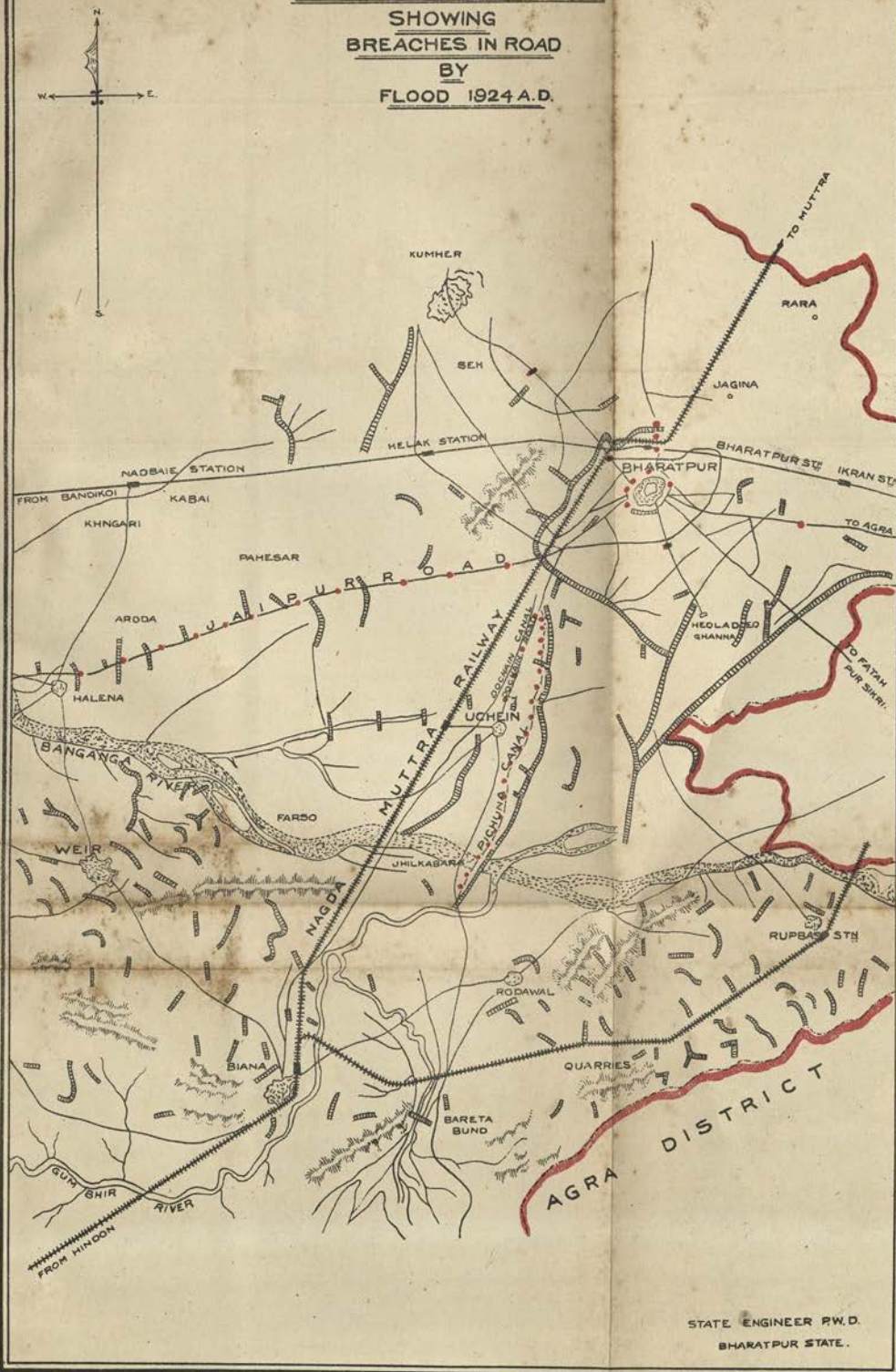
List of Breaches in Roads.

	Name of Road.	No. of Breaches.	Length submerged.	Length destroyed.
1.	Dig-Bharatpur 1st class Road ...	2	4 miles	1½ miles
2.	Muttra-Bharatpur Road ...	4	2½ „	½ „
3.	Agra-Bharatpur Road ...	1	1 „	1 furlong
4.	Uchain Road 1st class part ...	27	3 „	¾ „
5.	Circular Road 1st class ...	5	2 „	1 „
6.	Oil Mill Road (branch) ...	2	whole	
			¼	½ length
7.	Furrashwali Road (branch road)	3	whole	
			1 „	½ „
8.	Mudderpur Road ...	2	2 „	1 furlong
9.	Sewar-Jaipur Road ...	31	20 „	7 miles
10.	Sewar-Babain Road ...	15	6 „	3 „
11.	Uchain-Nekpur Road ...	8	whole	whole
			3 „	3 „
12.	Nekpur-Bayana Road ...	3	5 „	3 „
13.	Baretha-Birampura Road ...	2	2 „	2 „
14.	Keoladeo Road ...	1	2 „	...
15.	Aghapur Road ...	1	2 „	...
16.	Chandrapaulgate Road ...	2	whole	...
17.	Surajpaulgate Road ...	1	...	whole
18.	Basangate Road ...	1	...	
	Total ...	111		

Foreign & Political Secretary.

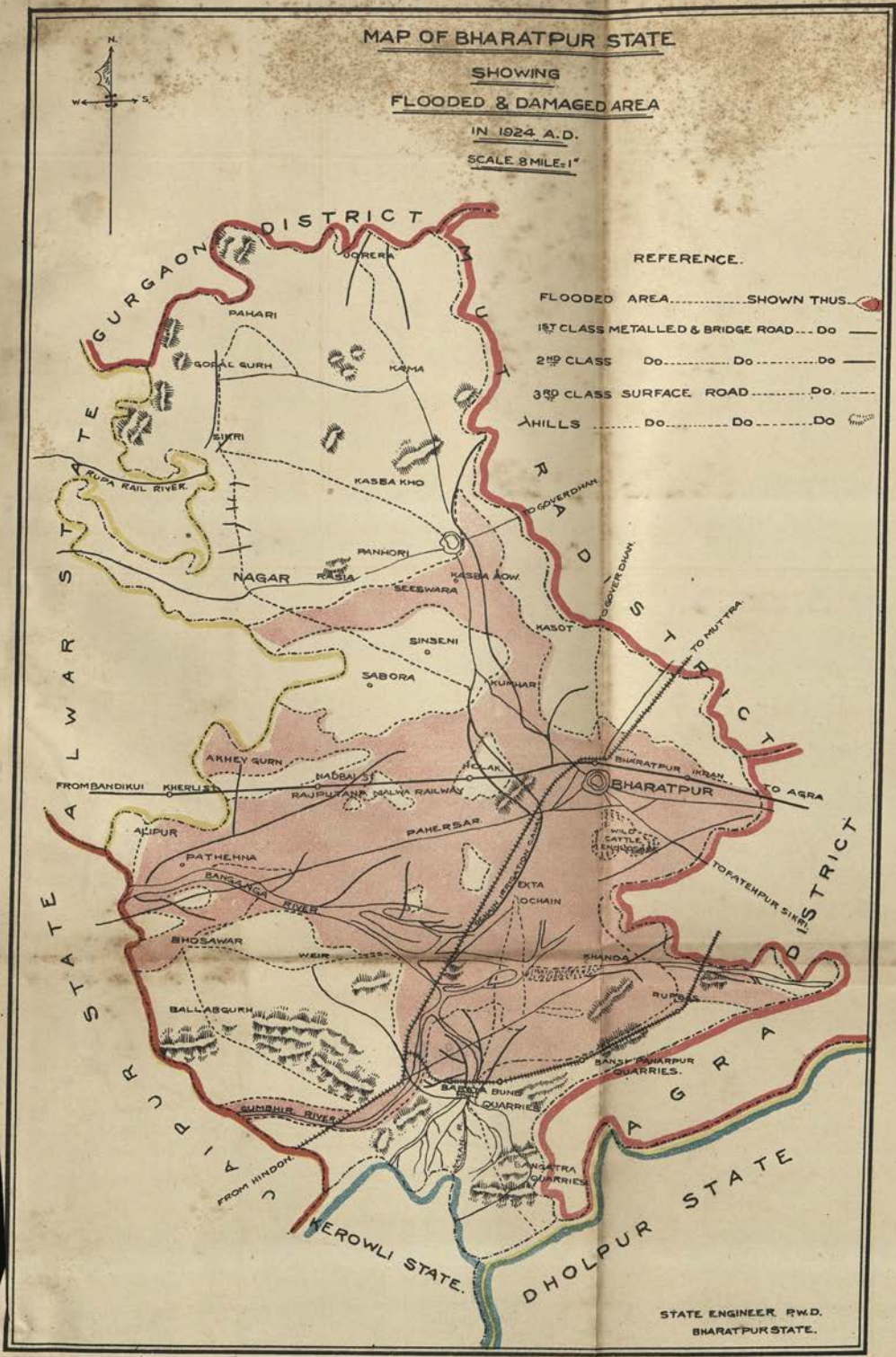
MAP OF BHARATPUR STATE SHOWING BREACHES IN ROAD BY FLOOD 1924 A.D.

APPX. D.



STATE ENGINEER P.W.D.
BHARATPUR STATE.

I. P. LTD


MAP OF BHARATPUR STATE
SHOWING
FLOODED & DAMAGED AREA
IN 1924 A.D.
SCALE 8 MILE = 1"
N.
W.
S.
REFERENCE.
FLOODED AREA.....SHOWN THUS
1ST CLASS METALLED & BRIDGE ROAD... Do
2ND CLASS Do..... Do..... Do
3RD CLASS SURFACE ROAD..... Do.
HILLS ..... Do..... Do..... Do
GURGAON DISTRICT
MUTTRA DISTRICT
ALWAR STATE
JAIPUR STATE
AGRA DISTRICT
KEROWLI STATE.
DHOLPUR STATE
JORERA
PAHARI
GOPAL GURH
KAMA
SIKRI
RUPA RAIL RIVER
KASBA KHO
TO GOVERDHAN
PANHORI
NAGAR
RASIA
KASBA AOW.
SEESWARA
KASOT
TO GOVERDHAN
TO MUTTRA
SINSENI
SABORA
KUMHAR
AKHEY GURN
NAUBAI ST
HELAK
BHARATPUR
IKRAN
TO AGRA
FROM BANDIKUI
KHERLI ST
RAJPUTANA MALWA RAILWAY
BHARATPUR
ALIPUR
PAHERSAR
WILD CATTLE ENCLOSURE
PATHEHNA
BANGANGA RIVER
EKTA
OCHAIN
TO FATEHPUR SIKRI
BHOSAWAR
WEIR
KHANDA
RUPBAS
BALLABGURH
BANSI PAHARPUR QUARRIES.
BARSTA BUND QUARRIES
GUMBHIR RIVER
FROM HINDON.
BANGATRA QUARRIES
STATE ENGINEER P.W.D.
BHARATPUR STATE.
I.P. LTD

MAP OF BHARATPUR STATE

SHOWING

AREA SUBMERGED FOR OVER 2 MONTHS

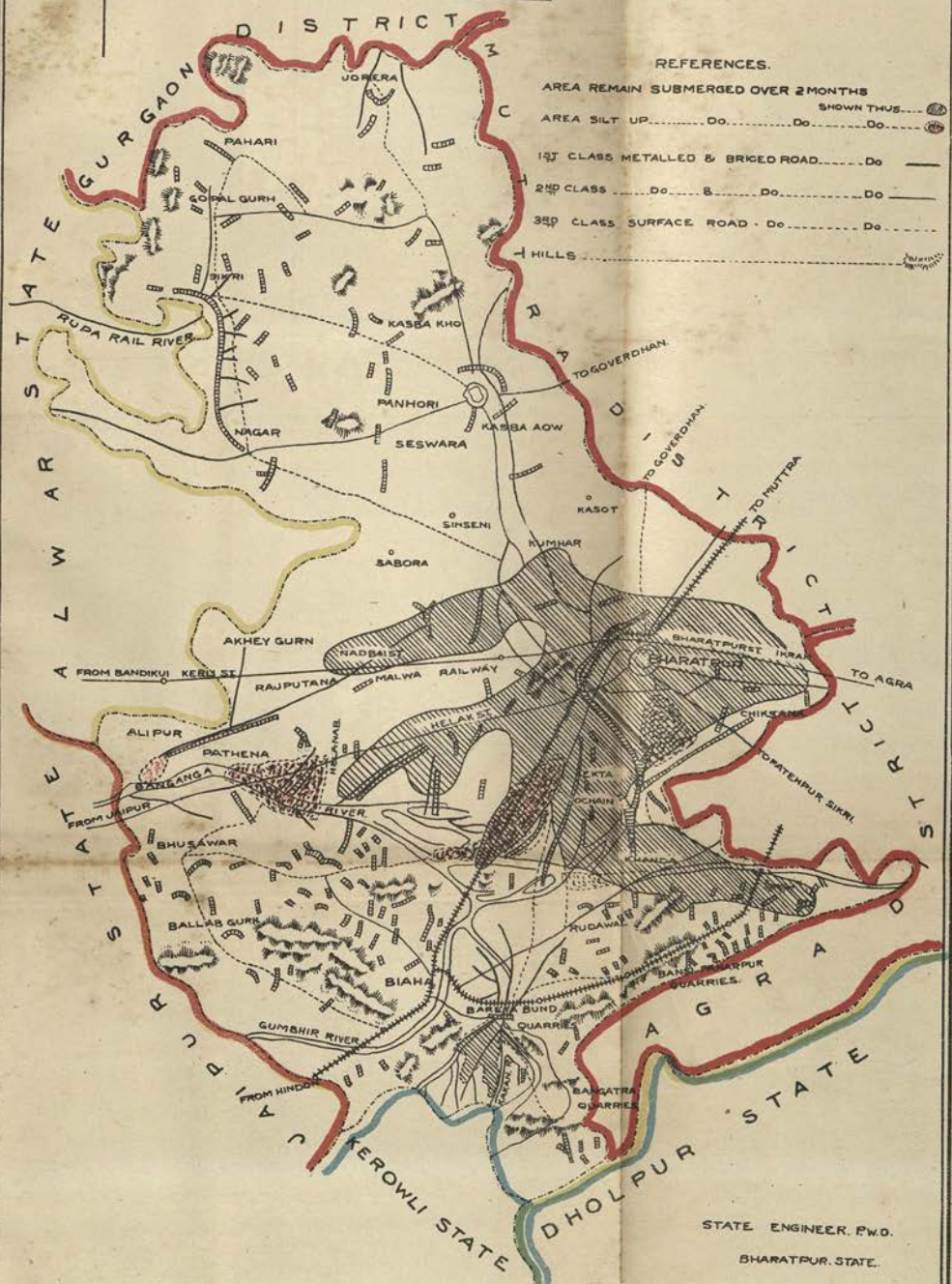
AND

AREA TOTALLY DESTROYED

BY SILTING UP

BY THE FLOOD OF 1924

SCALE 8 MILE = 1"



I. P. LTD

SKELETUN MAP OF BHARATPUR STATE

WITH

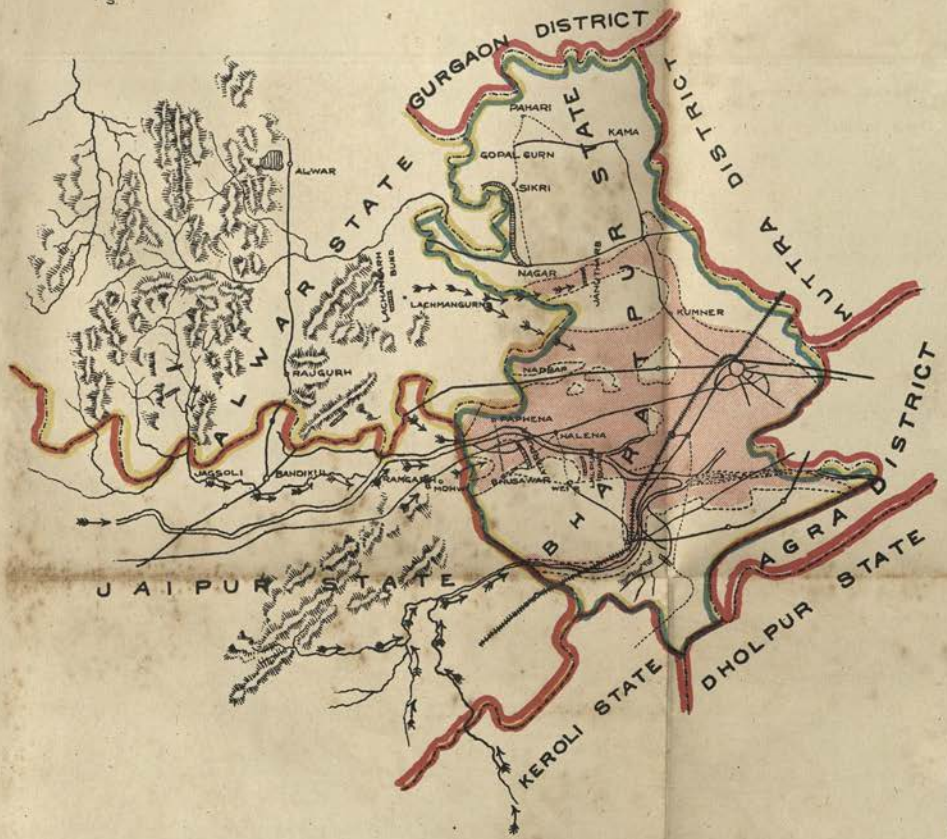
BOUNDRY PORTION OF ALWAR & JAIPUR STATE

SHOWING

MAIN SOURCES & PASSAGE OF DESTRUCTIVED

FLOOD OF 1924

SCALE 16 MILE = 1"



STATE ENGINEER P.W.D.

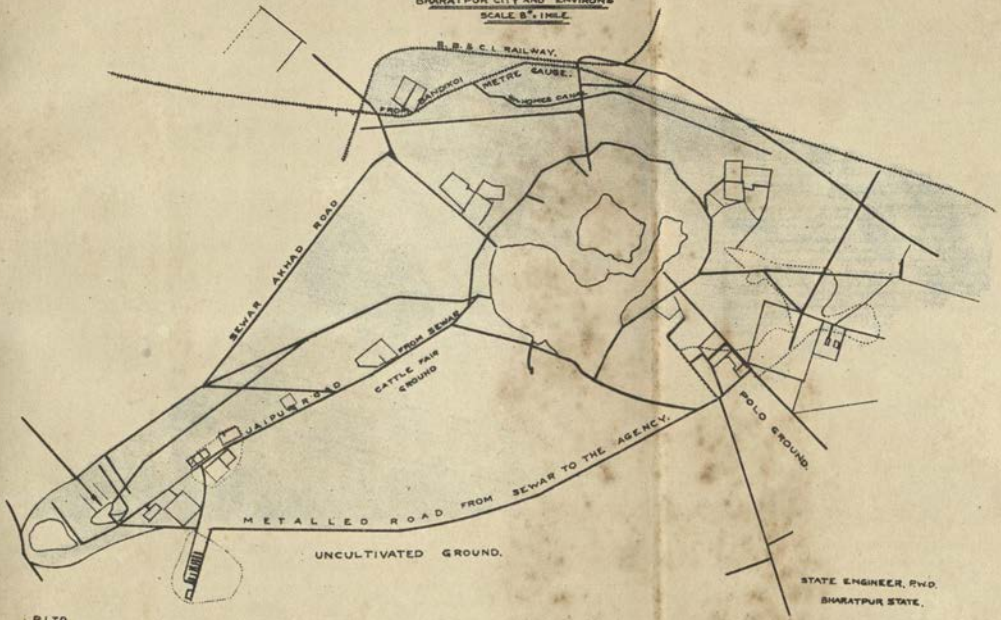
BHARATPUR STATE.

I. P. LTD

BHARATPUR INUNDATION
IN 1924 A.D.

BHARATPUR CITY AND ENVIRONS

SCALE 8" = 1 MILE.



PLTD

BHARATPUR INUNDATION IN 1924 A.D.

FLOODED AREA COLOURED BLUE.

MAP OF
BHARATPUR CITY
WITH GROUND R.L.
SURVEYED IN 1912 A.D.
SCALE 200 ft

STATE ENGINEER, P.W.D.
BHARATPUR STATE.

I.P.L.LTD.

CHAPTER IV.

APPRECIATION BY THE SUBJECTS OF HIS HIGHNESS' FLOOD SERVICES.

BHARATPUR FLOODS, 1924.

To Lt.-Colonel His Highness Shree Brijendra Sewai Kishen Singh Bahadur, Bahadur Jung, Maharaja of Bharatpur, a token of everlasting loyalty and admiration presented by the subjects of Bharatpur—

"To commemorate the work of relief and rescue personally undertaken at great risk during the period of Floods when the rescue party under His Highness composed of 28 men, non-commissioned officers and officers of the Body Guard, saved 73 human lives for 9 of which His Highness himself was responsible."

Ghamandi Singh, President of General Relief Committee, Bharatpur.

Damodar Lal, representing the Sahukars and Bohras.

Thakur Hargovind Singh, representing the Kothribunds.

Adhikari Jagannath Das, representing the Hindi Sahitya Samiti.

Moti Ram, representing the Revenue Department.

Bhagwat Singh, representing Forest Service.

Mahant Narain Dass, representing the temples.

Faujdar Kishen Singh, representing the Municipality, Bharatpur.

Sajjad Hussain, representing the Mohammedan community.

Bulaki Ram, representing the Sanatan Dharam Sabha.

Bhanwar Singh Zeledar, representing the Dang, Bharatpur.

Same Singh, representing the Mewat, Bharatpur.

J. S. Kishen, representing His Highness' personal staff.

D. B. Raghubir Singh, representing the Sardars.

D. B. Raushan Lal, representing the Civil Servants.

Balbir Singh, representing the Army.

CHAPTER V.

NOTE SUBMITTED BY HIS HIGHNESS TO H. E. THE VICEROY AFTER PERSONAL INSPECTION OF FLOOD DEVASTATIONS.

NOTE.

It will be absolutely futile for me at this stage to describe the great damage that my State and people have suffered on account of the floods, or to narrate the heavy reconstruction work that has got to be done in the near future. Your Excellency has very kindly, at great personal discomfort, already inspected some parts of the damaged area and has seen the magnitude of the loss and of the task that lies before us. The kindly interest and spontaneous sympathy which Your Excellency has been pleased to show personally has impressed me much and has filled the hearts of my people with encouragement and hope. Your Excellency has been so considerate and generous as to suggest that Government help should readily be forthcoming in a case such as this and that any scheme in that connection would receive Your Excellency's most careful and sympathetic consideration. I am sincerely grateful to Your Excellency for your so sympathetic comprehension of the situation, which as Your Excellency knows so well, is due to causes that had their origin in Alwar and Jaipur States.

2. I am sure, I will not be misunderstood, if I am allowed to mention here by the way, that in the month of September, 1924, when I and my people were face to face with the calamity and were struggling hard even for our very existence, I approached the Government through the Political Department for financial aid and asked for a loan of 15 lakhs repayable in a couple of years. Your Excellency may perhaps be surprised to learn that in that hour of our dire need when I required ready money to succour and to provide relief to my suffering people, I was asked to furnish a detailed account of our financial position for a period extending to five preceding years. Such an unexpected response from the

quarters, and at the time it came, was a great disappointment to us and was naturally resented by my people, and so we decided that we should try to fall back upon our own resources and to do what little we could, under the circumstances. I and my Maharanee immediately concentrated our private resources and put them at the disposal of the innumerable sufferers from the floods. I have reason to believe that Your Excellency has been pleased to notice that considering the many and varied obstacles in the way, our Relief Committee has been more or less successful in their work. But as Your Excellency saw, and as I fully realise, the task that still lies before us in the way of construction, relief and agricultural improvement is undoubtedly colossal, and is far beyond the means of the State to accomplish unaided in one year. As for instance, the river Banganga, which has changed its course, requires to be regulated and properly harnessed before the next rains set in, in order to save the vast tract of country and the large number of villages from the very grave peril that now hangs over them of a repetition of the sufferings of last year.

3. Your Excellency, I have given very careful consideration to Your Excellency's kind suggestion for the grant of Government aid, and I have come to the conclusion that there are two ways in which I could rightly seek Your Excellency's generous help in this our calamity. They are :—

(1) Monetary help,

(2) Fitting recognition of services.

Part I.

REGARDING MONETARY HELP.

I respectfully submit that the resources of the State which have received a very great temporary and a considerable permanent set back are in a way crippled, added to which there would be a recurring heavy abnormal expenditure every year towards reconstruction, etc. Under these circumstances, a loan would only be an additional burden on the State finances and, as such, would not be appreciated or be acceptable to my people. However, there is another simpler way in which, I think, I should seek the help of

the Government of India, and that is to ask the Imperial Government to grant the State in advance, as a lump sum, the Government contribution of Salt Compensation for 10 or better still 15 years, which is paid to the State half-yearly at the rate of Rs. 1,50,000 per annum. This proposal, which, I hope, Your Excellency will also kindly approve, will provide from 15 to 22½ lakhs of ready money to the State in this time of need. I may here add for Your Excellency's kind consideration that in case it is decided to extend to us timely help in the form I have suggested above, the money may be made available as promptly as it is conveniently possible, so that it may be used for most urgent and pressing works which have to be completed before the rains, but which will be further damaged in case they are left half done or undone. The utility of this generosity will be much neutralised if we are exposed to further damages in the coming rainy season which will surely happen if some of the larger works are allowed to stand over for want of funds.

2. Further, I beg respectfully to submit that though it may seem very inopportune at this moment, I may add that this grant of our Salt Compensation in advance, should not in any way affect the question regarding which the Bharatpur Darbar are making a separate representation to the Government of recontinuing the manufacture of salt, or failing which of enhancing the amount of compensation. I attach for Your Excellency's perusal a copy of a Note by my Revenue Member on this subject.

Part II.

In no way less important to the grant of monetary aid is, in my opinion, the fitting recognition of the services of those selfless workers who at the very risk of their own lives and at a most critical of critical times, engaged themselves in the noble work of relief and rescue.

I submit below for Your Excellency's kind consideration the names of those whom I recommend for the grant of Government Honours. In making this list I know I have omitted very many names who are in no way less deserving, but I realise how very difficult it is to include every one and

so have but taken those whose work was most eminently conspicuous.

Name.	Honour recommended.	Remarks.
Rao Bahadur Dhau Bakshi Shree Raghubir Singh, President of the State Council, Bharatpur.	Knighthood.	In my opinion, if there is any one who deserves this signal honour it is he. *Family History:* Comes of the family of Dhaus, who after the great siege of Lord Lake were more or less responsible for the signing of the Treaty between the State and the East India Company. Later in 1858 at the time of the Mutiny, his grand-uncle was left by the Political Agent in sole charge of State owing to the minority of the Maharaja. Helped the British by elephant guns at Agra and Lucknow, and refused any help to the Mutineers and defended the Fort and guns from falling into their hands. *Previous services:* He has been in the State Council now for well over 45 years during which period his work has been most conspicuous in honesty,

Name.	Honour recommended.	Remarks.
Rao Bahadur Dhau Bakshi Shree Raghubir Singh, President of the State Council, Bharatpur.	Knighthood.	s t r aightforwardness and absolute and true loyalty to His Imperial Majesty the King Emperor and the Bharatpur house. During the time he was Military Member, he was wholly responsible for sending the I. S. Transport Corps to the Tibet Expedition in 1902 and in the Great War for preparing at a moment's notice and dispatching the I. S. Infantry and Transport Corps for Imperial service overseas. He also reorganised the Depots of these Regiments and started the Recruitment in the Bharatpur and Karauli States, was appointed my guardian by His Highness the Maharaja Ram Singh and was responsible under my late mother for my education and upbringing. *Flood Services:* Being ill and in bed on the 10th September rose from bed on hear-

Name.	Honour recommended.	Remarks.
Rao Bahadur Dhau Bakshi Shree Raghubir Singh, President of the State Council, Bharatpur.	Knighthood. ...	ing the news and organised all available labour to protect the City. Continued working for over 54 hours, afterwards took to relief organisation work and continued for over a week, when was laid up for over a month in consequence of the hard work done at a time when already unwell.
Major Neale, Political Agent, E. R. States (during floods).	C. I. E. or any other honour H. E. thinks best.	On the first day of floods worked on the City protections. After which personally took to a boat and raft and accompanied relief and rescue parties.
Lt.-Col. Kunwar Ghamandi Singh, Palace Member, State Council, Bharatpur; President, Central Relief Committee, Bharatpur.	Do. ...	Was solely responsible for the whole organisation of the relief measures and was daily out in the country for over 2½ months. Did conspicuous work in getting to most distant and dangerous places to get stores to or rescue people cut off by floods. Later worked as Volunteer

Name.	Honour recommended.	Remarks.
Lt.-Col. Kunwar Ghamandi Singh, Palace Member, State Council, Bharatpur; President, Central Relief Committee, Bharatpur.	C. I. E. or any other honour H. E. thinks best.	Officer in giving seed, bullocks, monetary help to cultivators; is a Jagirdar of the State and a cousin to the Ruler.
Dewan Bahadur Munshi Raushen Lall, Judicial Member, State Council, Bharatpur, and President of City Flood Relief Committee.	Do. ...	Organised the Relief to the city sufferers and personally conducted a party of Volunteers to clean the City of dead bodies and rolling grains.
Major Balbir Singh, I. O. M., etc., Military Secretary, Bharatpur; Vice-President, Central Relief Committee, Bharatpur.	Order of the British India with the title of Sirdar Bahadur.	*War Services:* See copy of Form A. Officers attached. *Flood Services:* Organised Military Volunteer rescue parties and personally conducted work on the City walls. Organised and conducted the issue of Foodstuffs from special shop at proper rates. Although a non-swimmer, he took to a boat and accompanied rescue parties.
J. S. Kishen, Chief of Staff, Bharatpur	Hony. Commission.	Organised and conducted an independent Volunteer Swimming Rescue party and with

Name	Honour recommended.	Remarks.
J. S. Kishen, Chief of Staff, Bharatpur.	Hony. Commission.	his gang was responsible for saving over 31 men, women and children. Worked in the water over a range of 15 miles for 1½ weeks without stop.
Hony. Lt. Seth Damodar Lall, Bharatpur.	Rai Bahadur.	Organised a Special Association of Shopkeepers in the City thereby keeping the price of Foodstuffs normal. Distributed free Relief to the sufferers to the value of over 53 thousands. Organised a Volunteer gang who worked two nights and a day on the walls without stop. Later as Member, Central Relief Committee, toured over Northern parts of floods with Relief parties on mules and foot. Received injury to leg but continued this work.
Major Rajkumar Singh, 2nd-in-Command, K.S.O. B. Lancers, Bharatpur.	Order of the British India with the title of Bahadur,	Same as J. S. Kishen, but saved 8 people and worked 3 weeks. Served in the War in

Name.	Honour recommended.	Remarks.
Major Rajkumar Singh, 2nd-in-Command, K.S. O. B. Lancers, Bharatpur.	Order of the British India with the title of Bahadur.	Mesopotamia for two years.
Dr. Sampuran Singh, Actg. Chief Medical Officer, Bharatpur.	Do. ...	Organised Special Travelling Dispensaries and personally visited over 90 affected villages. Served in the War on every Front except Africa for 5½ years with the Bharatpur Transport Corps.
Lala Hazari Lall, Contractor, Bharatpur.	Rai Sahib ...	Worked with his gang of 120 men for 3 days and 2 nights on the Circular Road Breaches and saved over ⅓rd of the City from the Flood. Afterwards refused any payment for this work. Gave expensive Relief to sufferers and free help in re-building houses of the poor.
L. Shiamlall Ghia, Contractor, Bharatpur.	Rai Sahib ...	Same as above. Gang of 200 men worked on Rampart Breaches. Son of late Rai Sahib Choteylall Ghia, who

Name.	Honour recommended.	Remarks.
L. Shiamlall Ghia, Contractor, Bharatpur.	Rai Sahib ...	gave the largest contribution to the War Loan from the City in 1927.
P. Chandra Vallab Joshi, Manager of the Marwari Relief Society, Calcutta.	Kaisar-i-Hind Silver Medal.	Arrived with Relief in money and kind within a week and personally went to each village distributing it and State-Relief. Worked without stop in spite of high fever for over 2½ months.

Durbar Titles.

Over and above these I beg to bring to Your Excellency's kind notice that I propose to grant the following Durbar Titles at my Birthday Durbar in October, 1925, to those of my people who did meritorious services during the Floods.

Hereditary and Jagir Titles—

Raja, with the Sir Sirkar Jagir—J. S. Kishen.

Raoji, with the lands of Balrampur and Bavry—Captain Buddha Singh.

Faujdar, Golden Tora—Major Abdul Samad.

Silver Tora—Mr. Sherdil Khan.

Durbar Honors—

Chatur Shiromani Indu—R. B. D. B. Shree Raghubir Singh.

Chandra Vansh Raten—Lt.-Col. K. Ghamandi Singh.

Niaya Dhish Pravandhkarta—D. B. M. Raushen Lall.

Samer Bhushen Deo—Major Balbir Singh.

Durbar Titles—

Desh Bhushen—

M. Jugal Behariji.

Seth Damodar Lall.

Risaldar Bhagwat Singh.

Chikit Churamani—

Dr. Sampooran Singh.

Raj Vaidya Bhutt Nathi Lall.

Rai Shiromani—

Babu Amer Nath.

Vir Shiromani—

Major Rajkumar Singh.

Distinguished and Meritorious Services Medals—

Maha Manya—

Pandit Bulaqi Ram.

Raj Hiteshi—

Mr. Rupen.

Ris. Fatehsingh.

Capt. Ratensingh.

Capt. Isersingh.

Capt. Daulatsingh.

Jamadar Karansingh.

Ris. Shiaman.

T. Parasram.

Kul Bhushen—

K. Shanker.

P. Maya Shanker.

S. Kanahiyalall.

P. Ramjilall.

L. Kundanlall.

Kul Ratan—

C. Govind Singh.

C. Shree Ram.

C. Hirasingh.

Jamadar Hukamsingh.

FORM 'A' OFFICERS.

Bharatpur I. S. Infantry Despatch.

Order of Merit.	Rank.	Surname and Christian Names. Surname 1st in case of European Officers.	Unit.	Date and Place of Action or Period.	Reasons for Recommendation.	Previous Mentions and Awards.	Nature of Award recommended.
	Subedar	Balbir Singh, I. O. M.	Bharatpur I. S. Infy.	25th September, '17 at Lukuledi River, 17th and 18th October, 1917 Najangao.	He is an intelligent and gallant officer. He has behaved with great bravery on every occasion especially in the fight on the 17th October, 1917, at Najangao. In this action he was in command of the Firing Line. After an hour of the most gallant behaviour in the face of the enemy he	1 Confdl. letter from S.S.O. Bharatpur Infy. to Staff Capt. Mombasa Area, d. 14th May, '15. 2 Confdl. letter to Staff Capt. Mombasa Area, No. 1515 F., dated 29th December, '15. 3. Memo No. 212/o/10 dated 9th August, '15 from Gen. Staff to G. O. C. Mombasa Area.	Order of British India.

Order of Merit.	Rank.	Surname and Christian Names. Surname 1st in case of European Officers.	Unit.	Date and Place of Action or Period.	Reasons for Recommendation.	Previous Mentions and Awards.	Nature of Award recommended.
					was wounded in the leg and although unable to walk, he went on directing the fire till he was wounded a second time.	4. Despatches by Lt.-Col. Graham on action at Ngurangant, 10th January, 1916. 5. Bharátpur Infy. Despatches to I. G. C. for period unto 25th March, 1916. 6. Bharatpur Infy. Despatches for period 15th September, '16 to 15th February,'17. 7. Bharatpur Infy. Despatches for	

						French. Decoration. Received one I.O.M. and Italian Medal in this country.

(Sd.) JENKINS, Lt.,
Offg. S. S. O.,
Bharatpur I. S. Infantry.

PART IV.

SARDAR INDER SINGH EX-SUPERINTENDENT POLICE'S INTRIGUES LEADING UP TO HIS RESIGNATION AND HIS SUBSEQUENT THREATENING LETTERS.

मि० नं० ३ महक्मै आ० इजलास ख़ास सीग़ा पुलिस मरजुआ वा फ़ैसला

७।४।२६ संवत् १९८२

ख़ुफ़िया

श्रीमान् राजाजी सा० ब०

सेवा में निवेदन है कि मुझे अभी बारेठे से वापिस होने पर मालूम हुआ है कि सुपरिन्टेन्डेन्ट सा० पुलिस ने किसी लड़की को जो शायद मुलज़िमा की हैसियत में पुलिस के हाथों में है शायद दो रोज़ से अपने बँगले पर रोक रक्खा है। लड़की जवान है। श्रीमान् उसको तलब फ़रमा कर दरियाफ़्त कर लें कि मामला क्या है। अभी मुझे ये भी मालूम हुआ है कि किसी ख़ास ख़ौफ़ की वजह से सुपरिन्टेन्डेन्ट सा० ने उसको कोतवाली भेज दिया है। शायद लड़की का नाम चम्पी है और वह कुम्हेर से आई है।

निवेदक अधिकारी जगन्नाथदास २९।३।२६

मि० नं० ३ महक्मै आ० इजलास ख़ास सीग़ा पुलिस मरजुआ व फ़ैसला

७।४।२६ सं० १९८२

इजलास चीफ़ आफ़ स्टाफ़ सा० ब०

बयान चम्पा वल्द परमा क़ौम खटीक उम्र मालूम नहीं ज़ौज़े अजुध्या सा० खेरापला ज़िला खुरजा इलाक़े गैर

तू किस मामले में कब से पुलिस में है—चार महीना हुये जब मोकूँ सुसर-सास व मेरे मालिक ने घर से निकास दियौ मैं गौंडा करने सरा में एक जाट के यहाँ आकर रही—जिसका नाम मालूम नहीं। मेहनत मज़दूरी पीस कर गोवर कूड़ा करके गुज़र करती रही। फिर होली ते पहले एक डुकरिया जाकौ नाम धरमकौर है ले आई यों कही कि तोय बेचदे लै चलूँ हूँ—वहाँ चीज़ पहरियौ और कपड़ा पहरियौ और मौज मारियौ मोते यों कही तू बामन बन जइयौ मैंने कही मैं काही कौ ईमान नहीं बिगाड़ूँ वो डोकरी अपने देवर के गाँव में जो मुथरा के पास है नाम मोकूँ

मालूम नहीं अपने देवर गेंदा के पास आय कर रही और गेंदा ते कही कि तू या कूँ बिकवाय आ—आधे रुपया तू लै लीजो। गेंदा ने मोते पूछी तू कौन है मैंने सब सच्ची सच्ची कह दीनी कै खटीक हूँ फिर वा ने डोकरी सूं कही कि सिपाही डोल रहे हैं तू चली जा नहीं पकड़वाय दऊँगो। फिर वह डोकरी मोकूँ वहीं छोड़ कर चली आई फिर वाकौ देवर मोकूं पंसारी के यहाँ छुनेाया नगरिया में लै गयौ और कही कि तू याइ रखलै खटीकनी है कहीं जाने मत दीजियौ—याकें ते मोय ऋम्मन जोगी को यों कह कर लै आयौ चल तोय भूआ के यहाँ कर आऊँ। मैंने कही मेरे भूआ नहीं है उसने कहा हैगी तोय नहीं सल—फिर वह अपने गाँव खेरा में (त० दीग) लायौ चौकीदारान ने वहाँ मोते जात पूछी वो मोय जोगन बताय रह्यो हौ मैंने कही कि मैं बामनी हूँ फिर मैं और वो दोनों पकड़ लिये वाकू मारौ पीटौ सेा वो तो रात में भाज गयौ मैं रह गई मोकूँ दीग के थाने में लै गये। मैं वहाँ दो दिन रही। मोते पूछ ताछ कीनी सेा सब बताय दीनी। सिपाही ने मोते ठट्ठा कीने सेा थानेदार ने फटकार दीनौं वहाँ ते कुम्हेर के थाने में आई—एक रात वहाँ रही फिर यहाँ भरतपुर में आय गई दो दिन तो साहब के पास रही वो साहब डाढ़ीवाले हैं उन ते साहब कहें हैं वो पुलिस के बड़े साहब हैं उनकूं पहचान लूंगी नाम नहीं जानती कल दोपहर शफ़ाख़ाने गई फिर थाने में लैन के दफ़्तर में गई। फिर कोतवाली भेज दीनी परसों श्याम कूं रात के वक्त साहब के यहाँ लौंडा या रंडी कौ नाच हुओ। मैं परदा के भीतर ते नाच देख रही। नाच में बहुतेरे मर्द बैठे हैं फिर जब सब आदमी चले गये नाच बन्द होकर फिर मोकूँ नचायौ मैं इन्हीं कपड़ान पहर के नाची। मेरे पामन में पंसुरी बाँध दीनी। पंसुरी वहीं हीं जो वेा नाच-वेवारे कें बाँधी थीं (नाच जब बन्द हुओ दो आदमी नये से देख वे पहुँच गये ये पहले नाच कौ जिकर है) मैं थोड़ी देर नाची थी तमासा देखनेवालों में एक साहब थे दो और वाके भैया हे और तीन औरत थीं और एक छोरा नौकर था। फिर मोकूँ नाचते नाचते साहब ने अपने छोरा नौकर के ऊपर ढकेल दीनों सेा गिर पड़ी मेरी चूरी मौर गईं फिर वह गिलास में दारू भरके भीतर लै गयौ फिर यों कही कि चल मेरे पास सेाय जा मैं अपनी राजी ते नहीं गई तेा मोय खेंच लै गयौ फिर अपनी खाट पर डाल लीनीं फिर मोते बुरौ काम कीयौ मैं घन्टा डेढ़ घन्टा वहीं रही फिर चली आई मोकूँ गाल पर काट खायौ और छाती मसकी मेरे गाल बाँये गाल पर एक दफै काटा है फिर मोते यह कही कि तेरा मुक़दमा हेा जायगा फिर तोय घर में रख लेंयगे। फिर मोय डाक्टरी मुआयने को भेजौ फिर मोय संजा के वक़्त कोतवाली भेज दीनों आज सवेरे जब मैं यहाँ नीचे आकर बैठी थी तब साहब पुलिस के ने आकर मोते हँसी करी फिर सिपाही ने कहा कि राजाजी ने मने कर दीनी है इससे कोई बात न करै मोय देख के ही ही ही ही करी ही।

नि० अँगूठा चम्पा

30th March, 1926. (Sd.) KISHEN.

मि० न०३ आ-इजलास ख़ास सीग़ा पुलिस मरजुआ व फ़ैसला ७ । ४ । २६ सं०१९८२

इक़्तसार रपोट इंदरसिंह सुपरिन्टेन्डेन्ट पुलिस मु० ३१ । ३ । २६

१—बताया जाता है कि ये मुक़दमा चीफ़ दी स्टाफ़ के इजलास में है लेकिन रियासत के क़ानून constitution और इस्कीन की रू से जनाब चीफ़ औफ़ दी स्टाफ़ की कोई अदालत नहीं है और न उसके मजिस्ट्रेटी इख़्तियारात का ज़िक्र है ।

२—औफीसर शिकारगाह की हैसियत से ज़रूर इख़्तियारात मजिस्ट्रेटी हासिल हैं मगर मुक़दमे हाज़ा का कोई ताल्लुक़ उनसे नहीं है—मैम्बर कौंसिल की हैसियत से महकमै पुलिस उनके तावे नहीं है कि श्रीआ० इजलास ख़ास में नशिस्त की सूरत में ये मुक़दमा भी इब्तदाई सूरत में है लिहाज़ा इन बजूहात की रू से साफ़ ज़ाहिर है कि ये मुक़दमा किसी अदालत में नहीं है जनाब चीफ़ औफ़ दी स्टाफ़ सा० बहादुर इन्स्पेक्टर जनरल साहब बहादुर अफ़वाज के हैं जब कि पुलिस के इन्स्पेक्टर जनरल साहब बहादुर अलहदा होम मैम्बर सा० बहादुर हैं इस हैसियत से ये कार्रवाई महकमाना भी नहीं कही जा सकती । समझ में नहीं आ सकता कि ये क्या कार्रवाई है जो कि रियासत हाज़ा के क़ानून और सरकार दौलत मदार की जारी शुदा स्कीम के ख़िलाफ़ है ।

३—अब इसके इजराया रजूआत की तरफ़ भी निगाह डालना ज़रूरी है, अव्वल तो ख़ुद अदालत को ही मालूम नहीं कि किस सूरत जुर्म में ये मुक़दमा आ सकता है लेकिन ऐसी सूरत में भी मैं ख़ुद बतलाने के लिये तैयार हूँ कि जो बयान मुसम्मात का बहका कर कराया गया है उसकी रू से ये मुक़दमा दफ़ा ४१७ या ३७६ ता० हि० में आ सकता था मगर कोई अदालत ऐसे मुक़दमे की समाअत नहीं कर सकती जब कि १९७ ज़ाब्ता फ़ौ० के मुताबिक़ पेशतर से मंजूरी हासिल न की गई हो और दफ़ा १९९ ज़ा० फ़ौ० के मुताबिक़ मुसम्मात के ख़ाविन्द या गार्डियन की तरफ़ से दावी बाक़ायदा अदालत में दायर होना चाहिये था—जो कि ऐसा नहीं हुआ—इस इन बजूहात से साफ़ ज़ाहिर है कि न अदालत है न क़ानून है न मुद्दई है ।

४—ये कार्रवाई शुरू से ही गोया बेज़ाब्तगियों का मजमूआ है अव्वल तो औरत को कोतवाली से रात के वक़्त गोल बाग़ ले जाया गया कभी कोई अदालत रात के वक़्त बन्द कमरे में तहक़ीक़ात नहीं करती है और मुसम्मात को ३ घंटे तक रक्खा गया । जब मेरे मकान में मसतूरात में रहने से ये अमर क़ाबिल एतराज़ समझा जा सकता है तो अर्दली तुरप में मर्दों में रक्खे रहना क्यों क़ाबिल ऐतराज़ नहीं है ।

५—मुसम्मात मजकूर को कोतवाली से वग़ैर इत्तिला सु० पु० डिप्टी सुपरिन्टेन्डेन्ट पुलिस का औरत को वक़्त शब इक्का पर बिठाल कर ले जाना और

वहाँ पर बयान कराना और फिर अपनी ही साज़िश के पार्टियों के आदमियों को कोतवाली में मुसम्मात के दोनों जानिब लिटाना और बर गिलाने के लिये कौन सा क़ानून है—जो सबक़ उसको मुतवातिर ताज़ा पढ़ाया गया था जब तक वह इस फ़र्ज़ी अदालत में बयान न दे देवै।

सबसे ताज्जुब की यह बात है कि एक फ़ाहिशा औरत के बहकाये हुये बयानात जिसका दावा ब रूये क़ानून जाइज़ नहीं है एक सुपरिन्टेन्डेन्ट पुलिस की हैसियत के अफ़सर को जिसका करेक्टर दो साल के अर्से में बिलकुल बेदाग़ साबित हुआ हो सी० आई० डी० के परदे में ख़ामख़्वाह घसीटना क्या ही मज़हका ख़ेज़ बात है।

इस मुक़दमे में ब रूये क़ानून न कोई मुद्दई है न दावा है न तरदीद का गवाह है और नाहीं ब रूये क़ानून अदालत है निहायत मुनासिब होगा कि एक ही औरत जिसको मुद्दई और गवाह भी तसव्वुर किया जाता है मुलज़िम भी इसी को तसव्वुर किया जावै ताकि दुनिया के तख़्ते पर ये कार्रवाई अपनी नज़ीर आप ही हो।

क़ानूनदाँ अशख़ास की नज़रों में तो ये कार्रवाई एक अप्रैल फूल (April Fool) है जो कि फ़र्ज़ी अदालत एक रोज़ पहले ही खेल रही है।

मि० नं० ३ महकमा आ० इजलास ख़ास सीग़ा पुलिस मरजुआ व फ़ैसला ७।४।२६ सं० १६८२

चीफ़ ऑफ़ स्टाफ़

प्रेसीडेन्ट म्यूनिसिपल बोर्ड की ख़ुफ़िया रिपोर्ट पर ख़ुफ़िया तहक़ीक़ात की और मुसम्मात चम्पी व सुपरिन्टेन्डेन्ट पुलिस को तलब करके पूछ ताछ की। मु० चम्पी ने ज़ाहिर किया कि उसको सुपरिन्टेन्डेन्ट पुलिस ने अपने घर में रक्खा और नचाया और हरकात नाशास्ता के अलावा ज़ना भी किया। सुपरिन्टेन्डेन्ट सा० पुलिस भी मु० चम्पी को अपने घर में रखने से इक़रार करते हैं बाक़ी अफ़आल से उनको इन्कार है नीज जो दीगर जवाब सुपरिन्टेन्डेन्ट सा० ने दिये हैं उनकी बाबत मैं कुछ न कह कर असल काग़ज़ात इजलास ख़ास में पेश करना मुनासिब समझता हूँ लिहाज़ा असल काग़ज़ात ब मुराद हुक्म मुनासिब श्री आलिये इजलास ख़ास में पेश हों ३१।३।२६

दः अँगरेज़ी राजा सा० किशन

मि० नं०३ महकमै आ० इजलास ख़ास सीगा पुलिस मरजुआ व फ़ैसला ७।४।२६ सं० १६८२

हुक्म

जुमलै काग़ज़ात मय मुतल्लिक़ीन माफ़िक़ हुक्म इजलास हाज़ा पेश हुये सुपरिन्टेन्डेन्ट पुलिस व डिप्टी सुपरिन्टेन्डेन्ट पुलिस व नीज़ दीगर अशख़ास से ज़रूरी अमूरात के मुतल्लिक़ दरियाफ़्त किया गया—सुपरिन्टेन्डेन्ट पुलिस अपनी उस रिपोर्ट कि जिसमें वह चन्द अलफ़ाज़ ना ज़ेबा तहरीर जल्दी में ब वजह न मिलने मौक़ा मुक़र्रर तौर पर देखने का तसलीम करके अर्ज़ परदाज़ है कि उसके मुतल्लिक़ दरख़्वास्त माफ़ी वग़ैरह पेश करने का मौक़ा अता किया जावै। लिहाज़ा रपोर्ट सुपरिन्टेन्डेन्ट पुलिस को दी जाकर ये मौक़ा दिया जाता है चूँकि वक़्त पोला हो गया है हुक्म है कि मुक़दमा हाज़ा बवक़्त साढ़े सात बजे शब मोतीमहल पर पेश हो। ६।४।२६

दस्तख़त श्री हुज़ूर

मि० नं०३ महकमा आ० इजलास ख़ास सीगा पुलिस मरजुआ व फ़ैसला ७।४।२६ सं० १६८२

ब इज़ अर्ज़ बन्दिगान आली मुताली ख़ुदा बन्दनैमत फ़ैजबख़्श फ़ैयाज ज़मां श्री हुज़ूर पुरनूर जनाब महाराजा सा० बहादुर २ जंग दाम इक़बालहू

मे रसानद

आली जाहा

निहायत इज़्ज़त और इनकिशार से इल्तमास है कि जो रपोर्ट ३१।३।२६ को ख़ुफ़िया श्रीमान् चीफ़ औफ़ दी स्टाफ़ सा० के यहाँ मैंने पेश की थी उसको मैंने अब देखा उसमें जो कलमात और अमूरात बाज़ बाज़ जगह दर्ज हुये हैं वो मैं महसूस करता हूँ—कि आदाब के ख़िलाफ़ हैं और क़ाबिल ऐतराज़ हैं जिनके लिए मैं शरमिन्दा हूँ और दोनों हाथ जोड़ कर श्रीमान्जी के रोबरू और श्री हुज़ूर पुरनूर दाम इक़बालहू से तहे दिल से माफ़ी का ख़्वास्तगार हूँ मुझको चूंकि उस वक़्त वक़्त बहुत तंग मिला था और तबीयत में घबराहट थी। लिहाज़ा मैं दोबारा अपने अरीज़े को देख न सका लेकिन ताहम ये महसूस करके कि इसमें कुछ ग़ैर मौज़ूँ इबारत है श्रीमान् अधिकारीजी से ही पढ़वाने के लिये अर्ज़ कर दिया गया था।

२—दास का सिर्फ़ इस मुक़दमें की ख़िलाफ़ क़ानून कार्रवाइयां होने की मुज़म्मत करना मक़सूद था न कि श्रीमान् चीफ़ औफ़ दी स्टाफ़ की शान के ख़िलाफ़ जो कि ऐसा अमल में कभी ख़याल में भी नहीं ला सकता और मैंने हत्तुल इमकान कोशिश की थी कि उनकी ज़ात या शान के ख़िलाफ़ कोई नामौज़ूं अलफ़ाज़ तहरीर न हो गये हों और इसी वजह से मैंने अपनी रिपोर्ट को वापिस भी माँगा था मगर मेरी बदक़िसमती से मुझे वापिस न मिल सकी मेरी नाक़िस राय में हस्ब ज़ैल अलफ़ाज़ व इबारत क़ाबिल ऐतराज़ है जिनकी माफ़ी की दरख़्वास्त की जाती है।

१—चीफ़ आफ़ दी स्टाफ़ की कोई अदालत नहीं है और न ये मुक़दमा किसी अदालत में है इस हैसियत से ये कारर्वाई महकमाना भी नहीं कही जा सकती—जो मुसम्मात का बयान बहका कर कराया गया।

२—जब तक कि वह इस फ़र्ज़ी अदालत में बयान न दे देवे।

३—सी० आई० डी० के परदे में ख़ामख्वाह घसीटना क्या ही मजहका ख़ेज़ बात है।

४—और न ब रूये क़ानून अदालत है निहायत ही मुनासिब होगा कि एक ही औरत जिसको मुद्दई और गवाह भी तसव्वुर किया जाता है। मुलज़िम भी उसी को ही तसव्वुर किया जावे ताकि दुनिया के तख़्ते पर ये कारर्वाई अपनी नज़ीर आप ही हो।

५—क़ानूनदाँ अशख़ास की नज़रों में तो ये कारर्वाई एक (April Fool) अप्रेल फूल जो कि एक फ़र्ज़ी अदालत एक दिन पहले ही खेल रही है।

६—जिन लोगों ने चार चार घंटे तक रात के वक्त इस औरत को बग़ैर किसी हुक्म के कोतवाली से लाया या ले जाया गया था और इक्के जो इस्तेमाल किये गये थे उन इक्केवालों के किराये की दरख़्वास्तें मेरे पास पहुँची हैं जो अज़ ख़ुद इस साज़िश की असलियत का इज़हार करती हैं उसमें साफ़ दर्ज है कि डिप्टी सुपरिन्टेन्डेन्ट सा० व महीलाल हेड कानिस्टिबिल व लालाराम कानिस्टबिल दो इक्के ले गये और ये सब कारर्वाई मेरे से ख़ुफ़िया रक्खी गई। लेकिन दूसरे दिन किराये के लिये वो दरख़्वास्तें मेरे रोबरू पेश की गईं जो हमरिश्ता हाज़ा हैं।

ग़रीबपरवर ये शर्मनाक साज़िश चन्द एक हासिद व शरारती मुलाज़िमान पुलिस ने दीगर अपने राज़दारान से मिलकर तावेदार को बदनाम करके श्री हुज़ूर पुरनूर दाम इक़बालहू की नज़रों से गिराना और बदनाम करना और नुक़सान पहुँचाना मंज़ूर था लेकिन लाख २ शुक्र उस परमात्मा का है जिसने हमारे श्री हुज़ूर पुरनूर दाम इक़बालहू व दानिश और अक़्ल सलीम अता की है कि फ़ौरन ही मामले की तह को पहुँच कर इन्साफ़ नौशेरवानी फ़रमा कर अपने ग़रीबों की दुआ हासिल फ़रमाते हैं ६। ४। २६

द: इन्दरसिंह खु० पु० अँगरेज़ी

मि० नं० ३ महक्मा आ० इजलास ख़ास सीग़ा पुलिस मरजुआ व फ़ैसला ७।४।२६ सं० १६८२

महक्मा आ० इजलास ख़ास श्रीहुजूर पुरनूर बहादुर २ जंग दाम इक़बालहू—भरतपुर

आज ये मामला पेश हुआ उसके दो पहलू हैं एक तो वह शिकायत जो ब रोबरू जनाब चीफ़ ऑफ दी स्टाफ़ सा० ब ता० २६।३।२६ मिन जानिब अधिकारी जगन्नाथदास पेश हुई कि जिसमें मु० चम्पी के साथ सुपरिन्टेन्डेन्ट पुलिस का अपने घर पर ख़ानगी तौरपर रखकर नचाने या दीगर नाशस्ता हरकत करने की शिकायत है—दूसरा पहलू इसका ये है कि जो जवाबात इन्दरसिंह सुपरिन्टेन्डन्ट पुलिस ने हमरिश्ते कैफ़ियत ३१।३।२६ तहरीर किये हैं उनमें कुछ फ़िक़रे नाज़ेबा तसब्बुर किये जाकर इस मामले को डिपार्टमेन्टल तौर पर इजलास हाज़ा में लिया गया है।

हुजूर मावदौलत ने आज इसको समाअत फ़रमाया—और जुमलै मुतल्लक़ीन से ज़रूरी अमूरात के मुतल्लिक़ दरियाफ़्त हाल किया—और सु० पु० को उसकी दरख़्वास्त के मुताबिक़ उस रपोर्ट को जिस में उसने चन्द नाज़ेबा अलफ़ाज़ स्तैमाल किये हैं मुक़र्रर देखने के वास्ते दिया गया तो उसकी तहरीर उनके मुतल्लिक़ शामिल मिसिल हाज़ा की गई। इस मामले की हस्ब ज़ैल सूरत मालूम होती है—अव्वल शिकायत घर में रखने मु० चम्पी को उसको नचाने वग़ैरा वग़ैरा के मुतल्लिक़ सिवाय ख़ुफ़िया रपोर्ट जनाब अधिकारीजी या उस औरत के बयान के और कोई सुबूत पेश नहीं हुआ और उसके मुतल्लिक़ जो तहरीरी जवाब सु० पु० दर्ज हुआ है वह काफ़ी तौर पर साफ़ है कि जिससे इस मामले में शक के वास्ते जगह नहीं रहती।

ये मामला इब्तदा में अधिकारीजी महाराज की तरफ़ से शायद किसी ग़लतफ़हमी साबिक़ा वग़ैरा की वजह से चलाया गया हो या इसकी बिना महज़ उस तरीक़े नामुनासिब में पाई जा सके कि जिस पर अमूमन ग़रमुतल्लिक़ अशख़ास अपने ज़ाती रसूख़ से बेजा फ़ायदा उठाने की कोशिश में लगकर ग़ैर मुतल्लिक़ मामलात में दस्तन्दाज़ी करते हैं इसके अलावा बयान एक फ़ाहश औरत का कि जिसने कई शौहर किये हों और कई मुख़्लिफ़ बयान दिये हों हमारी समझ में क़ाबिले इत्मीनान बहालते मौजूदा नहीं है—जो बेज़ाब्तगियाँ इस मामले में मिआनिब डिप्टी सुपरिन्टेन्डेन्ट व मिहींलाल व लालाराम वग़ैरह जनाब चीफ़ ऑफ़ दी स्टाफ़ सा० ब० के हुक्म की आड़ लेकर सरज़द हुई हैं वह इस मामले को और भी कमज़ोर कर देती हैं बल्कि ऐसी बेज़ाब्तगियाँ नोटिस में आने पर अगर इजलास ख़ास तदारुक न करे तो डिसिप्लिन का बिलकुल ख़ून हो जावेगा। अमूरात मुन्दरजै बाला पर ग़ौर फ़रमाते हुये इजलास हाज़ा का हुक्म ३१।३।२६ इस जुज़्व मामले मौजूदा पर बिलकुल ख़ामोश है कि जिस से साबित होता है कि जनाब राजा सा० किशन जो हमारी ग़ैर

मौजूदगी में इजलास ख़ास का काम करते थे उनको भी इस मामले की कमज़ोरी पूरे तौर से रोशन होगई थी बदीं वजह जुज्ब हाज़ा पर हुक्म दिया जाता है कि काग़ज़ात अदम सुबूत में दाख़िल दफ़्तर हों और काग़ज़ात आमदा पुलिस मुतल्लिक़ै मु० चम्पी बिनावर कार्रवाई मुनासिब वापिस हों और ये भी हुक्म दिया जाता है कि डिप्टी सुपरिन्टेन्डन्ट पुलिस से जवाब तलब किया जावै कि उसने जो कार्रवाई ख़िलाफ़ क़वायद बहख़ियार ख़ुद बेज़ा तरीक़े पर इस मुसम्मातको कोतवाली से बिला-मंज़ूरी सुपरिन्टेन्डेन्ट पुलिस कि जिनके ख़ास हुक्म से वह कोतवाली में गई हुई थी उसको बिला किसी नोट पेशी वग़ैरह के ख़िलाफ़ क़ायदा अदालत में पेश किया—क्यों न इस बेज़ाब्तगी के सिलसिले में उसको नाक़ाबिल ऐसे मुअज़्ज़िज़ औहदे के तसव्वुर किया जावै। मिहींलाल हेड कानिस्टबिल जो अन्दर ट्रेनिंग है कि जिसकी जानिब से डिसिप्लीन के ख़िलाफ़ अमल होना पाया जाता है उसको जनाब इंस्पेक्टर जनरल सा० पुलिस मुनासिब डिपार्टमेन्टल सज़ा देकर बरख़ास्त करें और दीगर मातहतान जिनकी जानिब से इस मामले में जनाब चीफ़ औफ़ दी स्टाफ़ सा० का हुक्म बताकर ख़िलाफ़ अमल हुआ हो उन पर सख़्त डिपार्टमेन्टल तदारुक किया जावे तो मुनासिब होगा।

पहलू सानी के मुतल्लिक़ काग़ज़ात देखने से साफ़ ज़ाहिर है कि जो जवाबात सु० पु० ने ३१।३।२६ को तहरीर किये थे उनमें इस मामले में जनाब अधिकारी जी की बेजा दस्तंदाज़ी की वजह से उसको काफ़ी वक़्त हर लेफ़्ज़ को तोलने व मज़ीद तौर पर अपनी तहरीर को देखने का मौक़ा न मिला जिसकी वजह से उसने अपनी कैफ़ियत में भी अधिकारीजी के ज़रिये ही उनको सुनने को साफ़ तहरीर किया है अलबत्ता चन्द अलफ़ाज़ जो सुपरिन्टेन्डेन्ट ने लिखे हैं वह बेहद बेजा व सख़्त ऐतराज़ के क़ाबिल हैं इसी वजह से इजलास हाज़ा ने मुनासिब ख़याल फ़रमाया कि उनके मुतल्लिक़ सुपरिन्टेन्डेन्ट को मौत्तिल करके दरियाफ़्त किया जावे। दरियाफ़्त करने पर जो जवाब मिनजानिब सुपरिन्टेन्डेन्ट पुलिस पेश हुआ है उससे साफ़ ज़ाहिर है कि सरदार इन्दरसिंह ने उस वक़्त पुरजोश और घबराहट की हालत में जो तहरीर की उसमें चन्द अलफ़ाज़ नाज़ेबा इस्तेमाल हो गये उनके तहरीर करने पर शरम ज़ाहिर करके माफ़ी का ख़्वास्तगार है और हमारी समझ में भी कोई समझदार आदमी होश-हवास में ऐसी तहरीर नहीं करता और जो ये तहरीर हुई है सहवन या घबराहट में हुई मालूम होती है मगर ताहम हुज़ूर मावदौलत ऐसी ग़लतियों को क़ाबिल तदारुक सख़्त ज़रूर ख़याल फ़रमाते हैं—जो हम माफ़ी उमकी तसलीम करते हुये उनको बहाल करते हैं मगर जो ऐयाम मौत्तिली वग़ैर हाजिरी व हुक्म जनाब चीफ़ औफ़ दी स्टाफ़ या इजलास हाज़ा हुई हों वे इस नाजेबा इस्तेमाल अलफ़ाज़ अपनी तहरीर में करने के सिलसिले में बदस्तूर क़ायम रहें और बजरिये नोटिफ़िकेशन गजट में ये अमर बिनावर आगाही आम डिपार्टमेन्टस रियासत हाज़ा ऐलान किया जावै कि हुज़ूर मा बदौलत उस तरीक़े को

बहुत नापसन्द फ़रमाते हैं कि जिसकी रू से ग़ैर मुतल्लिक़ अश्ख़ास अपने जाती रसूख से नाजाइज फ़ायदा उठा कर ग़ैर मुतल्लिक़ मामलात व तरिश्तेजात के काम में नाज़ेबा दख़ल देकर दस्तंदाजी करते हैं—

अहकाम इजरा हों—ता० ७-४-२६

द० श्रीहुजूर पुरनूर

मिसल मु० नम्बरी सी० पुलिस मरजूआ संवत् ८२ मुतदायरा कौंसिल

इख़्तसार रपोर्ट डिप्टी सुपरिन्टेडेन्ट

पुलिस मवर्रखे २३।४।२६

इस औरत को लालाराम कानिस्टेबिल नं० ४५३ मुतय्यने लैन पुलिस कोतवाली से तारीख़ २६।३।२६ बवक्त शब ले गया था और वह भी एक तहरीर श्रीमान् चीफ़ आफ़ दी स्टाफ़ की तरफ़ से कोतवाली के नाम लाया था उसकी तामील कोतवाली से उस तहरीर के माफ़िक हुई है मेरा कोतवाली से न इस तहरीर से और न लालाराम से कोई सम्बन्ध है इसलिए मैंने कोई नोट पेशी वग़ैरह का नहीं लगाया दूसरे न मेरे नाम की कोई तहरीर थी न मेरे पास पेश हुई थी इसलिए न मेरी जानिब से कोई बे जाब्तगी हुई और न ब इख़्तियार ख़ुद मैंने कोई काम किया तहरीर आमदा चीफ़ आफ़ स्टाफ के मुलाहिजे से श्रीमान् को बहुत अच्छी तरह से रौशन हो जावेगा रपट नम्बर ४५। २६।३।२६ रोज़नामचा आम कोतवाली जो जैल में दर्ज करता हूँ क़ाबिल मुलाहिजे है।

तारीख़ २७।३।२६ को एक लड़की बजरिये राहदारी इसी लालाराम कानिस्टबिल के साथ कुम्हेर से यहाँ पर आई जो मुलजिमा नहीं थी इस औरत को बजाय किसी मौजिज शख़्स के सुपुर्द करने के या कोतवाली पर भेजने के उसको यहाँ पर लैन के क्वार्टर गार्ड में ही रख लिया गया जैसा कि अब तक कभी नहीं हुआ था क्योंकि हवालात वग़ैरह यहाँ नहीं है तमाम मुलाजिम वग़ैरह कोतवाली रखे जाते हैं वह औरत यहाँ पर सुपरिन्टेन्डेन्ट सा० के बँगले पर वग़ैरकिसी इन्दराज रपट के और फिर दो दिन रही। तारीख़ २६।३।२६ को इस औरत को कोतवाली भेज दिया गया इस वाक़े की इत्तिला श्रीमान् राजाजी साहब चीफ़ आफ़ दी स्टाफ़ व खुफ़िया के सबसे आला अफ़सर को न मालूम किस तरह हुई उन्होंने इस औरत को बजरिये लालाराम वही कानिस्टिबिल जो इसे लाया था उसी के हाथ एक अपना दस्तख़ती काग़ज़ देकर कोतवाली से बगरज दरयाफ़्त करने कुछ हाल तलब फ़रमा लिया जिसकी तामील कोतवाली उस रुक़्के की वजह से हुई—

४—इस मुक़द्दमे के जवाब तलब होने के सिलसिले में मैंने कुछ नक़ल रपट हाय रोज़नामचा आम कोतवाली की वास्ते मैंने लबहन्सपैकर सा० कोतवाली को

तहरीर किया था जिस पर जवाब सबइन्सपेक्टर सा० ने जो दिया है वह क़ाबिल मुलाहिजा है यह भी इनायत साहब मौसूफ़ का ही सबब है कि एक मातहत अफ़सर को ऐसा जवाब दे इन नक़ल रपट न देने की वजह ख़ास ये है कि रोजनामचे आम कोतवाली मय रपट नम्बर ४५ तारीख़ २१।३।२६ के ख़ुलासा की जगह पर बाद में कुछ बढ़ाया गया है जिससे उसका मतलब बिलकुल दूसरा हो जाता है और जो मेरे जात ख़ास पर असर डालता है जिसकी असल कापी जो दफ़्तर में आती है उसमें भी ईजादी करने के वास्ते कोशिश की गई जिसको ये व आसानी कर सकते थे मगर इत्तफ़ाक वक़्त से और उनकी नक़ल रपट न भेजने की वजह से शुभा पैदा हुआ और जिसकी कि इत्तला मैंने जनाब वाला को दे दी कि जिसका हुजूर ने फ़ौरन ही मुलाहज़ा कर लिया और मामला गिरफ़्त में आ गया जो वरना यही मेरे खिलाफ़ नुक़सान पहुँचाने को थोड़ा न होता। ये कारवाई दफ़ा २१८ ताज़ीरात हिन्द की तारीफ़ में आती है।

मि० नं० कौंसिल सीग़ा पुलिस सं० १६८२

हुक्म है

काग़ज़ात के मुलाहिज़े से हमको ये यक़ीन होता है कि हमारा हुक्म ७।४।२६ का इस मामले में ग़लत हुआ क्योंकि उस वक़्त हमारे रोबरू पूरे वाक़यात जो डिप्टी सुपरिन्टेन्डेन्ट पुलिस की रपोर्ट से साफ़ होते हैं पेश न हो सके लिहाजा हुक्म है कि हुक्म इजलास हाजा ता० ७।४।२६ मंसूख़ किया जाकर जो सजाय इस सिलसिले में हुई हो वह उसी तारीख़ से माफ़ की जावे असल बिनावर कारवाई मुनासिब महकमे दीवान साहब में मुरसिल हो।

दस्तख़त

श्रीहुजूर पुरनूर द०-इ०

२०।६।२७

Resignation submitted by Inder Singh, Superintendent Police Bharatpur, dated Simla July 1927.

I most respectfully beg to tender my thanks to Your Highness for so kindly granting me an interview in connection with my petition, for the grant of two months' privilege leave, and though

I fully see the difficulty of granting this request of mine, at such a busy time, yet the urgency of my private affairs compels me as I have already submitted verbally to return to my house without delay, and therefore, I beg to submit my resignation which I pray may be accepted, for which kindness I shall ever pray for Your Highness' long life and prosperity.

HIS HIGHNESS' ORDERS.

Under the circumstances His Highness has been pleased to accept the resignation. The Deputy Superintendent of Police shall relieve Sirdar Inder Singh for the time being.

(Sd.) MAHARAJA.

IJLAS KHAS, BHARATPUR.

(Chief of Staff's Branch)

ORDER.

Sirdar Inder Singh, Superintendent of State Police's petition dated the 31st July, 1926, submitting his resignation owing to the urgency of his private affairs, regarding which he had already submitted verbally, His Highness, under the circumstances, has been pleased to accept the resignation.

The Deputy Superintendent of Police will relieve Sirdar Inder Singh for the time being.

(Seal of His Highness.)

Copy to—

President, State Council.

Accounts.

Sirdar Inder Singh.

Deputy Superintendent of Police.

Petition No. 663, dated 12th August, 1926, from Mr. Inder Singh, Superintendent, State Police, Bharatpur, to His Highness the Maharaja of Bharatpur.

I most respectfully beg to approach Your Highness with this least humble request of mine for its favourable consideration.

It is needless now for me to dilate more upon the circumstances of my resignation, as it is an open secret now. I believe Your Highness himself realises my position. It was upon Your Highness' sacred words only that I had resigned my 11 years' approved Government Service with its all-rights of pension and here for a little over 2 years I have served Your Highness without even the least blot on my character. I have also won the Public confidence and the appreciation of my superiors discharging my heavy and responsible functions. The popularity I gained here is evident from the fact that not a single soul throughout the State will ever be ready to depose anything substantial against me and thus I can challenge an open enquiry of my fault, if any.

Your Highness' graced Basant speech is still a better testimony for my recognised services and the full Council's unanimous voice to appreciate my Services is another testimonial. Though I myself during this small period have witnessed the coming and going of various higher officials, Indians as well as Europeans, still there is a material difference between their case and that of mine. Most of them before entering the State Service were out of service, the others were the retired hands, while I had to leave the Government Service at Your Highness' instance and thus lost my brilliant career. Thus my loss is too heavy to be endured.

Under the circumstances, I feel compelled to apply to Your Highness for compensation, which in no case can be calculated to be less than rupees seventy-thousand.

I cannot even up to this time believe, that Your Highness of your own accord should consider this a fitting treatment as to terminate the services of one so abruptly, who was specially introduced into the State Service on the implied agreement of favourable treatment. I who solely depended upon Your Highness' words at least expected something different. I also beg to assure Your Highness, that I have no antagonistic views towards Raja Kishen and that I am ever ready to serve him to the best of my ability and power.

I fervently hope that Your Highness will please re-consider your decision in my case as it is my primary duty to get my grievances redressed by Your Highness or be so good enough as to allow me to seek justice through the Political Authorities. As I am now prepared to hand over the charge of my office to the Deputy Superintendent, I, therefore, request Your Highness to please instruct the Accountant General to settle the payment of my dues, such as my pay, travelling and horse allowance, Dawat, etc., at an early date, so that I may make over the charge rather earlier.

I must, in conclusion, pray for Your Highness' long life and prosperity.

N.B.—Alas ! Your Highness is losing my services when you needed them. Since the acceptance of my resignation, the views of the Agency Office are rather sympathetic towards me and thus some useful information often leaks out but I cannot avail them in the interest of the State in my this condition of suspense. I think Your Highness will in near future realise the mistake in turning me out so ruthlessly. I have now come to know the persons who furnish information against the State to the Political Authorities.

(Sd.) INDER SINGH.

Seen by H. H.

(Sd.) S. C. CURSETJI.

18th August.

Bareta.

CONFIDENTIAL.

May it please Your Highness,

Inspired and moved by those feelings of loyalty and gratitude which has ever been my characteristic feature towards my master, I again venture to address Your Highness acting on the sermon preached by your ownself at the time of my departure to maintain my connection with the State. Indeed I am much pained even to think of serving it. The pangs of separation from Your Highness' feet dread me horribly too. The only consolation to me is that Your Highness personally has nothing against me to force me into this awkward position. Though I have filed two complaints with the Government but that I did purely in a business-like manner,

with no motive of infidelity or disloyalty, with not the least idea of disaffection. Both these cases will be enquired into by Col. Lawrence probably in the first week of November.

Though I am fully confident of my success as the statement of my voluntary resignation is absurd on the face of it, still I prefer defeat and am anxious to withdraw my case and am prepared to sacrifice my interests to those of yours. The chief reason actuating me to take this step is that my conscience does not allow me to expose the scandalous conduct resorted to in my affair:—

Firstly calling me to Simla and then by threats of sending me to Jail, forcing me to sign the document purporting to be my resignation and that too being typed by yourself.

All this action besides being unprincely is highly objectionable and criminal too. While the law and justice as it is administered in British Courts is no respector of personalities. I do not wish that such fitting things should go on record in an official enquiry to be afterwards submitted to H. E. the Viceroy.

I am ever prepared as a humble servant to sacrifice my interests to those of Your Highness' and that too without any condition, except to the request that Your Highness may please embrace me in your own fold after pardoning my faults, if there be any. I would not dare to dilate more on this unpleasant topic.

I can assure Your Highness that I am a victim of mere misunderstanding. Where doubts and difficulties arise, there must be full and free exchange of ideas and discussions from all points of view. Occasions arise when concessions have to be made and errors have to be condoned to bring about a common understanding.

Before I withdraw my case I request Your Highness to please grant me an interview and it is in Your Highness' interest that I seek it as I have many other things to disclose at this critical juncture.

I have discovered certain secret societies that are enticing the Banias to bring serious allegations against the State and Seth Damodarlal, while others are organising the village people in Dang as well as in Mewat Circle to make serious allegations and to expose and exaggerate oppression, and if these mischiefs are checked, in the end, much of the danger will be averted. Some influential men are backing up such schemes.

In conclusion, I must assure Your Highness that misery and affliction inflicted upon me though by sheer injustice has not in the least lessened the affection and attachment that I feel for the Durbar. I shall be highly obliged if the interview sought for be granted at an early opportunity.

With prayers for Your Highness' long long life and prosperity,

I beg to remain,

Your Highness' most loyal and humble servant,

(Sd.) INDER SINGH.

Dated the 30th October, 1926.

[*N.B.*—My dues have not yet been paid by this time though an extraordinary period of 3 months has elapsed since I resigned the charge of my Office.]

(Sd.) INDER SINGH.

Petition dated Dharampur Sanatorium (Simla Hills), the 10th July, 1927, from Inder Singh c/o Dr. Nana Vati, to his Highness Shri Maharaja Saheb Bahadur of Bharatpur.

I always feel it a happy moment when I address Your Highness as it invariably reminds me of my once very kind Master. Unmindful of the treatment unjustly meted out to me "as the punishment inflicted by the parents is always considered in the interests of the children," I have not lost in the least my hopes in Your Highness' mercy and kindness.

By irony of fate and misfortune I could not get an opportunity to prove my innocence. I can still challenge an open and impartial enquiry of my fault if there be discovered any.

On the other hand, I wish that even my life be Your Highness' sacrifice. With such thoughts uppermost in my mind, I throw myself unconditionally in Your Highness' feet for mercy and forgiveness and if I be considered innocent then I appeal for justice.

Believe me, on my word of honour, that I love and admire Your Highness from the inner core of my heart, as all people think, that Your Highness was hard pressed in my affair from some other quarter, while Your Highness personally was not biassed against me. I fervently aspire to display these patriotic and loyal sentiments by action and practice if an opportunity is offered to me at this juncture. I am fully conscious of the grave situation created by the statement of Mangi Lal, accused, and that vulgar and defamatory statement of Moti pros in Jaipur and there was much ado about this in Simla at the time of the Political Conference here.

Ch. Lal Chand was also seen gloating over this affair and talking to various political officers about this matter. His attitude is now against the State. It is expected that Mr. Young will probably re-investigate these murder cases. I may assure Your Highness, that under the circumstances no other officer can safeguard the interests of the State at this time so effectively as myself, as some of the persons concerned are in my confidence and others are fully known to me. Moreover, untrained, inefficient and incompetent officers such as Mr. Devine will prove of no avail. They cannot understand the legal intricacies involved in such complicated cases.

Could I lay open my heart, I would have shown that I am now as sincere and loyal in the cause of the State as I ever was.

I now most humbly appeal to Your Highness' sensibility of justice and mercy and for the change of heart as well. My only ambition is to be in any way useful to Your Highness at this critical juncture and thus to efface the wrong impression and opinion inculcated in Your Highness' mind by the interested persons merely by misrepresentations and false notions.

I care little for service, as sooner or later I shall be able to secure any. I being a trained and competent officer, and having good record behind me I have no botheration about it. Moreover God is the real (An-data) and protector of all universe.

I will sever all my connections with the Political officers as soon as Your Highness chooses to embrace me in your own fold and I swear by God that I shall never betray the confidence that may be reposed in me by virtue of responsible office. I cannot adequately discuss these matters in its detail here and I request

Your Highness to kindly grant me an early interview for the purpose.

I shall remain ever grateful for Your Highness' kindness at this time, when I badly stand in need of it. My wife is under treatment in the Sanatorium here and there is little hope of her surviving. My young child is under the care of my relations. I have spent all I had during this year of my unemployment. I shall have to pay Rs. 20 per month for many months to come in the sanatorium. It will bring manifold blessings and grace for Your Highness to help me out of the trouble at this moment.

I may also assure Your Highness that I shall prove more useful to the State and I will be able to mould the public opinion as well. By my reinstatement, the people will feel a change for the better in the administration and it will be an automatic settlement of my cases pending in the Political Department.

Hoping Your Highness will not disappoint me and praying for Your Highness' long long life, and happiness.

PART V.

BHARATPUR PRECEDENCE CASE.

Note prepared by His Highness and submitted to H. E. Lord Reading in April, 1925.

The Precedence of Kishengarh and Karauli over the Bharatpur State.

In 1911, the Bharatpur Council was informed that the seat allocated to the Bharatpur Ruler was to be under Karauli and over Kishengarh. I was then only 12 years of age and naturally did not attend the Darbar, but the State Council on getting this information submitted their protest as to putting Karauli above Bharatpur. The Hon'ble A. G. G., at this same time started the question of precedence between Kishengarh and Bharatpur. The list framed by Colonel Keatinge in 1869, placed Bharatpur above both Karauli and Kishengarh, in spite of a precedent contrary to this in 1866, which goes to show that Colonel Keatinge's List was formed after the fullest of consideration of the relative precedence of the three States, at the time. When however the decision to place Kishengarh above Bharatpur was finally arrived at by the Hon'ble A. G. G. the Council put up a grave protest on my behalf, but the matter then was temporarily shelved by the Government of India stating that 'any representations however on the subject which His Highness may desire to make after his investiture with full ruling powers will receive their careful and sympathetic consideration.' This shows that the decisions arrived at in my Minority were not meant to be in any way permanent. On the strength of this promise of a sympathetic hearing of my wrongs I submitted this question to the Government of India, in January, 1921, hoping that the recent decisions made during my minority without even our being informed would be rectified, and the matter given a full consideration.

A reply to my representation was received in the same month, only 3 days later that owing to the Royal Visit no decision could be given at the time but that any arrangements of seats, etc., on

that occasion would not form a precedence in this case. This reply gave us further hope that our appeal for redress would find justice eventually. This allusion however was dispelled by the reply received on the 23rd December, 1922, stating that the Government of India see no reason to make any change in their previous orders on the subject. I beg to submit that as far as the Bharatpur Darbar know there were no reasons for changing the order of precedence as laid down by Colonel Keatinge. On representations being made certain reasons were given regarding the decision of Government in regard to putting Kishengarh above Bharatpur, but none was forthcoming regarding Karauli. I again considered the case, but could not reconcile myself at being classed below Kishengarh and Karauli, in view of the PAST HISTORY of our State, the present status of the States, and our people, and other vital factors such as the War Services of each State, its Revenues, Salutes and methods of Administration, conditions of trade and its progress, and lastly though by no means least the honour bestowed upon the States by Royal Visits, from practically every Member of the Royal House, who has visited India. In February, 1923, I again submitted certain facts to the Government of India, and asked that we may be furnished with the reasons in full which led to the decision of Government which was for the first time intimated to us in 1911. I required these reasons to see whether there existed any such reasons so far hidden from us which would justify such a decision, but a reply has been received on the 14th April, 1923, referring us to the letter which intimated to us the decision originally given in 1911. I beg to submit that as no reasons have been furnished which might reconcile me to consider the Bharatpur State inferior to the Kishengarh or Karauli States, in any way whatsoever I have but to bring my woes to Your Excellency, with a hope that this matter may be cleared up once and for all by either explaining to us the reasons why Bharatpur is so inferior to Kishengarh and Karauli, or by redressing our wrongs, which as we do not know the reasons, we are justified in calling by that name.

I must here submit that I do not wish this matter to be considered as any personal grudge on their Highnesses of Kishengarh and Karauli, of whom the former is my most respected friend, and the latter though I have never had the privilege of meeting him, is duly respected by me owing to his age.

I do not wish to say anything about Bharatpur, for I have reasons to believe that Your Excellency is well acquainted with it in all ways, but the attached comparative statement will perhaps show at a glance the facts of the case.

(Sd.) MAHARAJA.

Comparative Statement showing details of Bharatpur, Kishengarh and Karauli.

Details.	Bharatpur.	Kishengarh.	Karauli.
Area of State ...	1,933 Sq. M.	758 Sq. M.	1,239
Gross revenue ...	Rs. 55,89,732	Rs. 6,00,000	Rs. 4,65,000
Population	5,29,825	77,806	1,56,587
Salutes	17—19	15	15—17
Troops (Reorganisation)	3,219	Nil	Nil
War contributions and loans.	22,95,000	1,99,000	99,700
Recruits sent to Govt. *Units by Darbar.*	2,283	Not known	500
Royal Visits ...	6	Not known	Nil

Figures of Kishengarh and Karauli are collected from data available to the public, and therefore cannot be taken as absolute.

Letter No. 1000, dated Bharatpur, the 24th February, 1926, from Mr. Amar Nath, Foreign & Political Secretary, Bharatpur, to the Political Agent, Eastern Rajputana States, Bharatpur.

Appendix A.

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your *D. O. No. 138-C., dated the 19th May, 1924, addressed to His Highness the Maharaja Sahib Bahadur on the subject of the precedence of Karauli and Kishengarh over Bharatpur, and to invite your attention to the following facts and considerations, which it is the desire of His Highness, may be placed before His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General for his most favourable consideration and orders:—

Karauli.

2. The D. O. letter under reference fully corroborates the contention of the Bharatpur Durbar made in their former representations with regard to the Durbar of 1866 and contradicts the statement of the Rajputana Agency Office Records according to which Karauli is stated to have sat over Bharatpur in 1866.

Appendix B.

The Rajputana Agency Office *Records say—

"In 1873, it was proposed to hold a Public Durbar at Agra when it was ruled by the Government of India that Karauli must sit above Bharatpur *as in the Agra Durbar of* 1866 *which appeared to be the only occasion on which the two Chiefs had ever met at a Durbar.*"

The Bharatpur State records show that Karauli's position was fixed below Bharatpur and that Karauli did not attend the Durbar of 1866. This fact has now been admitted for the first time in the D. O. letter under reference in which it is stated—

"*The position of Karauli had been fixed below Bharatpur in* 1866, *and it was apparently on this account that the Maharaja of Karauli did not attend the Darbar on November* 20*th*, 1866. *Similarly, the Maharaja of Karauli does not seem to have been present on the occasion of the Viceregal Durbar at Agra in* 1873. *His Highness pleaded the death of a near relative as an excuse.*"

3. It is thus conclusively proved on the Government's own admission that in the Durbar of 1866, the position of Karauli was below Bharatpur and that His Highness of Karauli did not attend the Durbar. This being an established and admitted fact, the Ruling passed by the Government of India in 1873,

to the effect, that "Karauli must sit above Bharatpur **as in the Agra Durbar of 1866** which appeared to be the only occasion on which the two Chiefs had ever **met** at a Durbar" is decidedly based on misconception and on an incorrect data, and as such, this and all subsequent Rulings passed by the Government on the subject in favour of Karauli giving it preference over Bharatpur are wrong. It was evidently on the basis of this incorrect Ruling of 1873 that in the Imperial Durbar of 1875 Karauli was received and visited before Bharatpur. That was the only one occasion on which Karauli and Bharatpur have ever met so far in a Durbar.

4. In 1903, when His Highness the Maharaja of Bharatpur was an infant, the Government of India gave another *Ruling on the basis of the same incorrect Ruling of 1873, by which it was held "That the order for Rajputana Chiefs, recommended by Colonel Keatinge in 1869 was to hold good except in one detail, namely, that the Bharatpur Chief was to be placed below Karauli instead of being immediately above him." Appendix C.

No intimation of this arbitrary change in the precedence whereby the position of Bharatpur was lowered to Karauli quite unwarrantedly and contrary to the clear and definite rulings of 1866 and 1869, was given to the Bharatpur Durbar until the year 1911 when Kishengarh protested against the lift given to Karauli. The result of Karauli-Kishengarh dispute was, not that Karauli was brought down, as it should have been, to its original and proper level, but that *Kishengarh was also given a lift over Bharatpur contrary to Colonel Keatinge's list of 1869 and the Government of India's own Ruling of 1903 according to which the position of Kishengarh had been admitted by the Government as below Bharatpur. To make it more clear, I would describe the position of the three States as under:— Appendix D-2.

	Keatinge's List.			
1866	1869	1875	1903	1911
Kishengarh	Bharatpur	Karauli	Karauli	...
Bharatpur	Karauli	Bharatpur	Bharatpur	Kishengarh
Karauli	Kishengarh	...	Kishengarh	Bharatpur

As I have already shown above, it was on the basis of an incorrect ruling of 1873 which again was based on a wrong

assumption with regard to the Durbar held in 1866 that Karauli was given preference over Bharatpur in the Durbars of 1875, 1903 and 1911, of which, in the latter two Durbars, His Highness of Bharatpur did not join—being a minor.

Appendix E.

5. In this connection, I would like to refer to the *letter of the then Political Agent, E. R. S., dated the 26th December, 1911, in which he says—"As regards the Council's second contention, *viz.*, that Bharatpur was accorded the higher position in the List of 1869, the Hon'ble Sir E. Colvin thinks that the order on paper is less important than the order actually observed in Durbars held both before and after that date, and he feels that much weight attaches to the actual precedents set up in 1866, 1873, 1874 and 1876." But the precedent of 1866 as well as the Government orders of 1869 contained in Colonel Keatinge's List were decidedly and clearly in favour of Bharatpur. The Ruling of 1873 passed in favour of Karauli has been proved to be based on an incorrect data and as such is not admissible or binding. No records are available of 1874 Durbar and in 1876 Karauli did not attend. Under these circumstances, the Bharatpur Durbar fail to understand on what reasonable or legitimate grounds could Karauli be placed over Bharatpur. There is thus a very strong case in favour of Bharatpur and against Karauli being given a preference over Bharatpur. Such an unwarranted action, besides being irregular and contrary to precedents, is most unjust as has been conclusively proved by actual facts and figures above.

Kishengarh.

6. As regards Bharatpur's position against Kishengarh, it can be summarised as follows :—

1863	1866	Keatinge's List. 1869
Jaipur	Jaipur	1 Udaipur.
Bundi	Jodhpur	2 Jaipur.
Bharatpur	Bhopal	3 Jodhpur.
Kotah	Kotah	4 Bundi.
Alwar	Kishengarh	5 Bikaner.
Tonk	Bharatpur	6 Kotah.

	Karauli	7 Bharatpur.
	Alwar	8 Karauli.
		9 Kishengarh.

1873	1874	1876
Kishengarh	No records	Kishengarh (Right Elephant).
Karauli	are available	Bharatpur (Left Elephant).
Bharatpur		

1903	1911
Karauli	Karauli
Bharatpur	Kishengarh
Kishengarh	Bharatpur

In 1863 Durbar, Bharatpur sat even above Kotah.

In 1866—"The Government of India accepted the recommendation that Kishengarh should be placed above Bharatpur, but below Kotah"—vide D. O. letter under reply. This happened when His Highness Maharaja Shree Jeswant Singh Sahib of Bharatpur was a minor and His Highness Maharaja Pirthvi Singh of Kishengarh was on Gaddi for 26 years.

In 1869—The precedent of 1866 was overruled and Colonel Keatinge while framing his official list of 1869, in spite of the 1866 precedent which was then so recent, gave Bharatpur its right and proper place over Kishengarh.

In 1873—The Government again reverted to 1866 precedent and gave Kishengarh a higher place over Bharatpur, but the public Durbar was countermanded and Kishengarh had precedence in the Elephant Procession only.

In 1876—Their Highnesses of Kishengarh and Bharatpur rode alongside each other in the Elephant Procession—Kishengarh being on the right and Bharatpur on the left. Kishengarh was received first but Bharatpur received the Return Visit before Kishengarh.

In 1903—The precedents of 1873 and 1876 which were only of processions and receptions were again upset and Keatinge's Official List of 1869 was accepted by the Government of India, **except in one detail**, namely,

that Bharatpur was to be placed below Karauli. The three Princes were thus placed in the following order :—

7. Karauli
8. Bharatpur
9. Kishengarh

His Highness of Bharatpur was then a minor and did not attend the Durbar.

In 1911—The Ruling of 1903 was not adhered to. As a result of Kishengarh-Karauli dispute, Kishengarh contrary to the clear and definite ruling of 1903 was given a preference over Bharatpur—the latter then even no party to the dispute ! His Highness of Bharatpur was then a minor.

7. On the Bharatpur State Council's protest against these uncalled for and unjustifiable decisions of the Government of India in 1903 and 1911 against Bharatpur, specially when His Highness of Bharatpur was a minor and Bharatpur was not even a party in the Kishengarh-Karauli dispute, the Government seemed to realise the reasonableness of the complaint and informed the State Council—*vide* Political Agent's *letter No. 3296, dated the 14th August, 1913—" that the order of the Government of India placing Kishengarh above Bharatpur was not intended to be a permanent ruling and that the decision should be held to apply only during the minority of the present Chief of Bharatpur. I am to add that any representation which His Highness may desire to make on the subject after he has attained majority and been invested with ruling powers will receive the careful consideration of the Government of India who refrain from making any final pronouncement in the matter at present."

Appendix F.

The same sentiments were expressed and conveyed by the Government of India again in *1917, but in the year 1922 on His Highness the Maharaja Sahib of Bharatpur representing his own case, intimation was received " that the Government of India after a careful consideration of the question see no reason to make any change in their previous order on the subject as communicated in 1911."

Appendix G.

This led His Highness the Maharaja Sahib Bahadur to address a *Note to His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General through the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General in Rajputana. In reply thereto, Major Neale wrote his D.O. No. 138-C. to His Highness the Maharaja Sahib, dated the 19th May, 1924, to which a reference has already been made. This letter has exposed the real situation with regard to the precedence that was observed in 1866 so far as Bharatpur and Karauli were concerned, and it is on this important letter that the Bharatpur Durbar desire to lay particular stress as it affords a right clue to the incorrect data that formed the basis of Government of India's Rulings in favour of Karauli. Appendix J.

8. Further, I beg to add, that the Bharatpur Durbar make their stand on Colonel Keatinge's List of 1869, which list was prepared under the authority of the Government of India at a time when questions of precedence were, as a matter of policy, sought to be settled once for all.

The Bharatpur Durbar would urge that the original Gun Salutes of a State prescribed by the Suzerain power are a fair and sure index of its importance. Kishengarh, a 15-Gun Chief, could not rightly claim precedence over Bharatpur which always had a permanent salute of 17 guns, and as such, Colonel Keatinge assigned Kishengarh a place lower than that of Bharatpur. In the previous correspondence, however, a *reference was made to the exceptional case of Tonk. It is necessary to explain the position of Tonk in regard to this matter. Appendix E.

According to Aitchison, Volume 3, page 228, Muhammad Ali Khan (the Nawab) was deposed in November, 1867, by the British Government by proclamation as a punishment for his complicity in the attack on the uncle and the followers of his tributary, the Thakur of Lawa. As a further mark of displeasure the salute of the Ruler of Tonk was reduced from 17 to 11 guns. It was under these circumstances that Colonel Keatinge was justified in placing Tonk, whose original salute of 17 guns had been reduced to 11, below Kishengarh, Jaisalmer, and Alwar—all 15-Gun Chiefs.

9. I need hardly recapitulate here what has been so repeatedly stated before, that beside the number of Salutes enjoyed by each Prince in which Bharatpur excels, it is necessary to judge the

Appendix K.

position of each State also by the more *modern standard of population, area, revenue, administrative methods, general influence and efficiency, in all of which Bharatpur State is far ahead of and superior to either Kishengarh or Karauli. The Bharatpur State maintains Imperial Service Troops and Transport Corps against which Kishengarh or Karauli have nothing to put forth. The record of War Services is another criterion by which one can judge the importance of one State as against another. It is stated that in social position and antiquity Karauli should have some consideration. In this connection, I beg to submit, that the Bharatpur Durbar yield to none in the matter of their social status and past history. The history of Bharatpur is well known and the Treaty with Lord Lake is the best evidence for it. If antiquity alone were the test, it should be difficult to justify the position which has been assigned to some of the modern States, such as, Gwalior, Baroda, Mysore, and Kashmere. For social status, one has to see, that Bharatpur Durbar is a Jat and Karauli and Kishengarh are Rajputs. There can be no comparison between the places occupied by Bharatpur among Jats and Kishengarh and Karauli among Rajputs. The Jats have always regarded Bharatpur as their Premier House while the latter hold no such position among Rajputs. If the arguments advanced were to apply to the Punjab, then Patiala, Jind and Nabha (Jat States) would not be placed over the heads of Mandi, Sermor and host of others—all Rajput States of perhaps greater antiquity. Besides, the status of Jats as a fighting race is equal to and in no way less than that of Rajputs.

10. In conclusion, I am to request that you will be so good as to forward this letter to His Excellency the Viceroy through the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General in Rajputana. His Highness the Maharaja Sahib Bahadur of Bharatpur attaches considerable importance to this question as it affects his personal position and that of his State and people, and he will be grateful if His Excellency will kindly give a favourable consideration to the points raised in this letter and will assign to Bharatpur her rightful place among the States of India.

APPENDIX A.

D. O. letter No. 138-C, dated the 19th May, 1924, from Major W. G. Neale, Political Agent, Eastern Rajputana States, to Lieut.-Colonel His Highness Maharaja Kishen Singh, Bahadur, Bahadur Jung, of Bharatpur, Petersfield, Simla.

Will you kindly refer to the Note handed by Your Highness to Mr. Holland during your recent visit to Mount Abu on the subject of the precedence of Kishengarh and Karauli over the Bharatpur State. I am desired to send Your Highness the following abstract of past precedents :—

2. At the first Durbar attended by the Bharatpur Ruler in 1863, the latter was placed above the Ruler of Kotah. As a result however of the discussions of 1866, the Government of India accepted the recommendation that Kishengarh should be placed above Bharatpur but below Kotah and this order was actually followed. In the next Durbar in 1870, at Ajmer the Maharaja of Kishengarh again had precedence just below the Maharao of Kotah in the Procession, the Private Visit and the Public Durbar, but the Maharaja of Bharatpur was not present.

3. On the occasion of the Viceroy's visit to Agra in 1873, the order of precedence proposed for the Public Durbar was :—

Kishengarh

Karauli

Bharatpur

(Kotah not being present).

The Public Durbar was countermanded at the last moment, but both Kishengarh and Bharatpur were present and Kishengarh had precedence in the Elephant Procession. The programme also shows that Kishengarh was to visit the Viceroy before Bharatpur.

4. The position of Karauli had been fixed below Bharatpur in 1866, and it was apparently on this account that the Maharaja of Karauli did not attend the Darbar on November 20th, 1866. Similarly the Maharaja of Karauli does not seem to have been present on the occasion of the Viceregal Durbar at Agra in 1873. His Highness pleaded the death of a near relative as an excuse.

5. The Maharaja of Kishengarh claims that he sat above Bharatpur, Alwar and Tonk at Lord Northbrook's Durbar at Ajmer in 1874. The Rajputana Office records do not afford anv information regarding this Durbar.

In 1875, during the Viceregal Visit to Delhi it appears that Karauli was both received and visited before Bharatpur. No information is available as to whether Kishengarh was present or not, but apparently he was not present, as the only programmes for reception and return visits related to Bharatpur, Karauli, Alwar and Shahpura.

6. In 1876, on the occasion of the Prince of Wales' Visit to Agra both the Kishengarh and Bharatpur Rulers were present but the Maharaja of Karauli did not go on account of ill-health. Their Highnesses of Kishengarh and Bharatpur rode alongside one another in the elephant procession, Kishengarh being on the right and Bharatpur on the left. The receptions of the Princes were evidently in order of precedence. Bharatpur received the return visits before Kishengarh but these visits were evidently paid by His Royal Highness in order of convenience and not of precedence as Bundi was visited after Bharatpur, Dholpur and Kishengarh. There was no formal Durbar.

7. In 1877 when Lord Lytton's Durbar was held at Delhi particular care was taken to ensure that there could be no question of the precedence in the seating arrangement.

No records in connection with Lord Dufferin's visit to Ajmer in 1884, are available but on that occasion the Maharaja of Bharatpur was apparently not present so that no useful inference could be drawn. The same applies to the ceremonies held on the occasion of Lord Lansdowne's visit to Ajmer and Agra in 1890. The Kishengarh Ruler attended at Ajmer while the Bharatpur Ruler attended at Agra.

No records are available regarding Lord Elgin's visit to Ajmer in 1896 but the Maharaja of Bharatpur was not present on that occasion.

APPENDIX B-1.

Letter No. 34-P., dated the 20th April, 1915, from Lt.-Col. A. D. A. G. Bannerman, C.V.O., C.I.E., I.A., Political Agent, Eastern Rajputana States, to the Judicial and Financial Member, State Council, Bharatpur.

With reference to the representation from the State Council Bharatpur (*vide* your letter No. 4-J/C, dated the 10th June, 1913), claiming that Bharatpur should be given precedence over Karauli, I have the honour to state that the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General regrets that he is not able to give the Council the grounds for the Government of India's decision whereby Bharatpur was placed below Karauli in modification of Colonel Keatinge's old list of 1869.

2. As regards paragraph 16 of your letter, I am to enclose a Memorandum containing such details as are available in the office of the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General, Rajputana, regarding the Durbars held between 1873 and 1876.

3. As regards paragraph 21 of your letter, I am to say, that Sir Elliot Colvin knows of no other grounds, besides those assumed by the Council, which are likely to have influenced the Government of India's decision, unless it be the great antiquity of the Jadon race.

4. It would appear from paragraph 20 of your letter under reply that the Council desire the letter to be treated as a Memorial to the Government of India. The Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General would be glad to know whether in view of the further information now supplied, the Council still desire their representation to be forwarded to the Government of India, as it stands, or whether they would wish to alter or revise it in any way.

APPENDIX B-2.

MEMORANDUM.

(Enclosure to the Rajputana Agency Office letter No. 34-P., dated 20th April, 1915.)

In 1873 it was proposed to hold a Public Durbar at Agra when it was ruled by the Government of India that Karauli must sit

above Bharatpur as in the Agra Durbar of 1866 which appeared to be the only occasion on which the two Chiefs had ever met at a Durbar.

Eventually it was decided not to hold the Durbar and the Government of India intimated that the Viceroy would see any Indian Princes or Chiefs residing in the vicinity of Agra. The following Chiefs visited the Viceroy on this occasion :—

Kishengarh, Bharatpur, Dholpur.

The 1874 Durbar appears to have been held at Ajmer but the papers regarding this Durbar cannot be traced in this office. In 1875 a Durbar was held at Delhi and the precedence of Karauli over Bharatpur was again recognised by the Government of India.

At this Durbar the following Chiefs from Rajputana were present and were received separately in private Durbar :—

Karauli	...	...	7 a.m.
Bharatpur	...	...	7-15 a.m.
Alwar	...	...	7-30 a.m.
Shahpura	...	...	7-45 a.m.

In 1876 there was no regular Durbar. The Chiefs who had not already met His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales were invited to meet His Royal Highness at Agra but Karauli was prevented from attending the ceremony owing to ill-health. The Chiefs who attended were received separately in the following order :—

Maharao Raja of Bundi	...	11-30
Maharaja of Bikaner	...	11-40
Maharaja of Kishengarh	...	11-50
Maharaja of Bharatpur	...	12-0
Maharaja of Alwar ...	...	12-10
Nawab of Tonk ...	...	12-20
Maharaj Rana of Dholpur	...	12-30
Rajadhiraj of Shahpura	...	1-30

APPENDIX C.

Letter No. 49-C, dated Bharatpur, the 9th September, 1911, from R. E. Holland, Esq., I.C.S., Political Agent, Eastern Rajputana States.

Mr. Colvin has recently been considering the question of precedence between Karauli and Kishengarh, raised by the latter Durbar, in the course of which he has noticed that in 1903 the Government of India ruled that the order for Rajputana Chiefs, recommended by Colonel Keatinge in 1869 was to hold good except in one detail, namely, that the Bharatpur Chief was to be placed below Karauli instead of being immediately above him. This decision resulted in these Chiefs being placed in the following order :—

7. Karauli
8. Bharatpur
9. Kishengarh

but the Bharatpur Chief being an infant was not formally present at Durbar.

The Kishengarh Durbar are not aware that Bharatpur is above them, and from the accompanying statement it will be seen that Bharatpur has never had a higher position than Kishengarh in any Durbar at which both Chiefs have been present (*i.e.*, 1866 1873, 1874, and 1876) though in 1863 Bharatpur was (quite wrongly, as has since been decided) placed above Kotah who undoubtedly ranks higher than Kishengarh.

There seems, in Mr. Colvin's opinion, good ground for questioning whether Kishengarh has rightly been placed below Bharatpur. The facts of actual precedence, followed on previous ceremonial occasions are the best possible guide in these matters, and judged from that standpoint the case seems in his opinion, to be strongly in Kishengarh's favour.

Before expressing an opinion on this question, I should be glad to be favoured, as early as possible, with your views in the matter, after a reference to the State records.

The accompanying statement may kindly be returned with your reply.

APPENDIX D-1.

D. O. letter No. 55-C, dated Bharatpur, the 3rd October, 1911, from R. E. Holland, Esq., I.C.S., Political Agent, Eastern Rajputana States, to W. H. J. Wilkinson, Esq., I. C. S., First Assistant, to the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General in Rajputana, Abu.

Please refer to Prideaux's Confidential Demi-official letter No. 318 dated the 6th September, 1911, regarding the question of precedence between Kishengarh and Bharatpur.

I have referred the matter to Bharatpur Council and they desire me to urge in the first place that a very strong reason in favour of permitting the present order to remain unchanged is to be found in the fact that the Chief of Bharatpur is entitled to 17 guns, while the Chief of Kishengarh is entitled to only 15.

In Colonel Keatinge's list dated 1869, it appears that the Chiefs are arranged according to salutes except in one instance, namely, Tonk for which there may be some special reason. The Ruler of Tonk who is a 17-gun Chief, comes after Kishengarh, Jaisalmer and Alwar who are 15-gun Chiefs, but in all other cases, the order of salute is followed.

The Council would respectfully request that the principle may be held to apply in deciding the question of precedence between Bharatpur and Kishengarh, since they are unaware of any reasons why it should be departed from.

The Bharatpur State was founded about the beginning of the 18th Century, while Kishengarh was founded at the beginning of the 17th Century. Kishengarh is, therefore, about a Century older than Bharatpur, and if precedence were decided solely by questions of antiquity, Kishengarh's claim would be stronger one.

Memorandum of Native States, p. 130, Imperial Gazetteer, p. 271.

But Mr. Colvin has remarked in the case of Karauli that many other points besides origin and antiquity have to be taken into consideration since the present-day conditions and the evolution of history cannot be ignored, and it is necessary to judge also by the more modern standards of population, area, revenue, administrative methods and general influence.

Vide Note forwarded with Prideaux's D. O. letter confidential-235, dated the 19th August, 1911.

The population of Bharatpur is given in the Memoranda on Native States, as 6,26,665 while that of Kishengarh is 90,976. The area of Bharatpur is 1,982 square miles, and its revenue Rs. 29,77,320, as against an area of 858 square miles and revenue of Rs. 7,62,166 in Kishengarh.

Judging by area, therefore, Bharatpur is more than twice as important as Kishengarh, judging by population, it is more than six times as important, and by revenue nearly four times as important. As regards administrative methods, I venture to think that Bharatpur need fear comparison with few States in Rajputana, since it has been under British Administration for the past 16 years. Further, the State maintains a Regiment of Imperial Service Infantry and a Transport Corps while Kishengarh neither maintains any Imperial Service Troops nor pays any tribute to Government.

It would seem, therefore, as if the only reason in favour of placing Bharatpur above Kishengarh is to be found in the precedents contained in the list attached to Prideaux's letter dated September 6th. From this list it appears that in Durbars held in 1866, 1873, 1874, and 1876, the Maharaja of Kishengarh sat above the Maharaja of Bharatpur.

I am unable to find any records from which it is possible to verify the details given in the list, but assuming that the facts are correct, I would suggest that the seating of Bharatpur below Kishengarh for the first time in 1866 was perhaps due to the fact that the Maharaja of Bharatpur, Jaswant Singh, was then a minor, being a boy of 15 or 16, while the Chief of Kishengarh, Pirthvi Singh, had been on the Gaddi for 26 years and was a remarkable and enlightened ruler. The precedent once created in 1866 would naturally have been followed at later Durbars but it is noteworthy that Colonel Keatinge, when framing his list in 1869, in spite of the 1866 precedent which was then recent, placed Bharatpur not only above Kishengarh but above Karauli.

He was given a personal addition of 2 guns to his salute in 1877.

In view of the above considerations, I venture to hope that Mr. Colvin will be pleased to permit the existing order as regards Bharatpur and Kishengarh to remain unchanged. I would urge respectfully that the fact that the State is under administration, is

in itself a very strong argument against making any change prejudicial to the dignity of the Chief which is not justifiable on the most obvious and convincing grounds.

APPENDIX D-2.

Letter No. 481-C., dated Camp Delhi, the 23rd November, 1911, from R. E. Holland, Esq., I. C. S., Political Agent, Eastern Rajputana States, to the State Council, Bharatpur.

With reference to the correspondence ending with my Confidential endorsement No. 60-C., dated the 4th October, 1911, regarding the precedence of Kishengarh and Bharatpur Chiefs in Imperial Durbars, I have the honour to inform you that the Government of India have, after full consideration of the representation made by the Bharatpur State Council, in the matter, decided that Kishengarh is to be accorded the 8th place on the list of the Rajputana Chiefs, *viz.*, between Karauli and Bharatpur. It is with very great regret that I communicate this decision to the Council.

APPENDIX E.

Letter No. 180-P., dated the 26th December, 1911, from R. E. Holland, Esquire, I.C.S., Political Agent, Eastern Rajputana States, to the State Council, Bharatpur.

With reference to your confidential letter No. 49-C/J, dated the 30th November, 1911, intimating that the Durbar intend to submit a representation protesting against the decision of the Government of India to the effect that Kishengarh should take precedence over Bharatpur at future Durbars, I have the honour to state that the matter was carefully examined, and that the reasons which led to their decision are set forth below:—

(*i*) In point of antiquity, social position and early history, Bharatpur cannot be compared with Kishengarh.

(*ii*) Bharatpur has never held a higher position than Kishengarh in any Durbar at which both Chiefs have been present, *viz.*, at those held in 1866, 1873, 1874 and 1876.

(*iii*) The Kishengarh State has never been informed that Bharatpur stands above it on Colonel Keatinge's List, so that, in face of the precedents above, to give Bharatpur the higher place, would in their eyes be an unwarranted change.

2. The most important point in favour of Bharatpur is the superiority in the number of guns in the salute.

This is, however, in the opinion of the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General, not a conclusive factor in the determination of precedence as is evidenced by the position of Tonk, which with 17 guns is below Kishengarh, Jaisalmer and Alwar with 15. As regards the Council's second contention, *viz.*, that Bharatpur was accorded the higher position in the list of 1869, the Honourable Sir E. Colvin thinks that the order on paper is less important than the order actually observed in Durbars held both before and after that date, and he feels that much weight was attached to the actual precedents set up in 1866, 1873, 1874 and 1876.

As regards the Durbar of 1866, it has been observed that the suggestion made by the Council is pure conjecture, unsupported by evidence. It appears that the Kishengarh Chief never attended a Viceregal Durbar before 1866, and so could never have taken his seat below Bharatpur.

3. In conclusion, I am desired by the Honourable the Agent to the Governor-General to intimate that any further representation which the Durbar may make, or any new facts not already brought to notice, will, of course, receive every consideration.

APPENDIX F.

Letter No. 3296, dated the 14th August, 1913, from Lt.-Col. K. D. Erskine, C.I.E., I.A., Political Agent, Eastern Rajputana States, to the State Council, Bharatpur.

With reference to your representation No. 3-C/J, dated 17th March, 1913, in which you protested against the decision of the Government of India that Kishengarh should take precedence over Bharatpur at ceremonial Durbars, I am directed to inform you that the orders of the Government of India placing Kishengarh above Bharatpur were not intended to be a permanent ruling

and that the decision should be held to apply only during the minority of the present Chief of Bharatpur. I am to add, that any representation which His Highness may desire to make on the subject after he has attained his majority and been invested with ruling powers will receive the careful consideration of the Government of India who refrain from making any final pronouncement in the matter, at presen

APPENDIX G.

Letter No. 3505, dated the 21st June, 1917, from Lt.-Col. A. D. A. G. Bannerman, C.V.O., C.I.E., I.A., Political Agent, Eastern Rajputana States, to the Judicial and Financial Member, State Council, Bharatpur.

With reference to your letters Nos. 9 C/J. and 10 C/J., dated the 28th June, 1916, regarding the precedence between the Bharatpur and Kishengarh States and the Bharatpur and Karauli States, I have the honour to State that the Government of India have intimated that they regret their inability to consider, during the minority of the present Chief of Bharatpur, the Council's representations protesting against the decisions of Government that the Maharajas of Kishengarh and Karauli should take precedence of the Chief of Bharatpur at ceremonial Durbars. Any representations, however, on the subject which His Highness may desire to make, after his investiture with full ruling powers, will receive their careful and sympathetic consideration.

APPENDIX H.

Letter No. 446, dated the 31st January, 1921, from Major J. McPherson, I. M. S., I/C Political Agency, Eastern Rajputana States, to the Judicial and Financial Member and Secretary to Council, Bharatpur.

In reply to your letter No. 490-F, dated the 20th January, 1921, regarding the question which concerns the relative precedence of His Highness the Maharaja of Bharatpur in respect to that of His

Highness the Maharaja of Kishengarh and of His Highness the Maharaja of Karauli, I have the honour to inform you that the Government of India intimate that it would be impossible to give the question adequate consideration before the forthcoming Royal Visit to Delhi and that His Highness should be assured that the order of seats, etc., in ceremonials on this occasion will not form a precedent affecting the decision of the question.

2. I shall be glad if you will kindly inform His Highness the Maharaja accordingly.

APPENDIX I.

Letter No. 5285 G-39, Conf., dated the 23rd December, 1922, from Lt.-Colonel H. B. St. John, C.I.E., C.B.E., I.A., Political Agent, Eastern Rajputana States, to the Foreign and Political Secretary, Bharatpur.

I have the honour to refer to the correspondence ending with Major Macpherson's letter No. 446, dated the 31st January, 1921, regarding the claim of His Highness the Maharaja of Bharatpur to take precedence of their Highnesses the Maharajas of Karauli and Kishengarh and to state that the Government of India after careful consideration of the question see no reason to make any change in their previous orders on the subject which were communicated to the State Council in this Office confidential letter No. 481-C, dated 23rd November, 1911.

Letter No. 76-P., dated the 14th April, 1923, from the Political Agent, Eastern Rajputana States, to the Foreign and Political Secretary, Bharatpur.

With reference to your letter No. 12-C, dated 14th February, 1923, regarding the claim of His Highness the Maharaja to take precedence of their Highnesses the Maharajas of Karauli and Kishengarh, I have the honour to state that the reasons influencing the decision of the Government of India are the same as those on which their first decision was arrived at, *vide* this office confidential letter No. 180-P., dated 26th December, 1911, to the address of the State Council.

APPENDIX J.

Note by His Highness the Maharaja Sahib Bahadur of Bharatpur addressed to His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General of India.

The Precedence of Kishengarh and Karauli over the Bharatpur State.

In 1911, the Bharatpur Council was informed that the seat allocated to the Bharatpur Ruler was to be under Karauli and over Kishengarh. I was then only 12 years of age and naturally did not attend the Durbar, but the State Council on getting this information submitted their protest as to putting Karauli above Bharatpur. The Hon'ble A. G. G., at the same time started the question of precedence between Kishengarh and Bharatpur. The List framed by Colonel Keatinge in 1869 placed Bharatpur above both Karauli and Kishengarh, in spite of precedent, contrary to this in 1866, which goes to show that Colonel Keatinge's List was framed after the fullest of consideration of the relative precedence of the three States, at the time. When, however, the decision to place Kishengarh above Bharatpur was finally arrived at by the Hon'ble A. G. G., the Council put up a grave protest on my behalf, but the matter then was temporarily shelved by the Government of India stating that any representations however on the subject which His Highness may desire to make after his investiture with full ruling powers will receive their careful and sympathetic consideration. This shows that the decisions arrived at in my Minority were not meant to be in any way permanent. On the strength of this promise of a sympathetic hearing of my wrongs, I submitted this question to the Government of India in January 1921, hoping that the recent decisions made during my Minority without even our being informed would be rectified and the matter given a full consideration.

Appendix H. A *reply to my representation was received in the same month, only 3 days later, saying that owing to the Royal Visit no decision could be given at the time but that any arrangements of seats, etc., on that occasion would not form a precedent in this case. This reply gave us further hope that our appeal for redress would find justice eventually. This allusion however

Appendix I. was dispelled by the *reply received on the 23rd December, 1922, stating that the Government of India see no reason to make any change in their previous orders on the subject. I beg to submit

that as far as the Bharatpur Durbar know there were no reasons for changing the order of precedence as laid down by Colonel Keatinge. On representations being made certain reasons were given regarding the decision of Government in regard to putting Kishengarh above Bharatpur, but none is forthcoming regarding Karauli. I again considered the case, but could not reconcile myself at being classed below Kishengarh and Karauli, in view of the PAST HISTORY of our States, the PRESENT STATUS of the States, and our people, and other vital factors such as the War Services of each State, its Revenues, Salutes, and methods of Administration, conditions of trade and its progress, and lastly, though by no means least, the honour bestowed upon the States by Royal Visits from practically every Member of the Royal House who has visited India. In February, 1923, I again submitted certain facts to the Government of India, and asked that we may be furnished with the reasons in full which led to the decision of Government which was for the first time intimated to us in 1911. I required these reasons to see whether there existed any such reasons so far hidden from us which would justify such a decision, but a reply has been received on the 14th April, 1923, referring us to the letter which intimated to us the decision originally given in 1911. I beg to submit that as no reasons have been furnished which might reconcile me to consider the Bharatpur State inferior to the Kishengarh or Karauli States, in any way whatsoever, I have but to bring my woes to Your Excellency, with a hope that this mattter may be cleared up once and for all by either explaining to us the reasons why Bharatpur is so inferior to Kishengarh and Karauli, or by redressing our wrongs, which as we do not know the reasons, we are justified in calling by that name.

I must here submit that I do not wish this matter to be considered as any personal grudge on Their Highnesses of Kishengarh and Karauli, of whom the former is my most respected friend, and the latter, though I have never had the privilege of meeting him, is duly respected by me owing to his age.

I do not wish to say anything about Bharatpur, for I have reasons to believe that Your Excellency is well acquainted with it in all ways, but the attached comparative statement will perhaps show at a glance the facts of the case.

(Sd.) KISHEN SINGH,
Maharaja.

APPENDIX K.

Comparative Statement showing details of Bharatpur, Kishengarh and Karauli.

Modern Standard.

Details.	Bharatpur.	Kishengarh.	Karauli.
Area of State ...	1,993 Sq. M.	758 Sq. M.	1,239 Sq. M.
Gross Revenue ...	Rs. 55,89,732	Rs. 6,00,000	Rs. 4,65,000
Population ...	5,29,825	77,806	1,56,587
Salutes ...	17—19	15	15—17.
Troops (Reorganisation) ...	3,219	Nil	Nil
War Contributions and Loans ...	22,95,000	1,99,000	99,700
Recruits sent to Govt. Units by Durbar ...	2,283	not known	500
Royal Visits ...	6	not known	Nil

Figures of Kishengarh and Karauli are collected from data available to the public, and therefore cannot be taken as absolute.

PART VI

CORRESPONDENCE REGARDING THE GWALIOR LOAN

Letter No. 6262, dated the 16th September, 1924, from the Political Agent, Eastern Rajputana States, to the Foreign and Political Secretary, Bharatpur.

With reference to the Darbar's verbal request that I should apply to Government for a loan for them of ten lakhs, I have the honour to say that the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General to whom the request was communicated desires me to inform the Darbar that a clear statement of the Darbar's financial position is always a necessary preliminary to the consideration of an application for a loan. I have already explained the fact to the Foreign and Political Secretary and I trust that the financial statement will shortly be forthcoming. With the statement of the particulars should also be forwarded an estimate of probable needs under various heads. I understood from the conversation above referred to that the Darbar desire an immediate credit of a portion of the loan and I understand that this is under consideration.

2. I propose to visit Ajmer on the 18th or 19th and it would be very convenient if I had with me all the details above referred to in order that I might lay them before the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General.

Extract from the D. O. letter No. 438-P., dated the 16th September, 1924, from the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General in Rajputana, Camp Ajmer, to His Highness the Maharaja of Bharatpur.

* * * *

I am deeply distressed to hear of the terrible floods which have visited Bharatpur and I know how greatly this must add to your anxieties. I hope that your health will not suffer from the personal efforts which you are making to relieve distress and provide

the necessaries of life for your suffering subjects. I have wired to Government about the loan but I am sure that they will want a clear statement of the financial position before considering any large advance.

I hope to send you my opinion about the Ballabgarh *jagir* very shortly.

* * * *

Telegram, dated the 16th September, 1924, from Rajputana Ajmer, to His Highness Maharaja Sahib Bahadur of Bharatpur.

I am delighted to learn that Baretha is safe and that floods subsiding; shall be anxious to receive extensive estimates of probable loss of human life and cattle. I am transmitting to Government Your Highness' request.

Letter No. 6546, dated the 1st October, 1924, from the Political Agent, Eastern Rajputana States, to Colonel Ghamandi Singh, Foreign and Political Secretary, Bharatpur.

With reference to your confidential letter No. 1423-F., dated the 17th September, 1924, I have the honour to enquire when I may expect the Financial Statement mentioned therein.

2. With reference to the question of an immediate advance I am to inform you that the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General can at his discretion advance to the Durbar up to Rupees one lakh at 6 per cent. for immediate relief to be expended in consultation with the Political Agent. I should be glad to have the views of the Durbar on this matter at a very early date.

Letter No. 40-P., dated the 24th April, 1925, from the Political Agent, Eastern Rajputana States, to the Foreign and Political Secretary, Bharatpur.

I have the honour to refer to your letter No. 253, dated the 25th March, 1925, in which a request was made by the Darbar for an advance payment of Salt Compensation by Government for the purpose of reconstruction work owing to the damage caused by the floods of last year.

2. The Government of India have sanctioned, pending full

consideration by them of the Darbar's request an immediate advance payment of Rs. 1,50,000, of the Salt Compensation free of interest to the Darbar to enable them to execute urgent repairs to bunds before the monsoon breaks.

3. I am further to say that the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General would be very glad to assist the Darbar with the expert advice of his Superintending Engineer, should they desire this, in order that they may secure the maximum benefit from the above expenditure pending the arrival of Mr. Cruickshank whom it is understood that the Darbar have engaged as their State Engineer.

Letter No. 304, dated the 25th April, 1925, from the Foreign and Political Secretary, Bharatpur, to the Political Agent, Eastern Rajputana States.

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 40-P., dated the 24th April, 1925, on the subject of the grant of Rs. 1,50,000 of the Salt Compensation as an immediate advance for urgent repairs and to request you to kindly convey to the Government of India the Darbar's sense of grateful appreciation of the generous and prompt response which His Excellency the Viceroy has been pleased to make to His Highness the Maharaja Sahib Bahadur's suggestion.

2. The reconstruction work is proceeding apace under the supervision and guidance of the Assistant State Engineer, Mr. N. H. Vakil, and I am directed to request that the sum of Rs. 1,50,000 may kindly be credited as soon as possible, in the Imperial Bank, Agra, in the name of Mr. N. H. Vakil, Assistant State Engineer, Bharatpur, so that it can at once be utilised for the work it is intended.

3. His Highness is extremely grateful to the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General in Rajputana for the offer of assistance in the way of expert advice of his Superintending Engineer, who I am to request, may come down to Bharatpur any time it is convenient to him to discuss matters with Mr. Vakil.

Letter No. 2789, dated the 11th May, 1925, from the Political Agent, Eastern Rajputana States, to the Foreign and Political Secretary, Bharatpur.

I have the honour to invite a reference to the concluding paragraph, of your confidential letter No. 304, dated the 25th April, 1925, which contained a request that Rai Bahadur Chuttan Lal, Superintending Engineer, should visit Bharatpur to discuss the question of reconstructing bunds, etc., damaged by the floods with the Assistant Engineer. In conveying the Darbar's wish to the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General I suggested that Rai Bahadur Chuttan Lal should visit Bharatpur as soon as possible. He accordingly arranged to come on May 8th. As however the Assistant State Engineer was not then in Bharatpur I telegraphed to Rai Bahadur Chuttan Lal suggesting that he should postpone his visit till after Mr. Vakil's return. He has now wired to the effect that he hears from Mr. Vakil that he will be returning to Bharatpur about the 20th May and he will arrange to visit Bharatpur after that date.

Letter No. 692-C., dated the 15th May, 1925, from the Political Agent, Eastern Rajputana States, to the Foreign and Political Secretary, Bharatpur.

With reference to your letter No. 304, dated the 25th April, 1925, regarding the advance payment of Rs. 1,50,000 on account of Salt Compensation to the Darbar, I have the honour to inform you that the Government of India in the Finance Department have instructed the Accountant-General, Central Revenues, to place the amount at the disposal of Mr. N. H. Vakil, Assistant Engineer of the Bharatpur State, through the Imperial Bank of India, Agra Branch.

Letter No. R/Payt. 11/509, dated the 15th May, 1925, from the Audit Officer, Indian Stores Department, Simla, to the President and Finance Member, State Council, Bharatpur.

Subject—Advance payment of Salt Compensation.

I have the honour to forward herewith a cheque for Rs. 75,000 in favour of Mr. N. H. Vakil, Assistant Engineer of Bharatpur

State on the Imperial Bank of India, Agra, in payment of the instalment of Salt Compensation due on 1st October, 1925, in advance, in accordance with the instructions contained in the Government of India, Finance Department, Express letter No. D/1267-A., dated the 14th May, 1925 (copy enclosed for ready reference).

Please acknowledge receipt of the cheque.

Express letter No. D/1267-A., dated the 14th May, 1925, from P. R. Rau, Esq., M. A., Under Secretary to the Government of India, Finance Department, to the Audit Officer, Indian Stores Department, Simla.

Please refer to my letter No. 4472-A., dated the 7th May, 1925, addressed to the Accountant-General, Central Revenues, which has subsequently been transferred to you for disposal. It is reported that Rs. 75,000 of the Salt Compensation of Rs. 1,50,000 has been paid to the Bharatpur Durbar on 1st April, 1925. A cheque for the balance only should therefore be sent to the Durbar and made payable to the Officer through the Agra Branch of the Imperial Bank of India.

Letter No. L.P.C., dated the 26th May, 1925, from the Foreign and Political Secretary, Bharatpur, to the Political Agent, E.R.S.

I have the honour to refer you to the correspondence by which you were pleased to intimate that a sum of Rs. 1,50,000 sanctioned for starting reconstructional works pending full consideration of the Darbar's request for an advance payment of the Salt Compensation by the Government of India had, as desired in this office letter No. 204, dated the 25th April, 1925, been placed in the Imperial Bank, Agra, at the disposal of Mr. N. H. Vakil, Assistant Engineer, Bharatpur. But I hear that a sum of Rs. 75,000 only has so far been credited in the Bank against Rs. 1,50,000 sanctioned.

As the reconstructional works are in full swing and money is urgently required for them I shall be highly grateful if you will kindly request the Government of India to authorise the Bank to pay the remaining amount to Mr. Vakil at an early date so that the work may not suffer.

Letter No. 751-C., dated the 27th May, 1925, from the Political Agent, Eastern Rajputana States, to the Foreign and Political Secretary, Bharatpur.

I have the honour to invite a reference to the correspondence ending with my cofidential letter No. 40-P., dated the 24th April, 1925, regarding the Darbar's request for financial assistance from Government by means of advance payment of Salt Compensation in connection with the work of reconstruction after the floods of last year. The Government of India fully realise the difficulties in which the damage caused by the recent floods has involved the State and have given evidence of their desire to assist the Darbar by sanctioning an immediate advance payment of a year's Salt Compensation free of interest to enable them to carry out at once works of urgent importance. After carefully considering the Darbar's request they have now come to the decision that, if further financial assistance is to be given, it should take the form of a loan to be secured upon the Salt Compensation and definitely earmarked for the purpose of reconstruction on terms to be arranged between Government and the Darbar. In determining the exact amount of such loan two factors have to be taken into consideration:

(*a*) the probable expenditure which the work of reconstruction will entail;

(*b*) the general financial condition of the State.

With regard to the first the Government of India have at present no information on which an estimate can be formed and they therefore consider it essential that the Darbar's request for a loan should be accompanied by a detailed estimate of expenditure prepared after a survey by a competent Irrigation Engineer.

I shall be glad if you will kindly let me know for the information of the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General whether a loan on these terms would be acceptable to the Darbar.

Letter No. 825-C., dated the 12th June, 1925, from the Political Agent, Eastern Rajputana States, to the Foreign and Political Secretary, Bharatpur.

With reference to your letter, dated the 26th May, 1925, in which you state that a sum of only Rs. 75,000 of the advance

of Rs. 1,50,000, sanctioned by the Government of India has been placed at the disposal of the Assistant Engineer in the Imperial Bank of India, Agra Branch, I have the honour to inform you that Government have now sanctioned the immediate payment of a further sum of Rs. 75,000, the balance of the advance of Rs. 1,50,000 of the Salt Compensation.

Received from Ajmer payment of Rs. 75,000 (seventy-five thousand) only through Rai Bahadur Seth Mool Chand, Nemi Chand, State Treasurers, Bharatpur, on account of the advance Salt Treaty payment due on 1st April, 1926.

MAHARAJA OF BHARATPUR

As this has to be credited in the Bank in name of N. H. Vakil, *vide* Foreign and Political Secretary's letter to Political Agent; such a receipt is not understood.

(Sd.) KISHEN SINGH,
Maharaja of Bharatpur.

Letter No. 1563, dated the 3rd July, 1925, from the Foreign and Political Secretary, Bharatpur, to the Political Agent, Eastern Rajputana States, Bharatpur.

With reference to the correspondence ending with your No. 825-C., dated the 12th June, 1925, I am directed to say that as already requested in para. 2 of my letter No. 304, dated the 25th April, 1925, to your address the balance of the advance of rupees 1,50,000, of the Salt Compensation, *viz.*, 75,000 may also kindly be placed in the Imperial Bank of India, Agra Branch, at the disposal of Mr. N. H. Vakil, Assistant Engineer, Bharatpur, instead of Accountant-General or the Bharatpur Darbar as endorsed by the Accountant-General, Central Revenues, Delhi. As the works are in full swing the aforesaid amount is very urgently required, it is therefore requested that very early steps may kindly be taken in this behalf, and an intimation sent to me when the money is so placed so that Mr. Vakil may be informed to draw the amount from the Bank as required.

Advance of Rs. 1,50,000 sanctioned by the Imperial Government.

Owing to Your Excellency's kind sympathy, intimation was received in April 1925, that the Government of India had kindly sanctioned, 'pending full consideration by them of the Durbar's request (for an advance payment of 10 or 15 years' Salt Compensation) an immediate advance payment of rupees 1,50,000 of the Salt Compensation, free of interest to the Durbar to enable them to execute urgent repairs to Bunds before the monsoon breaks.'

The Durbar wished that the accounts of this advance should be kept separately, and therefore the Assistant Engineer, Bharatpur, was specially put in charge of these accounts, and arrangements were made to have this amount put in the Imperial Bank, in his account.

As time was short, the special works to be done from this Advance, were opened immediately, and to do this a loan of Rs. 75,000 was secured locally, which was paid off on receipt of the 1st instalment of Rs. 75,000 in the end of April. Details of these works are appended for Your Excellency's information. Most of these works which were of a most urgent nature, could not be completed in time, owing to the remaining half of the Advance not being received so far.

To add to this we are told that our ordinary instalment of Salt Compensation due on 1st October, 1925, is to be held back in payment of the Rs. 75,000 already received; and similarly the ordinary instalment due on 1st April, 1926, is to be held back in satisfaction of the balance not yet received.

This money was meant for special urgent works, and was probably intended by Government of India, to be treated as a part of the proposed loan.. But the proposed procedure for payment will dislocate our programme of ordinary works, inasmuch as the October instalment, which is intended to be thus held back, was budgetted as income during the current year, and its withholding will consequently cause the State further embarrassment.

I would therefore request Your Excellency to arrange that

this amount of 1½ lacs may be regarded as an advance, the repayment of which to be taken up when the reconstructional works have been completed and the question of a loan decided. Of course, if considered necessary, this advance, made originally free of interest, may be charged interest from such future date as Your Excellency may think fit to fix. But I would most respectfully request Your Excellency, to kindly order that the instalment due on the 1st October, 1925, should not be held back on this account.

SIMLA, *17th September, 1925.* MAHARAJA OF BHARATPUR.

Details of Works opened from the promised Advance of Rs. 1,50,000 from the Government of India, as prepared by Mr. N. H. Vakil, Asstt. Engineer, Bharatpur, in special charge, Govt. Advance Account, dated 28th August, 1925.

Works	*Estimate*	*Remarks*
(*Irrigation*)	Rs.	
Works at City Ramparts ..	14,520	Completed.
Providing a Regulating weir at Ajan Bund ..	24,480	⅔rd finished, 16,240 paid, 8,240 due.
Homes Canal Extension, and Bridges, etc. ..	40,000	⅓rd finished, 15,000, paid, 25,000 due.
A Regulating Head at Pathena Canal ..	24,000	16,000 paid, 8,000 due.
(*Roads*)		
Raising, remetalling and providing Bridge on Station Road	15,000	3,350 paid, 11,650 due.
(*Buildings*)		
Restoration of R. E. A. Barracks, completely destroyed ..	32,000	9,890 paid, 22,110 due.
TOTAL ..	1,50,000	75,000, paid, 75,000, due.

Note.—The above works remained unfinished owing to the remaining half of the Advance not being received.

Loan for Reconstruction and Restoration Works.

In May last, the Government of India intimated their decision to consider the question of further financial assistance, for reconstruction works, which they suggested, should take the form of a loan, secured on the compensation for Salt. In this connexion the probable expenditure which the work of reconstruction would entail, and the financial condition of the State, were factors which had to be taken into consideration.

An Estimate of Urgent Works to be done, as prepared by Mr. W. D. Cruickshank, O.B.E., Assoc. M. Inst. C. E., State Engineer, Bharatpur, and a Statement showing the works carried out during the current year by the P. W. D. are appended for Your Excellency's information. From these it would be amply clear that though a considerable amount has been done, the amount of reconstructional works yet to be done is far beyond the ordinary resources of the State.

Another Statement showing roughly the position of the State Finances, is also submitted, which shows that owing to the abnormally heavy expenditure in reconstruction, relief, and other restorations and a consequent decrease in our ordinary revenues, as a result of the floods, we shall have a deficit of over 8 lakhs, at the end of the year.

On top of this, we are faced with the present gloomy outlook of crops, due to the early cessation of the monsoon, which would mean a further reduction in revenues, and the organisation of extensive relief measures.

Under these circumstances, I think Your Excellency will agree that I am not incorrect in negotiating for a loan of Rs. 20 lakhs to carry on the work of reconstruction and restoration and would see the absolute necessity of getting it before November, 1925, in order to start work in time. In this connexion it has been suggested to me, that it would be easier and quicker to arrange an Inter-State loan for us, on the security of our Salt Compensation, instalments of which could then be arranged to be paid direct to liquidate this loan, while the interest may be paid by us, through the Government of India, if necessary.

My Revenue Member discussed this with the Hon'ble

Mr. Thompson, and I understand that it is not a difficult matter, which, if Your Excellency approves could be arranged for by the Hon'ble the A. G. G., from Jaipur, Gwalior, or any other State.

I submit this for Your Excellency's kind advice and approval.

MAHARAJA OF BHARATPUR.

SIMLA, *17th September, 1925.*

Estimate of Urgent Restoration Works to be carried out in the Year 1925-1926, as worked out by Mr. W. D. Cruickshank, O.B.E., Assoc. M. Inst. C. E., State Engineer, Bharatpur.

Irrigation and Drainage—

		Rs.
1.	Masonry Headworks, etc., and regulating sluices, at Pathena, Halena and Dharsoni dependent on the remodelling scheme, also in Bhandor, Ajao, and Bhataoli Bunds	1,00,000
2.	Survey and Remodelling of Banganga Irrigation system. This is a very important and large work, details of which will be possible after a survey has been made, therefore it will be sufficient to allow a sum this year for the survey and preliminaries..	2,00,000
3.	Remodelling Pichuna Canal system, Restoration of old works, and widening the right bank ..	1,00,000
4.	Drainage system round Bharatpur, Restoration and Extension of existing drainage system ..	1,00,000
	Restoration of City Ramparts	1,00,000
5.	Ajan, Sewar, and Murwara Bunds. Ajan Bund restoration and construction of protective Bund south of Aghapur	40,000
	Sewar Bund, Restoration and strengthening ..	25,000
	Murwara Bund, Restoration, etc.	20,000
	Masonry works	15,000
6.	Restoration of Sikri Bund system, and clearing irrigation channels	1,00,000

	Rs.
7. Restoration of Minor Bunds 93 in number. Lump sum	1,00,000
Total .. Rs.	9,00,000

Roads—

Bharatpur-Deeg Road, including raising the low level sections	1,00,000
Diverting Bharatpur-Bayana Road, silted up from Uchain to Salabad, along the Pichuna Canal Bank	1,40,000
Deeg-Kama Road	25,000
Deeg-Nagar Road	25,000
Deeg-Goverdhan Road	15,000
Bharatpur-Agra Road Repairs	20,000
Bharatpur-Agra Road New Bridges ..	8,000
Bharatpur-Muttra Road	20,000
Bharatpur-Uchain Road New Bridges ..	7,000
Bharatpur-Uchain Road Repairs	10,000
City and Municipal Roads	30,000
Jaipur Road, 2nd class	1,50,000
Total .. Rs.	5,50,000

Buildings—

Details are difficult to compile, without making a very long list. But taking all State Buildings in Bharatpur, together with those in the Mufussil, such as tehsils, police posts, customs posts, and schools, etc., a sum that can usefully be spent in restoration, etc., is	3,50,000

Summary of the above is as follows :—

Irrigation	9,00,000
Roads	5,50,000
Buildings	3,50,000
Total ..	18,00,000

2. The above does not however include restoration and replacements required in the Electric Department, and the workshops, part of which were carried out during the current year. For

these a separate estimate will be put up at the time of the Budgets.

3. It may be noted that the above works should be carried out during the next year, otherwise if they are taken up in parts, they will cost considerably more, and incidentally prolong the present danger of damages by floods, in the case of the Irrigation and Drainage works, and the great difficulties of communication, resulting in transport difficulties for grain, food-stuffs, and other raw material, in the case of Roads. The direct and indirect loss both to the State and the people from this is very considerable.

Summary of the Works done by the P.W.D. in the Year 1924-1925.

From the Government Advance—

	Rs.	Rs.
Irrigation	1,03,000	
Roads	15,000	
Buildings	32,000	1,50,000
From the State Budget—		
Irrigation	2,68,342	
Roads	1,47,658	
Buildings	3,46,036	
Miscellaneous	2,68,021	10,30,057
Grand Total ..		11,80,057

This does not however include establishment and other departmental charges, which amount to Rs. 2,35,656, thus making a total Expenditure of Rs. 14,16,713. The Government Advance of Rs. 1,50,000 has been included in the above as to begin with only Rs. 75,000 of it came, and the remaining Rs. 75,000 has not yet been received, and now it is proposed to withhold the payment of the Salt Compensation which falls due in October, 1925, which was included in the Budgetted Income for 1925-26. Rs. 75,000 will have to be found to pay off outstanding accounts of the works opened from the advance while Rs. 75,000 will be lost from income, thus costing the State full Rs. 1,50,000 in the year 1924-25.

Details of Works carried out by the P. W. D., Bharatpur, from the State Budget, during the Year 1924-25.

Work	*Estimate*	*Remarks*
Irrigation—	Rs.	
(Bayana Sub-division)		
Strengthening, and repairs to Bareta Bund, including Silt clearance of Canals and other works ..	55,000	
Aqueduct-viaduct, over Overflow for Canal No. 3, at Bund Bareta ..	43,000	Will be completed by November.
Closing Breaches of—		
Lalpur Bund	6,904	
Ataripura Bund	1,617	
Other Bunds, under 1,000 ..	23,995	
Silt Clearance of—		
Gatah Canal	2,601	
Shikarpur Canal	3,167	
Bundli at Miles 26 and 27 of the Jaipur road	1,356	
(Bharatpur Circle)		
Repairs to Golbagh Bund ..	1,010	
Minor repairs to Ajan Bund, such as jungle clearance, etc.	1,057	
Closing Breaches of—		
Khurampur Canal	3,770	
Ajan Ch. No. 292	5,412	
„ Ch. No. 500	1,204	
„ Kohni	2,850	
Bhandor Bund	2,637	
Helak Bund	2,052	
Murwara Bund	2,930	
Sewar Bund	2,664	
Bhataoli Bund	1,802	
Ajao Bund	3,400	
Pichuna Canal, Right Bank ..	5,193	
Uchain Canal	1,188	
Murwara-Maghayan Canal ..	6,979	

	Rs.	
Repairs to most Supply Channels ..	1,347	
Extension and diversion of Pathena Canal at Bhutpura	21,000	
Planks, etc., for sluices	3,959	
Special Gangs to guard new works in Rains	7,868	Actuals so far.
Dharsoni Canal Head, which had to be reclosed	6,900	
Petty works below 1,000	41,480	
(Deeg Sub-division)		
Advanced for works	14,000	As bills not yet received, details not available.
Total ..	2,68,342	

Roads—

Remetalling of—		
Bharatpur-Kumher Road	16,850	In progress
Deeg-Gordhan Road	2,155	
Deeg-Kumher Road	5,135	
Deeg-City Roads	1,052	
Deeg-Kama Roads	2,000	In progress
Deeg-Nagar Road	2,000	do.
Agra-Road repairs	3,500	
Bharatpur-Sewar Road	3,150	In progress
City Circular Road repairs ..	2,000	
Rose Villa Road	1,064	
Uchain Road	3,540	
Ghunna Roads	2,836	
Fatehpur Road	1,700	
Mudderpur Road	1,742	
Works below 1,000	13,934	
Saola Barehta-Bareta Road ..		
Diversion of Old Bayana Road ..	80,000	In progress
Jaipur Road Breaches	5,000	
Total ..	1,47,658	

Buildings—	Rs.	
Moti Mahal colouring, etc. ..	3,261	
Restoration of Quarters, Cowshed, etc. at Golbagh destroyed by floods ..	5,180	
Restoration of Bridge Parapets in front of main gate, Golbagh, and back wall washed away by floods ..	6,930	In progress
New kitchen and Stores at Motimahal ..	52,600	do.
Fort Palace annual repairs ..	2,937	
Restoration of roof which fell in on 4th storey in Fort Palace including slab-flooring in courtyard	24,657	In progress
Restoration of Begun Kothi Sewar ..	2,084	
Restoration of Narayan House ..	4,203	
Works done during floods such as temporary shatters, etc.	13,580	
Military Repairs including slab-flooring in J.H.I. and restoration of second, third Infty. and K.S.O.B.L. Lines, and extensions to Barracks, etc. ..	58,591	In progress
Restoration of Ijlas Khas Offices ..	15,000	do.
Redoing up of Victoria Hospital ..	7,076	
Civil Line repairs including the works and extensions at Agency ..	16,780	In progress
Restoration of houses at Muttra, and repairs to houses at Agra, Abu, Simla, etc.	38,497	
Mofussil works in Deeg division, such as works at Palaces, and Hospitals, Dak Bungalows, etc.	37,646	
Mofussil works in Weir Division including Durbar Hall at Bareta and Hospital and Dak Bungalow repairs ..	47,768	In progress
Works under 1,000, including repairs to police posts, custom's posts, village schools, etc.	9,246	
Total ..	3,46,036	

Miscellaneous—

	Rs.	
New Telephone System, the old exchange being rendered useless by floods, including rewiring, etc. ..	90,000	In progress
Providing New Poles and Wires, to Electric lines washed away, but not including replacements of such as were spoiled by dams	15,000	do.
Rewiring to houses, etc., damaged by water	30,681	
Restoring the supply of oil, in the storage tank, the old supply being made useless by waters ..	24,000	
Store replacements and supply, including supply of Planks, Phaodas, picks, axes, and bags filled and unfilled of cement, at the time of and after the floods	1,08,340	
Total ..	2,68,021	

Abstract—

Irrigation	2,68,342
Roads	1,47,658
Buildings	3,46,036
Miscellaneous	2,68,021
Total ..	10,30,057

Rough idea of the Financial Position of the Bharatpur State at the end of Year 1924-25.

BUDGETS.

	Income	*Expenditure*	*Balance or Deficit*
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
As passed in October, 1924 ..	45,59,379	39,46,261	+6,13,718
As revised in March, 1925		56,96,261	−11,36,282

ACTUALS.

Assets	Rs.	*Liabilities*	Rs.
Extra Revenue from Shikar Dept. due to letting out Reserved areas for grazing ..	5,000	Deficit in income from judicial due to suspension of work during floods	40,000
Extra Income from sale of spoilt goods of K.S.O.B.L. ..	3,000	Deficit in Stamps income due to civil litigation stopping, as most people lost documents and money in floods ..	60,000
Sale of Ponies ..	8,000		
Sale of Elephants ..	30,000		
Deeg Fair ..	8,643		
		Deficit in Customs Revenue owing to bad state of Roads and consequent decrease in Imports and Exports ..	2,50,000
		Deficit in Octroi, due to the City being cut off ..	15,000
		Deficit in Income from Gardens, owing to fruit trees being destroyed ..	8,000
		Deficit in Dairy Farm income ..	3,000
		Deficit in Grass Farms income ..	10,000
		Deficit in the recovery of arrears ..	47,694
		Deficit under other heads of income ..	28,000
		Unforeseen excess expenditure in Store Depts., such as Jail, Kothi Khas, Medical, etc., to replace	

Assets	*Liabilities*	Rs.
	Stationery, Furniture, and Medicines, etc., in Offices, Houses, Schools and Dispensaries, washed away by floods..	2,33,510
	Payment of Special Disbursements made during and after floods, debited to Kothar ..	1,50,000
	Excess Expenditure in Rations and Supply Deptt. due to payment of special rates during and after floods for things and transport	1,00,000
	Excess Expenditure in Rations and Supply Deptt. due to payment of special rates during and after floods for things and transport of Grass Farms ..	20,187
	To be paid for works done under the Government advance ..	75,000
	To be returned to Government or Deficit in income under Salt Compensation, which is not to be paid ..	75,000

Assets	Rs.	*Liabilities*	Rs.
Saving in the Flood Grant Budget, of P. W. D. due to not finding sufficient labour, etc., as all the men were working on their own houses and huts till April..	13,33,287	Budgeted Deficit under Revised Budget ..	11,36,282
TOTAL ..	13,87,930	TOTAL ..	22,51,673
Nett deficit at the end of year 1924-25 ..			8,63,743

Letter No. 109-P. of 1925, dated Bharatpur Agency, 5th December, 1925, from E. C. Gibson, Esq., I.C.S., Political Agent, Eastern Rajputana States, to the Foreign and Political Secretary, Bharatpur.

I have the honour to invite a reference to the correspondence ending with my confidential letter No. 751-D., dated the 27th May, 1925, regarding the Darbar's request for financial assistance from Government in connection with the work of reconstruction after the floods.

2. When His Highness the Maharaja was in Simla in September he made a suggestion that it might be possible to arrange a loan from Jaipur, Gwalior or some other State on the security of the Salt Compensation which is paid half-yearly to the Darbar by the Government of India. Enquiries have now been made in pursuance of this suggestion and it has been ascertained that the Gwalior Darbar are prepared to advance a loan of 15 lakhs on the terms stated in the draft agreement which they would require to be executed by the Bharatpur Darbar. I enclose a copy of this draft agreement.

3. The Government of India are prepared to approve the loan subject to an assurance being given by His Highness the Maharaja of Bharatpur that the money will be devoted entirely to works of reconstruction.

4. I request that you will kindly let me know for the information, of the Government of India whether the Darbar wish to take advantage of the Gwalior Darbar's offer of a loan on these terms.

5. In considering the question the Darbar will doubtless bear in mind that at present the instalment of the Salt Compensation payable by Government on the 1st April, 1926, is earmarked towards the repayment of the advance of Rs. 1,50,000 made by Government to the Darbar and is therefore not available for the repayment of a loan.

Draft Agreement.

1. The Gwalior Darbar agrees to advance and the Bharatpur Darbar agrees to take the loan of 15 lakhs.

2. Interest will be paid by the Bharatpur Darbar at the rate of 7 per cent per annum for the first ten years. Should any balance remain outstanding at the end of the tenth year, the rate will be enhanced to 8% on such balance until the account is squared up.

3. While the legal liability for the repayment of the loan with interest shall be on the public revenues of the Bharatpur State, the actual procedure will be as follows:—

(*a*) The annual Salt Compensation of Rs. 1,50,000 payable by the Government of India to the Bharatpur Darbar, shall be paid direct by the Government to the Gwalior Darbar for ten years, in half-yearly instalments of Rs. 75,000, on the 1st of April, and 1st of October, each year. This payment will be considered as made against the principal.

(*b*) Besides the above payment guaranteed by the Government, the Bharatpur Darbar undertake to pay the amount of interest each year from the revenues of the State directly to the Gwalior Darbar, without the medium or guarantee of the Government of India.

(*c*) In case the interest is not paid wholly and regularly by the Bharatpur Darbar year after year and there is consequently an outstanding balance against them

at the end of ten years, the Government of India will continue their payment of the Salt Compensation to the Gwalior Darbar until the account is squared up.

4. The loan will be advanced at Gwalior, the charges of remittance or transport shall be borne by the Bharatpur Darbar.

5. Similarly the payments towards principal by the Government of India and towards interest by the Bharatpur Darbar shall be made at Gwalior directly in the State Central Treasury, or by the cheque on the Imperial Bank, Gwalior Branch, or on the Imperial Bank at Bombay, at the option of the payer.

6. The year for purposes of the loan account will be the Account year of the Gwalior State, *i.e.*, 1st July to 30th June following.

7. The mode of keeping the 'loan account' will follow the usual 'Sahukari' practice, *i.e.*, interest will be calculated at the end of each year on both sides of the account, with reference to the actual dates of the items, and the balance of principal and interest remaining over at the end of year will be carried forward in the next year's account and interest will run on this aggregate amount: in other words, compound interest will be charged from year to year.

Letter No. 280-F., dated the 9th December, 1925, from the Foreign and Political Secretary, Bharatpur, to the Political Agent, Eastern Rajputana States, Bharatpur.

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your confidential letter No. 109-P., dated the 5th December, 1925, together with a draft agreement for a loan of 15 lakhs from the Gwalior Darbar, and in reply am directed to say that the terms of the draft agreement as put up by the Gwalior Darbar are approved and accepted by the Bharatpur Darbar.

In this connection I shall be glad to know as to how and when the Gwalior Darbar propose to get the agreement executed for which the Bharatpur Darbar are ready to depute and authorise in this behalf, their Financial Member, Lieutenant-Colonel Ghamandi Singh, K. H. M. The Bharatpur Darbar will be obliged

if you will kindly arrange to make the loan available before the 1st January, 1926, at the latest in order to enable the Darbar to carry on the work of reconstruction and restoration.

2. With regard to para. 3 of your letter under reply I am directed to say that as already explained by His Highness the Maharaja Sahib Bahadur in his note, dated the 17th September, 1925, the money is required for flood reconstructional and replacement works, and I am further authorised to confirm that the Bharatpur Darbar would earmark this amount to be directed to such works only.

3. In connection with the last paragraph of your letter regarding the Salt Compensation instalment due on the 1st April, 1926, I am directed to say that it is noted that this particular instalment will not be available towards the repayment of the loan.

4. In conclusion, I am directed to request you to kindly convey the Bharatpur Darbar's sincere thanks to the Government of India and to the Gwalior Darbar for the offer so kindly made by them.

Letter No. 684, dated the 6th February, 1926, from the Foreign and Political Secretary, Bharatpur, to the Political Agent, Eastern Rajputana States, Bharatpur.

I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your D. O. No. 465, dated the 26th January, 1926, regarding the Gwalior Darbar Loan to Bharatpur, and in reply am directed to enclose herewith copy of the agreement as finally settled between the Bharatpur Darbar and the Gwalior State. The instalment which will be half-yearly, *i.e.*, on the 1st of April, and 1st of October, each year is to be paid at Gwalior directly in the State General Treasury, or by cheque on the Imperial Bank, Gwalior Branch, or on the Imperial Bank at Bombay at the option of the payer.

Agreement.

1. The Gwalior Darbar agree to advance and the Bharatpur Darbar agree to take the loan of Rs. 15 lakhs.

2. Interest will be paid by the Bharatpur Darbar at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum for the first ten years. Should any balance remain outstanding at the end of the 10th year, the rate will be enhanced to 8 per cent. on such balance until the account is squared up. The Bharatpur Darbar, however, reserve the right of repaying the whole or any part of the loan at any time during the period of ten years.

3. While the legal liability for the repayment of the loan with interest shall be on the Public Revenues of the Bharatpur State, the actual procedure will be as follows :—

(*a*) The annual Salt Compensation of Rs. 1,50,000 payable by the Government of India to the Bharatpur Darbar shall be paid direct by the Government to the Gwalior Darbar for ten years, in half-yearly instalments of Rs. 75,000 on the 1st of April and 1st of October each year.

(*b*) Besides the above payment guaranteed by the Government the Bharatpur Darbar undertake to pay the amount of interest each year from the revenues of the State directly to the Gwalior Darbar, without the medium or guarantee of the Government of India.

(*c*) In case the interest is not paid wholly and regularly by the Bharatpur Darbar year after year and there is consequently an outstanding balance against them at the end of ten years, the Government of India will continue their payment of the Salt Compensation to the Gwalior Darbar until the account is squared up.

4. The loan will be advanced at Gwalior, the charges of remittance or transport shall be borne by the Bharatpur Darbar.

5. Similarly the payments towards principal by the Government of India and towards interest by the Bharatpur Darbar shall be made at Gwalior directly in the State Central Treasury or by cheque on the Imperial Bank, Gwalior Branch, or on the Imperial Bank at Bombay at the option of the payer.

6. The year for purposes of the loan account will be the

'account year' of the Gwalior State, *i.e.*, 1st July to 30th June, following.

7. The mode of keeping the 'loan account' will follow the usual 'Sahukari' practice, *i.e.*, interest will be calculated at the end of each year on both sides of the account, with reference to the actual dates of the items, and the balance of principal and interest remaining over at the end of the year will be carried forward in the next year's account and interest will run on this aggregate amount; in other words compound interest will be charged from year to year.

(Sd.) GHAMANDI SINGH, Lt.-Col., K.H.S., C.V.O.,
FINANCE MEMBER,
Bharatpur State,
'on behalf of the Bharatpur Darbar.'

PART VII

CASES REGARDING THE VARIOUS FALSE MISUNDERSTANDINGS CREATED BY THE GUARDIAN OF THE EX-MAHARAJA LEADING UP TO THE DARBAR'S REQUEST FOR HIS REMOVAL AND THE POLITICAL DEPARTMENT'S REFUSAL TO DO SO

Letter No. 2-M., dated the 10th February, 1927, from the Guardian to the Ex-Maharaja of Bharatpur, Agra, to the Political Agent, Eastern Rajputana States.

I beg respectfully to inform you that His Highness the Maharaja Sahib of Bharatpur when he was in Agra on the 15th December, 1926, told me that the parts that were to be replaced in the Lanchester car, given by him to the Ex-Maharaja Sahib, had arrived from England and that the car may be sent to Bharatpur for being overhauled after which it would be returned. The car was sent to him at Hari Parbet Kothi as desired by him.

As the small car is not roomy, it is not convenient for daily use.

I will feel obliged by your kindly requesting His Highness to order the return of the car, if ready, or to expedite its overhauling and early return.

No. 569/61/27, dated Bharatpur, the 22nd February, 1927.

Copy forwarded to the Foreign and Political Secretary, Bharatpur, for favour of necessary action and reply.

C. A. CROSTHWAITE, Lt.-Col.,
Political Agent, Eastern Rajputana States.

No. 512-F., dated 24th February, 1927.

Copy to the O/C., B. M. T., for favour of necessary action and reply.

Letter No. 3-M., dated Agra, the 23rd March, 1927, from the Guardian to the Ex-Maharaja Sahib of Bharatpur, to the Political Agent, Eastern Rajputana States.

I beg respectfully to invite your kind attention to my No. 2-M., dated 10th February, 1927.

The Lanchester car was sent for repairs at His Highness' request over three months ago and the Ex-Maharaja Sahib is very anxious to get it back as soon as possible as the small car being not roomy is not suitable for daily use in a station like Agra.

Hoping to be excused.

Letter No. 940-F., dated the 11th May, 1927, from the Foreign and Political Secretary, Bharatpur, to the Political Agent, Eastern Rajputana States, Bharatpur.

In continuation of my letter No. dated I have the honour to inform you that the Vakil Agra addressed the Guardian to Ex-Maharaja Sahib to take over the allowance payable to Ex-Maharaja Sahib. The Guardian being on leave, the clerk who is acting for him refused to accept it saying that the money ought to be paid through the Agency of R. B. Seth Moolchand, Nemichand. As the aforesaid bankers are no longer the treasurer of the State, I am to request you to kindly instruct the Guardian to accept henceforth the payment through Agra Vakalat.

Letter No. 1910/6/27, dated Bharatpur Agency, the 19th May, 1927, from Lt.-Col. H. R. N. Pritchard, O.B.E., I.A., Political Agent, Eastern Rajputana States, to the Foreign and Political Secretary, Bharatpur.

With reference to your letter No. 940-F., dated the 11th May, 1927, regarding the allowance of the Ex-Maharaja of Bharatpur, I have the honour to state that as it is the Political Agent, Eastern Rajputana States and not the Guardian who is responsible for the safe custody of the Ex-Maharaja's allowance I am of opinion that the clerk referred to in your letter under reply was correct in refusing to accept the money. Even though the firm of Rai Bahadur Seth Moolchand, Nemichand is not now the State's treasurer, I do not understand why any difficulty should arise in the

matter of the payment by the Vakil of the allowances in question direct to this firm for credit to the Ex-Maharaja's account. This procedure is quite a usual one and I trust that the Darbar will, on reconsideration, agree to remit future payments in this manner.

No. 1017-F., dated the 19th May, 1927.

Copy forwarded to the Diwan, Bharatpur, for favour of necessary action and reply, with reference to his No. 297/OP., dated the 3rd May, 1927.

20th May, 1927. (Sd.) CURSETJEE,
F. & P. Secretary.

D. O. letter dated the 26th May, 1927, from Raja Hari Kishan Kaul, Dewan, Bharatpur State, to Lt.-Col., H. R. N. Pritchard.

Will you kindly see the enclosed papers and return them. I have Rs. 6,000 of the Ex-Maharaja's allowance now in the hands of the Agra Vakil and Rs. 12,000 on account of allowance for the half year with my Nazir. I am prepared to ask the Agra Vakil to hand over the Rs. 6,000 to R. B. Seth Mulchand, Nemichand if they have an agent at Agra. I presume you do not mean that the money should be remitted back to Bharatpur and again sent through the firm.

As to the remittance of the other sum, do you not think that in view of the strained relations between the State and Seth Mulchand Nemichand, the State would be justified in not having anything to do with the Firm ? It will not keep the cause of the Firm if you were to insist on their being used as remitting Agents. On the other hand if you will kindly undertake to sign the receipt for the money I will pay it to you and you can remit it through whomsoever you like. If this proposal is not acceptable to you, I can arrange to deposit the money at Agra with any Bank which you might name.

The matter being one of some delicacy I have seen fit to refer it to your D. O. before replying your reference officially.

Note

(Foreign and Political Department.)

The Guardian to the Ex-Maharaja Sahib, having been asked by the Darbar Vakil at Agra to take the allowance payable to Ex-Maharaja Sahib, refused to accept the amount saying that the money ought to have been received through the Firm of Seth Moolchand, Nemichand. A letter was issued to the Political Agent, with a request to direct the clerk, who was then acting for the Guardian to take delivery of the allowance, in view of the fact that R. B. Seth Moolchand, Nemichand were no longer the State bankers. The Political Agent now remarks that he was correct in refusing to accept the money and suggests that the allowance of the Ex-Maharaja Sahib should be continued to be paid through the Agency of R. B. Seth Moolchand, Nemichand. It is also remarked in previous letters that allowance for 6 months should be paid in advance.

20th May, 1927. (Sd.) BADRI PRASAD.

D. O. letter No. 141-P., dated the 27th May, 1927, from Lt.-Col. H. R. N. Pritchard, to the Dewan, Bharatpur State.

Kindly refer to your confidential demi-official letter of the 26th May, 1927, regarding the payment of the Ex-Maharaja's allowance.

I notice in your office note that it is said that the Guardian refused to accept money from the Vakil at Agra and requested that the money should be remitted through the Firm of Seth Mulchand, Nemichand. It was as a matter of fact Seth Damodar Lal who visited Dr. Cowasji on Monday the 29th November, 1926, at 10 o'clock at night and asked him to receive Rs. 18,000 in cash. You will, I think, agree with me that it was not reasonable to expect Dr. Cowasji to accept so large an amount of coin, particularly at that time of night. I can find no letter, as remarked in your office note, in which the Political Agent was requested to direct the Guardian's clerk to accept the amount of the allowance.

Rai Bahadur Seth Mulchand, Nemichand have their own branch at Agra and it is at this branch that the Ex-Maharaja's account is kept. I really do not myself see why just because

the Darbar is displeased with the Firm of Seth Mulchand Nemichand, they should have any objection to the remittance direct to that firm of money to be credited to the account of one of the firm's clients. If, however, you consider that it would not help the cause of the firm if I were to insist on the allowance being so paid I would readily agree to some other arrangement in order that there should be no risk of the firm's interests suffering. Indeed, if His Highness personally felt it *infra dig* to have dealings even to this slight extent with the firm I would be perfectly agreeable to some other arrangement being adopted.

If there is to be another arrangement I would suggest that it should take the form of handing over to me or to my Head Clerk, when I am absent from Bharatpur of a cheque or *Hundi* for the amount. This we can send for credit to the Ex-Maharaja's account at Agra. I should prefer not to be given silver. This arrangement may necessitate the payment by the Darbar of the usual commission charges.

The enclosures to your letter are herewith returned.

I understand that there are previous papers on the subject and that some decision has been arrived at on a previous occasion as to depositing the money in the Agra Bank. Please put up those papers. Treat as urgent.

31st May, 1927. (Sd.) HARI KISHAN KAUL,

Submitted with papers as ordered.

31st May, 1927. (Sd.)

Letter No. 151-P., dated Mount Abu, the 10th June, 1927, from Lt.-Col. H.R.N. Pritchard, to Raja Hari Kishen Kaul, Dewan, Bharatpur State.

Please refer to your confidential letter of the 2nd of June, 1927, regarding the payment of the allowance of the Ex-Maharaja of Bharatpur.

The suggestion to deposit the amount of the allowance in the Imperial Bank of India in the name of the Ex-Maharaja is not free from objection as I find from my file that that Bank could not open account in the name of the Ex-Maharaja because he was in the charge of a Guardian, and the whole amount had to be kept

in a suspense account till it was withdrawn. I do not therefore consider that this will be a suitable arrangement, and I would prefer the alternative suggested by you to which I gladly agree, *viz.*, that a cheque on the Imperial Bank of India, Agra, for the whole amount may be drawn in the name of the Political Agent and forwarded to me for disposal.

D. O. letter No. 744, dated 27th June, 1927, from the Dewan, Bharatpur State, to the Guardian to the Ex-Maharaja Sahib, Bharatpur.

With reference to the conversation with you and the Ex-Maharaja Sahib had with me at Abu, I find that the Lanchester car was repeatedly complained of by you and was eventually rejected by you, and that you obtained permission to purchase another car for the Ex-Maharaja Sahib, and that you have purchased a car and it is being used at Agra. If there is any mistake about these facts, will you please let me know ? As regards the Lanchester car, I presume it is the same which was in my use for a short time after my arrival. I consider the car unreliable so much so that I have not been using it for the last two or three weeks. If this is the car you want to get back, my advice to you and to Ex-Maharaja Sahib would be please don't.

As to the reservation of a house at Abu, if you will kindly give timely intimation of the Ex-Maharaja Sahib's intention to stay at Abu during the next season, a house will be duly reserved.

Letter dated Mount Abu, the 4th July, 1927, from the Guardian to the Ex-Maharaja Sahib, Bharatpur, to the Dewan, Bharatpur State.

I am in receipt of your D. O. letter No. 744, dated the 27th June, 1927. In reply I beg to state that there seems to be some misunderstanding about the Lanchester car. I have already submitted my report to the Political Agent a copy of which I will send you on my return to Agra. From that letter you will be in full possession of the facts. In the meantime I beg to inform you that you have been misinformed about the car as the car being specially liked by the Ex-Maharaja Sahib (so much that *he*

requested His Highness to return it soon after repairs) could not possibly have been rejected by me.

The small car has been purchased not to take the place of the Lanchester but specially for Hill use where only small cars are allowed and also for any emergency that may arise at Agra as we live a long way from the city. Now since you have been kind enough to inform us that the Lanchester is not now a reliable car, in that case I would request you kindly to let us have another commodious car convenient and suitable to the position and requirements of the Ex-Maharaja Sahib.

Has the Ex-Maharaja got one car or two cars? If one car, what is the type of the car.

Is there any correspondence about the purchase of this car? Was it purchased by the Ex-Maharaja out of his allowance, or did the State pay for it? What was the undertaking as regards the supply of a State car? When the Lanchester was sent? Will office please get together information and supply me with material to enable me to form an opinion as to the Guardian's contention regarding the supply of a second car?

11th July, 1927. (Sd.) HARI KISHAN KAUL.

No. 1389, dated 20th July, 1927.
Kafiat issued to B. M. T.
Kafiat sent to Private Secretary.
12th August, 1927.

Letter No. 5-M., dated Agra, the 5th September, 1927, from the Guardian to the Ex-Maharaja Sahib of Bharatpur, Agra, to Raja Pandit Hari Kishan Kaul, C.S.I., C.I.E., Diwan Sahib of Bharatpur State, Bharatpur.

In continuation of my letter, dated Mount Abu, the 4th July, 1927, addressed to you, I beg to submit herewith (as I promised) copies of my two letters to the Political Agent from which you will at least be able to gather that the Lanchester car was never condemned and returned as such to the State, as from your letter I could see was misrepresented to you.

The true fact is, that in the middle of December last when

His Highness came to Agra and paid his father a visit told the Ex-Maharaja Sahib that the new parts that had been sent for from England to be replaced in the Lanchester car had been received, and that the car may be sent to Bharatpur to be fitted up with the new parts and the car will then be returned.

The car was never condemned and the present small car was bought only for use in Mount Abu and I wonder who could have told you things so far from the truth.

Moreover when His Highness came to see his father on the 25th of last month, and when his father reminded him to return the Lanchester car, or in case as you said it was not now a good car to give another car instead, His Highness never said that the car was condemned and returned by us but simply said he would send another good car in about a month's time.

As we have at present a very small car and as it cannot be used with convenience, especially when the Ex-Maharaja Sahib always carries a *hukka* in it, I will feel obliged by your kindly reminding His Highness to favour us with the other new car as promised by him to his father.

Hoping to be excused.

Letter No. 2372, dated Bharatpur, the 8th September, 1927, from Raja Pandit Hari Kishan Kaul, C.S.I., C.I.E., R.B., Diwan, Bharatpur State, Bharatpur, to the Guardian to the Ex-Maharaja Sahib, Bharatpur.

In reply to your letter No. 5-M., dated the 5th instant regrading the Lanchester car, I have the honour to inform you that I have mentioned the matter to His Highness Shri Maharaja Sahib Bahadur who says that there was never any question of returning the Lanchester car when it was brought back to Bharatpur, and that when the Ex-Maharaja Sahib told His Highness that you had requested him to ask for the return of the Lanchester car. His Highness told the Ex-Maharaja that no suitable car was available at present, but that later on when His Highness went to Delhi he would, if necessary, see whether a new car suitable for the purpose could be purchased.

D. O. No. 45-E., dated, the 20th October, 1927, from H. H. the Maharaja of Bharatpur to Lt.-Col. H. R. N. Pritchard, O.B.E., I.A.

I have just returned from Agra. When I went to pay my respects to my father, Dr. Cowasji came up and said that he objected to the Lanchester car having been sent, but I told him that this had been done on his own request, received by us through the P. A. He then went on to say that 'he did not want any State Drivers as they were addicted to filthy unnatural habits.' I told him not to be such a fool, as to insult us, by mentioning such unseemly and improper things in the presence of my father and myself; and if he had to make any complaints, to submit them properly, when they would receive due consideration. The Guardian thereupon lost his temper, and said he was not the servant of the State, and so cared for nobody, and would report me. I considered it most objectionable to allow the continuance of this wholly uncalled for and childish interlude, and left after apologising to my father, for this extraordinary behaviour.

The matter will perforce have to be taken up officially in due course, but I am writing this for your present information.

Copy to the F. and P. Secretary for putting up the files regarding the appointment of Dr. Cowasji, Guardian to the Ex-Maharaja.

20th October, 1927. (Sd.) · MAHARAJA.

D. O. letter No. 1903, dated the 20th October, 1927, from F. and P. Secretary, Bharatpur, to the Political Agent, Eastern Rajputana States, Bharatpur.

I am directed to inform you that as desired by the Ex-Maharaja Sahib the Lanchester car has been sent to Agra to-day for his use. This car sent previously for the use of the Ex-Maharaja Sahib had got ruined owing to the non-supply of parts and material by the Guardian as well as its improper use by the Guardian's family, and on account of this a big sum had to be incurred in putting the car in order again. To safeguard against this the driver of the car sent to Agra has been instructed to purchase all acces-

sories and petrol, etc., for the proper upkeep and maintenance of the car from our suppliers in Agra and submit the bills to Officer, B.M.T., for checking, which will be sent to you through this office for payment In this connection I may add that the car must be restricted to the use of the Ex-Maharaja Sahib. The use of the car by the Guardian's family has given rise to feelings of estrangement between our drivers and the Guardian; and I should be much obliged if you kindly inform the Guardian regarding this so that the same trouble may not happen again.

(Sd.) GHAMANDI SINGH, LT.-COL.

D. O. letter No. 370/P/27, dated the 3rd/4th November, 1927, from the Political Agent, E. R. S., to H. H. the Maharaja of Bharatpur.

I informed Your Highness yesterday that after making enquiries at Agra regarding Sadiq, the driver of the Lanchester car which Your Highness sent recently to Agra for the use of the Ex-Maharaja, I was left in no doubt that the man's character was such as to demand his immediate removal from the establishment of the Ex-Maharaja. I brought to Your Highness' notice that two of the servants in the new Kandhari Kothi told me that last year they had seen Sadiq sleeping under one blanket with a *Chamar* boy. I am confident that these servants were speaking the truth.

I also mentioned to Your Highness that a day or two after Sadiq's arrival the Ex-Maharaja visited the stables at 4 A. M. and again at 5 A. M. He was seen on both occasions to look at Sadiq who was asleep in the car and then to return to the house. Other servants were sleeping on the ground in the immediate vicinity of the car. The Ex-Maharaja has admitted to me that he paid these visits.

Your Highness observed that if Sadiq's moral character was such as I believed it to be you would not have him near the Ex-Maharaja for a moment. I pointed out to Your Highness that the man's presence at the New Kandhari Kothi gave me cause for great anxiety and I mentioned that I had instructed Doctor

Cowasji to make no use of the Lanchester car so long as Sadiq was the driver.

On my expressing the hope that Your Highness would now withdraw Sadiq from Agra you desired me to write to you in order that you might be able to take necessary action. It is in accordance with this wish that I have addressed this letter to Your Highness.

When Your Highness withdraws Sadiq I would ask Your Highness kindly not to replace him by another driver. It is in my opinion desirable that no more servants than are actually required should be on the establishment of the Ex-Maharaja. There are two drivers already at the Kothi and as the senior of these has been driving cars for, I believe, about 25 years it should be safe to entrust him with the cars of the Lanchester. If, however, Your Highness thinks otherwise I would suggest the withdrawal of the car also. I do not think the Ex-Maharaja would be much inconvenienced if he relied solely on his small Wolseley car until such time as it was convenient to Your Highness to provide him, as you agreed verbally to do with a new car of the type of the Chrysler or Buick.

As it is clearly important in the interests of the Ex-Maharaja that Sadiq should be recalled urgently, I should be grateful if Your Highness would kindly issue the necessary orders at the earliest moment possible.

D. O. letter No. 45-21-E., dated the 5th November, 1927, from H. H. the Maharaja of Bharatpur to the Political Agent, E. R. S.

I write to acknowledge your D. O. letter No. 370-P., dated the 3rd/4th November, 1927, and in reply to say that as the allegation brought by Dr. Cowasji and confirmed by you, against Sadiq, falls under section 377 of the Indian Penal Code, alleged to have been committed in Agra, the State Vakil at Agra is being instructed to hand over Sadiq to the Police for necessary action, as it is a cognizable offence.

As I explained to you the other day, the question of the purchase of a cheap American car for the use of the Ex-Maharaja,

was only contemplated at the time when the Lanchester was not available, has now been definitely dropped, in view of the Lanchester being so much liked by my father.

I regret it is not possible to entrust a State car to any but a State driver, and consequently arrangements are being made to send at once Jemadar Gaurishanker for the time being to drive the Lanchester, pending the trial of Sadiq so as not to inconvenience the Ex-Maharaja in any way.

You no doubt remember that regarding Dr. Cowasji's objectionable and unbecoming behaviour, I had told you the other day that I took serious objection to his using obscene language in the presence of my father, and since this most important matter has been omitted from reference in your letter under reply, the F. and P. Secretary is being instructed to request the removal of Dr. Cowasji, from the post of Guardian.

Copy forwarded to the Military and F. and P. Secretaries for necessary action.

Bareta, 5th November, 1927. MAHARAJA.

D. O. No. 382P/27, dated the 8th November, 1927, from the Political Agent, Eastern Rajputana States, to H. H. the Maharaja of Bharatpur.

Kindly refer to Your Highness' demi-official letter No. 45-21-E., dated the 5th November, 1927, regarding the motor driver Sadiq, whom Your Highness deputed to drive the Lanchester car sent for the use of the Ex-Maharaja, and intimating that Your Highness had replaced him by Gauri Shanker.

2. In my demi-official letter No. 370-P/27, dated the 3rd/4th November, I asked Your Highness kindly not to replace Sadiq by another driver. In this connection I would remind Your Highness that I am in charge of the Ex-Maharaja's affairs, and for this reason it is evident that I should be consulted and my concurrence obtained before servants are sent for service at the New Kandhari Kothi.

I have already explained to Your Highness that I do not consider it desirable to have more servants than are actually required, and as I regret I am unable to agree that Gauri Shanker's deputation is necessary, I have informed the Guardian that his services are not to be utilised.

3. In Your Highness' letter under reply Your Highness refers to my omitting to make any mention of your complaint against Doctor Cowasji. I would point out to Your Highness that it was only when I expressed the hope that you would withdraw Sadiq that Your Highness asked me to write to you in order that you might be able to take necessary action. Consequently no necessity arose for my making any allusion to our conversation regarding Doctor Cowasji.

4. Finally I would draw Your Highness' attention to the fact that I informed Your Highness verbally that the information given to me by servants at the new Kandhari Kothi was to the effect that they had seen Sadiq sleeping under one blanket with a *Chamar* boy. I repeated this in my letter of the 3rd/4th instant. Consequently I am compelled to contradict Your Highness' statement that I confirmed any allegation that Sadiq had committed the offence which falls under Section 377 of the Indian Penal Code.

Letter No. 53-C., dated Bharatpur, the 8th November, 1927, from the Foreign and Political Secretary, Bharatpur State, Bharatpur, to the Political Agent, Eastern Rajputana States, Bharatpur.

I am directed to address you on the subject of the removal of Dr. Cowasji from the guardianship of the Ex-Maharaja Sahib.

2. His Highness had approved of Colonel St. John's suggestion to appoint Dr. Cowasji having known him in the past at Mount Abu, and I am to observe that the Doctor's work was quite satisfactory until recently, when owing to the dismissal of his son, Dara, who had been employed on trial in the State Forces he suddenly changed and began working in a manner, which is considered to be injurious to the best interests of the Ex-Maharaja Sahib.

3. The entertainment by the guardian of people whose very mission in life seems to be to engender contempt for the Bharatpur State, and to cultivate an atmosphere calculated to foster disloyalty to the Ruling House as well as the very presence in the same house of the guardian's large family, which leads to the public enactment of unsightly scenes, are considered to be actively injurious to the happiness and well-being of the Ex-Maharaja Sahib.

4. It had been hoped that the guardian might mend his ways but the unrestricted use of obscene language in the presence of the Ex-Maharaja Sahib the other day, leaves no doubt that Dr. Cowasji is beyond reclamation or reformation. The result of the above can better be imagined than expressed.

Under these circumstances I am to request you to kindly arrange for the immediate removal of Dr. Cowasji from the guardianship of the Ex-Maharaja Sahib.

5. As the health, happiness and peace of mind of his father are the first considerations of His Highness, I am to further request you to treat this matter as most urgent, and to suggest that as a temporary measure, Colonel Overbeck Wright might be asked to again act as Guardian, pending permanent arrangements.

Letter No. 409-P., dated the 24th November, 1927, from Lt.-Colonel H. R. N. Pritchard, O. B. E., I. A., Political Agent, E.R.S., Bharatpur, to the Foreign and Political Secretary, Bharatpur.

I have the honour to refer to your letter No. 53-C., dated the 8th November, 1927, in which it is requested that Doctor Cowasji should be removed immediately from his appointment as Guardian to the Ex-Maharaja and to say that the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General is not prepared at present to agree to do so.

PART VIII.

BARETA VILLAGES.

Telegram dated 9th September, 1924, from Kanahiya and Moti c/o Postmaster, Belanganj, Agra, to the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General in Rajputana, Camp Dholpur (sent at the instigation of Bakshi Girdhar Singh, etc.)

The Maharaja Bharatpur attacked our villages Kheri, Ghatiya, Raipur. He went to make hunting ground and issued orders to leave villages at once. We are in great trouble since four months, villagers badly suffering for food. Kindly take necessary action.

No. 6363 of 1924.

Dated Bharatpur, the 20th September, 1924.

Copy forwarded to the Foreign and Political Secretary, Bharatpur, for favour of a brief report.

(Sd.) W. G. NEALE, Major,
Political Agent, Eastern Rajputana States.

Telegram dated the 22nd September, 1924, from the inhabitants of villages Kheri, etc., to the Political Agent, Eastern Rajputana States.

Please refer urgent telegram of 9th September. We are in great trouble and misery. Maharaja has confined us within our villages starving for want of food from outside. Two villages completely destroyed by means of elephants. Pray save us ; reply sharp, otherwise proceeding to Viceroy for mercy and justice.

No. 6414 of 1924.

Dated Bharatpur, the 23rd September, 1924.

Copy forwarded to the Foreign and Political Secretary, Bharatpur, for favour of a very early report, in continuation of this office endorsement No. 6363, dated the 20th September, 1924.

(Sd.) W. G. NEALE, Major,
Political Agent, Eastern Rajputana States.

D. O. letter No. 6524, dated the 29th September, 1924, from the Political Agent, Eastern Rajputana States, Bharatpur, to the Foreign and Political Secretary, Bharatpur.

I have had public enquiries about the complaint of the villagers of Kheri, etc., who allege that they have been turned out of their villages in order to provide a hunting ground for His Highness.

I understood from you that His Highness was endeavouring to settle the matter, but it is undesirable that there should be any further delay in sending me a report of the whole matter and I shall be glad if you will do this. I am going to Agra this morning in order to discuss certain matters with the Commissioner but I shall be back tomorrow afternoon.

Letter No. 1631, dated the 3rd October, 1924, from the Foreign and Political Secretary, Bharatpur, to the Political Agent, Eastern Rajputana States, Bharatpur.

I am directed to acknowledge receipt of a copy of a telegram dated the 9th September, 1924, from Kanahia and Moti, c/o Postmaster, Belangunj, Agra, to the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General, Rajputana, and a subsequent telegram dated the 22nd September, 1924, from the inhabitants of villages Kheri, etc., to your address complaining of their being turned out of their villages.

2. In reply I am to state for information that some 3 years ago the people of Kheri, etc., petitioned to the Durbar to shift them to some other more comfortable and convenient places as their present villages which lie within the bed of the Baretha Tank get water-logged for a good part of the year and they are subjected to serious privations during that period. Meanwhile confidential reports were received from time to time from the Local Police and Customs to the effect that most of the inhabitants of these villages were addicted to carry on their evil practice of cattle-lifting and sheltering thieves and dacoits from the neighbouring States in these hilly tracts. These reports were corrroborated by repeated dacoities that happened during the past two years in the Bayana and Rupbas Tehsils. Consequently this question began to engage the attention of the authorities but could

not be taken up for consideration owing chiefly to the fact that it necessitated making this tract waste. However in the Camp of April 1924, it occurred to His Highness that this tract of country if it has to be depopulated for the above reasons could with advantage be turned into a Preserve and thus not be wasted. With this threefold object in view, orders were issued to the Revenue Department to take up the matter and to ascertain from the villagers concerned the places where they wish to move. People from these villages, *viz.*, Kheri, Thana, Shahpur and Ghuneni with their hamlets accordingly appeared before His Highness on the 3rd June, 1924, and with a common consent after the fullest consideration, the inhabitants of Ghuneni and Shahpur selected Brimbad in the Bayana Tehsil lying on the road from Baretha to Bayana, and those of Kheri and Thana chose Bara in the Rupbas Tehsil near Ucchain for their new settlement. The Revenue Department submitted that both these villages being in Muafi, there may be complications in connection with this settlement and attempt was made to get these villages to select some other place. But as their selection of these villages had been made after having seen many others, the villagers requested that they be settled in these and special arrangements were therefore ordered to be made to enable them to settle in them. The Deputy Collector, Bharatpur, was deputed on special duty to arrange this settlement and the following special and liberal concessions were ordered to induce these men to become law-abiding cultivators and to give up their habits of cattle-lifting and theft :—

(1) Larger tracts of cultivated land which in some cases was over three times their present holdings and also suitable pasture for their cattle were granted.

(2) Full compensation for their houses was assessed in consultation with the men concerned and granted.

(3) A special remission of all land revenue was granted (this necessitated that the Muafidar of the village concerned was to be granted cash compensation to the extent of this special remission for 2 years).

(4) Their effects and belongings were transported at State expense.

(5) Pacca houses and buildings belonging to the State in Brimbad were to be made over to the settlers in Brimbad and huts at Bara were provided by the State.

(6) A special reward of 80 % of their compensation for houses was to be given if they settled in the new settlements properly.

3. The Deputy Collector submitted a report to the Darbar that the settlement had been effected and completed on the 27th of July, 1924, and that the men had all taken up cultivation of their new fields and gone to their new houses with their families and belongings.

4. On receipt of this report, the Durbar finally confirmed these villages to be included in the area of the Preserve and the Forest and Shikar Departments were ordered to commence their measures for preserving it as a Rukh. The question of stationing one or two armed outposts to stop the passage of stolen cattle, dacoits and thieves and to prevent them using these villages as their sheltering grounds was under consideration when towards the end of August, it was reported that a few of the settlers of Bara and Brimbad had gone back to the ruins of their old villages in this area and refused to leave it when told to do so by the Forest and Shikar employees. Upon this the Durbar deputed the Deputy Collector Bharatpur, who reported that the men in question had refused to go back to their settlement and defied all authority. A special officer was then deputed to enquire and report into the matter. The officer Baretha held a meeting and arranged with these men that they would vacate these vacant villages and return to their settlement up to and by the 6th, 7th September, 1924. Consequently all hamlets of Kheri and Kheri itself with the exception of Bholapur were vacated. Bholapur could not be vacated being surrounded by water on all sides.

5. Later on all communication from Bharatpur being interrupted owing to floods this matter had to be postponed, thereon the remaining men of Thana, Shahpur and Ghuneni absolutely refused to do anything.

6. The reports of the Deputy Collector showed that these men had not only refused to vacate this area but were defying the orders and the authority of the Local Revenue and Police officers. As this attitude was most undesirable and improper such as could not be permitted His Highness personally proceeded to Baretha arriving there on the morning of the 23rd September, 1924. These men were summoned at Baretha and the matter enquired into. The men of these villages totalling about 89 in of which there

were three old women and two children came one after the other and admitted their folly and improper attitude of their action and begged and implored in writing by petitions for pardon. They also explained how they had been misled and incited by certain rowdy element among them—the few villains and ruffians who could not carry on without their nefarious trade of cattle-lifting, a thing almost impossible in their new settlements which lie in the more civilized parts of the State. It was further found that certain other outside people and petty Revenue and Police employees had also been instrumental in inciting these few ignorant people into acting so foolishly.

7. After making these fullest inquiries into the matter and although their conduct deserved a severe punishment, His Highness was graciously pleased to permit them to return to their new settlements with a warning only. It was further decided that the special reward of 80% should not be given and the 2 years' free-hold concession should be confiscated in the case of those who had thus defiantly returned to their old habitats and would have reverted to their old habits.

8. The levelling of these vacated villages which had been interrupted by heavy rains in August was again carried out and completed. In this connection the villages of Kheri which were vacated in the 1st week of September, were levelled then which may be as it seems the gist of the first telegram to the Hon'ble A. G. G. No reason could however be found for the 2nd telegram to your address. It is highly improbable that any man actually concerned ever left their village to send these telegrams, but to clear up this matter I am to request you to kindly obtain from the head office the names of persons sending these telegrams who signed them.

9. In conclusion I am glad to inform you that the whole matter has been peacefully and definitely settled and there was no need to resort to any severe measures whatsoever and that departmental and legal action will be taken in due course against those men who incited these ignorant people into behaving in an insubordinate manner.

D. O. letter No. 8090 dated the 31st October, 1924, from the political Agent, Eastern Rajputana States, Bharatpur, to the Foreign and Political Secretary, Bharatpur.

Please refer to your letter No. 1631-F., dated the 3rd October, 1924, forwarding a report on the complaints of certain villagers of Kheri, etc., in Bharatpur against His Highness the Maharaja for ejecting them from their villages in order to provide a hunting ground.

In paragraph 8 of your letter under reference you asked me if I could get the original telegrams as written and signed by the senders, as the Darbar were of opinion that the names given in the telegrams sent to His Excellency the Viceroy, the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General, Rajputana, and this office, were not the real names of the senders. I addressed the Postal authorities who have replied that the telegrams in question can only be produced under the orders of the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General, Rajputana, who would have to send an application to the Telegraph Check Office, Calcutta. The draft telegrams, I may add, are preserved for three months only.

In the circumstances I would enquire whether the Darbar want the matter to be pursued further in this direction. Personally I think it would not be worth while.

रोबकार महकमै आलिये इजलास ख़ास भरतपुर ता० ३-६-२४

आज गूजरान डीग कि जिनके गाँव व सिलसिलै रोबकार हाज़ा मु० १६।४।२४ हटा कर दूसरी जगह आबाद किये जावेंगे हाज़िर आये—अफ़सरान रेवन्यू भी हाज़िर थे। इस जैल बाद सलाह ज़िमीदारान गाँव मुतल्लिका तै हुआ।

खेड़ी डांग = मय नगले वग़ैरा कि जिनका रक़बाम मज़रुआ ५१२ बीघे है व जंगल पहाड़ २८१ बीघे व बेहड़ २६८५ बीघे है जदीद १०२ क़दीम ३२८ बीघे मीजान ग़ैर मजरुआ ३६६६ बीघे है।

थानो = मय नगले वग़ैरा कि जिनका रक़बा मजरुआ ३४४ बीघे है व जंगलात ग़ैर मज़रुआ ३६७२ बीघे है।

इन दोनों को हटा कर बारेहो गाम माफ़ी मंदिर श्रीलक्ष्मणजी बाद इन्तज़ाम ज़िमींदारी मंदिर मज़कूर जो ग़लती से बनाम मन्दिर बन्दोबस्त में दर्ज हो गई थी आबाद किया जावै मावज़ा मकानात वग़ैरा व ८००।० राहदारी दी जावै इस

सिलसिले में बिनावर हटाये जाने देहात मुंदर्जे वाला २ माह की मियाद दी जाती है, इनको माफ़ी भेज २ साल की होगी सो माफ़ीदार को मावज़ा अता किया जा सकता है

धुनेनीशाहपुर—जिनका रक़बा मज़रुआ ६३७ बीघे है और जंगलात वग़ैरह ग़ैर मज़रुआ २२१४७ बीघे है।

यह दोनों गाँव हटाकर दो माह के अन्दर ब्रह्मावाद में आबाद किये जावें—मावजा मकानात वग़ैरह दिया जावे और ३० फ़ी सदी राहदारी अता की जावै—२ साल के वास्ते माफ़ी भेज होगी जिसके सिलसिले में माफ़ीदार को मावजा अता होगा—जंगल सिंघाड़े का व दीगर जंगल अनक़रीब के दिये जावेंगे—हरलाल पुरा की आबादी हटा कर धुरेरी में आबाद की जावे। पर मजरुआ रक़बा यही लोग जोत बो सकेंगे दो माह की मियाद दी जाती है।

इस सिलसिले में डिप्टी कलक्टर सा० स्पेशल ड्यूटी पर वास्ते दो माह व तहसीलदार बयाना वग़ैरह दो माह पर टूर में रहेंगे—लिहाजा काम डिप्टी सा० भरतपुर चौबे लक्ष्मणप्रसाद करेंगे और तहसीलात का नायब तहसीलदारान करेंगे ता वक्ते कि ये काम पूरे तौर से ख़तम न हो जावे अफ़सरान मुतल्लिका हेड क्वार्टर में बिला मंजूरी दफ़्तर हाजा दस घंटे से ज़्यादा न रह सकेंगे। इस मियाद दस घंटे की भी रिपोर्ट इजलास हाजा में फ़ौरन पेश की जावेगी—जिसमें सबब ब वजूह आने हेड क्वार्टर दर्ज होगी—ऐसी रपोर्ट countersign होकर दफ़्तर ऐकौंट में जावेगी—जिससे तनख्वाह न कटे वरना बिल तनख्वाह नहीं पास होगा—

२—अफसर सा० बारेठा खास तरीक़े से रखत वग़ैरह पर तवज्जह रखेंगे और रखो शिकारियान के काम की पूरी जाँच रक्खेंगे—मवेशी जो जङ्गलात शिकार व जुमलै जङ्गलात मिलकियत राज जैसे पहाड़ बेहड़ वग़ैरह में चराई जावेगी उनके ऊपर व शरह चराई घना पुच्छी ली जावेगी।

३—ब सिलसिले तामील हुक्म १६।४।२४ रेवन्यू से तवज्जह पूरे तौर से नहीं की गई कि जिसके सिलसिले में आयन्दा ८ माह के वास्ते कोई तरकी महकमै माल में किसी को किसी तरीके की न दी जा सकेगी—

चूंकि मामला मुतल्लिक़ हटाये जाने देहात बहुत ठीक तौर से तै हो गया है हुक्म है कि अहकाम इजरा हों व नीज़ जिमीदारान हाज़रीन को इत्तला दी जावे। ३-६-२४

दस्तख़त श्री हजूर

PART IX.

MOTI JAN'S CASE.

Telegram dated 2nd July, 1927, from Manakjan Tawaif, mother of Motijan, Tawaif, Pan-ka-Dariba, Jaipur, to the Agent to the Governor-General in Rajputana.

Motijan Tawaif had been serving Bharatpur Darbar as mistress, but left service and came here being much afraid of His Highness' atrocities. She was called several times but refused to go. Now a false complaint of breach of trust under fictitious name of complainant the Manager of theatre. Authorities are already aware of Bharatpur Darbar's character and Motijan has been receiving invitation till lately and this pretext has been arranged by His Highness to disgrace her and call her where she has every danger of life. All the ornaments and dress now under question have been given by His Highness to Motijan as tokens of love and now she is charged for committing breach of trust regarding the same. Humbly solicit for bail at present ; detailed petition will follow.

D. O. letter No. C-77, dated 20th July, 1927, from the Secretary Alia Ijlas Khas, Bharatpur, Camp Simla, to the District and Sessions Judge, Bharatpur.

I have received a representation from one Moti Jan Tawaif in respect of a complaint of breach of trust instituted against her by the Manager of the Bharatpur Theatrical Club. The case must obviously be pending in the Court of the Nazim Bharatpur. Will you kindly send for the file and let me see it as early as possible.

कैफ़ियत निज़ामत भरतपुर

बख़िदमत शरीफ़ जनाब दीवान
सा० बहादुर रियासत भरतपुर
२२ । ७ । २७

दरबार भरतपुर ज़रिये मिस्टर मेवाराम अफ़सर ड्रामा भरतपुर मुस्तगीस

बनाम

मिस मोतीजान ऐक्टर मुलाजिम ड्रामा भरतपुर सकेन जैपुर मुलज़िम
जुर्म दफ़ा ४०६ ता० हिं०

इस मुक़दमा में बाद कलमबन्दी शहादत सुबूत वारन्ट गिरफ़्तारी मुसम्मात मोतीजान जारी होकर नाज़िम साहिब जैपुर की ख़िदमत में भेजा गया था वहाँ वह गिरफ़्तार होकर ज़मानत पर रिहा कर दी गई है और यह तहरीर किया है कि वजह सुबूत भेजा जावे तब मुलज़िमा को भेजा जावेगा हिदायात को देखा तो पाया जाता है कि मावैंब रियासत जैपुर और रियासत हाजा वजह सबूत भेज कर मुलज़िमान की तलबी का अमल नहीं है न हिदायत का मंशा है मगर रियासत जैपुर से वजह सबूत ख़िलाफ़ हिदायत मजरिया मागा जाता है और मुलज़िमा को ज़मानत पर छोड़ दिया है हालां कि जुर्म दफ़ा ४०६ ता० हिं० नाक़ाबिल ज़मानत है और हस्ब माहिदा माल मुलाज़िमा को हवाले थानेदार कोतवाली नहीं किया गया लिहाजा नक़ल बयानात गवाहान ज़रिये कैफ़ियत हाजा इबलाग़ ख़िदमत आली हैं और अर्ज किया जाता है कि जो बरतावा सब इन्स्पेक्टर के साथ रियासत जैपुर से किया गया है उसके हालात असली रिपोर्ट में दर्ज हैं जो शामिल मिसल है, मिसल भी इबलाग़ की जाती है बाद मुलाहिजा कारवाई मिस्ल हुक्म मुनासिब सादिर फ़रमाया जावै—न मालूम राज जैपुर से इत्तहाद बाहमी पर क्यों अमल नहीं किया जाता है।

द० पं० मयाशंकर बख़त अँगरेज़ी १३ । ७ । २७

नक़ल बयान मिस्टर मेवाराम साहिब गवाह सबूत ३०।६।२७ बहलफ़ जो अदालत ने दिया

मेवाराम वल्द ठाकुर कुंदनसिंह साहिब जाट उम्र २४ साल पेशा मुलाजिमत अफ़सर कोठी ख़ास अफ़सर नाटक सा०पथेना हाल भरतपुर ने बयान किया कि मिस मोतीजान दुख्तर मानकजान तवाइफ साकिन जयपुर भरतपुर ड्रामा की सोसाइटी में मुलाजिम थी। क़रीब ३ साल से मुलाजिम थी उसकी छुट्टी ३ माह की २ नवम्बर सन् २६ को मंजूर हुई थी। मियाद गुजर गई है मगर मोतीजान वापिस नहीं आई है। मोतीजान को बुलाने के वास्ते शिवप्रसाद ऐकोन्टन्ट क्लर्क जयपुर भेजा गया था क्योंकि मोतीजान की सुपर्दगी में २५ हजार ४ सौ १४ रुपये का सामान कपड़ा जेवर

मिल्कियत ड्रामा का भी था मगर मोतीजान नहीं आई और न सामान सुपुर्द शुदा वापिस भेजा। फिर वजीरखाँ स्टोरकीपर को भी भेजा मगर फिर भी न खुद आई न सामान भेजा। मोतीजान को नोटिस ६ जून सन् २७ को रजिस्ट्री शुदा भेजा गया कि या तो अपनी मुलाजिमत पर वापिस आओ या जो सामान तुम्हारी तहवील में है वह वापिस जमा कराओ मगर उसने नोटिस वापिस कर दिया। सामान की फ़िहरिस्त इस्तग़ासे के साथ शामिल कर दी है। मोतीजान जिस वक्त रुख़सत पर २।११।२६ को गई थी उससे एक तहरीर पुख़्ता काग़ज पर इस मजमून की ली गई थी कि जो सामान ड्रामा का उसकी तहवील में है उसको वह अपने हमराह ले जा रही है वापिसी रुख़सत पर जमा करायेगी—रजिस्टर सामान-ड्रामा में जो माल सामान मोतीजान की तहवील में दिया गया है उसके दस्तख़त मौजूद हैं—मोतीजान रुख़सत का बहाना करके सामान सुपुर्द शुदा को बदनीयती से ले गई है इस वास्ते उस पर दावा किया जाता है। मोतीजान इस वक्त जयपुर में मौजूद है। मुहल्ला दरीबा कलाँ में मौजूद है। मोतीजान को तनख्वाह नाटक में मिलती थी।

द० अँगरेजी मिस्टर मेवाराम
द० अँगरेजी पं० मथाशंकर सा० इंचार्ज नाजिम भरतपुर
सुनकर तस्दीक किया ३०।६।२७
द० पं० मथाशंकर सा० इंचार्ज नाजिम

मुक़ाबिला किया गया

पढ़ा—	सुना
नारायनलाल	श्यामसरूप
अ० फौ०	

नक़ल बयान शिवप्रसाद गवाह सबूत ३०।६।२७
बहलफ़ जो बिहारी चपरासी ने दिया।

शिवप्रसाद वल्द मुंशी शङ्करलाल कायस्थ उम्र ४० साल पेशा मुलाजमत ड्रामा सा० भरतपुर ने बयान किया कि मैं मिस मोतीजान दुख्तर मानिकजान तवाइफ़ सा० जैपुर को जानता हूँ। मोतीजान भरतपुर-नाटक में नौकर थी वह २।११।२६ से रुख़सत पर गई है ३ महीने की रुख़सत निस्फ़ तनख्वाह पर ली थी। मोतीजान रुख़सत से वापिस नहीं आई है। मुझको अफ़सर सा० ने जैपुर भेजा था कि मोतीजान से वापिस आने को कहो अगर वापिस न आवै तो जो सामान कपड़ा-जेवर उसकी तहवील में है वापिस करे। मगर मोतीजान न खुद वापिस आई न उसने कोई सामान

वापिस भेजा है। मोतीजान ने ये कहा था कि मैं नौकरी नहीं चाहती मेरे पास कोई सामान नहीं है। मोतीजान को नाटक से तनख्वाह मिलती थी।

द० शिवप्रसाद
द० अँगरेजी पं० मयाशंकर सा० इंचार्ज नाजिम भरतपुर
सुनकर तस्दीक किया ३०।६।२७
द० पं० मयाशंकर सा० इंचार्ज नाजिम भरतपुर
मुकाबिला किया गया
पढ़ा — नारायनलाल
सुना — श्यामसरूप

मकूल बयान वजीरखाँ गवाह सबूत ३०।६।२७
बहलफ़ जो बिहारी चपरासी ने दिया

वजीरखाँ वल्द अमीरखाँ पठान उम्र ५० साल पेशा मुलाजमत ड्रामा साकिन आगरा हाल भरतपुर ने बयान किया कि मैं मिस मोतीजान दुखतर मानकजान तवायफ़ सा० जयपुर को जानता हूँ, मोतीजान ड्रामा में नौकर थी वह २।११।२६। को ३ महीने की रुखसत गई है वापिस अब तक नहीं आई है उसकी सुपुर्दगी में नाटक का सामान कपड़ा-जेवर वगैरह था जिसका इन्दराज रजिस्टर स्टोर में हो रहा है। मोतीजान के जो सामान सुपुर्द किया गया था उसकी बाबत मोतीजान के दस्तखत रजिस्टर में लिये गये हैं। मोतीजान ने सामान सुपुर्द शुदा अब तक वापिस नहीं किया है। मैं जयपुर मोतीजान के पास गया था अफ़सर साहिब ने भेजा था। मैंने मोतीजान से कहा था कि या तो नौकरी पर वापिस चलो वरना सामान सुपुर्द शुदा वापिस करो तो मोतीजान ने जवाब दिया कि मैं नौकरी नहीं करना चाहती सामान भी वापिस नहीं दूँगी। मैं वापिस चला आया और अफ़सर सा० से हाल अर्ज कर दिया। जो सामान मोतीजान की तहवील में नाटक का था उसकी क़ीमत पच्चीस या छब्बीस हजार रुपया है। मैं अकेला जयपुर गया था। शिवप्रसाद मुझसे पहले जयपुर मोतीजान के पास गया था। मोतीजान जयपुर में मुहल्ला दरीबा में है।

द० वजीरखाँ वखत उर्दू
द० पं० मयाशंकर सा० इंचार्ज नाजिम
भरतपुर
सुनकर तस्दीक किया ३०।६।२७
द० पं० मयाशंकर सा० इंचार्ज नाजिम
भरतपुर
मुकाबिला किया गया
पढ़ा— सुना

नक़ल बयान इब्राहीम गवाह सबूत ता: ३०।६।२७

बहलफ़ जो बिहारी चपरासी ने दिया

इब्राहीम वल्द अकबर अली सैयद उम्र ३५ साल पेशा मुलाज़मत ड्रामा साकिन आगरा हाल भरतपुर ने बयान किया कि मैं मिस मोतीजान को जानता हूँ वह ड्रामा में भरतपुर में नौकर थी वह रुख़सत पर गई है। रुख़सत पर जाने के वक्त मोतीजान ने पुख्ता काग़ज पर तहरीर लिख कर ड्रामा सुसाइटी को दी थी कि जो सामान उसकी तहवील में है उसको वह जयपुर ले जाती है। उस सामान की वह ज़िम्मेदार है वापिस जमा करावेगी उस तहरीर पर मेरी गवाही हुई है। वह तहरीर यह है जो मुझको दिखाई जाती है। वह २।११।२६ की लिखी है। इस पर मेरे दस्तख़त गवाही के हो रहे हैं। मोतीजान रुख़सत से वापिस नहीं आई है। द० उर्दू इब्राहीम

द० पं० भयाशंकर सा० इंचार्ज नाज़िम भरतपुर

सुनकर तस्दीक़ किया ३०।६।२७

द० प० भयाशंकर सा० इंचार्ज नाजिम भरतपुर

मुक़ाबिला किया गया

पढ़ा— सुना—

नक़ल

मनकि मुसम्मात मोतीजान तवाइफ़ विनत मुसम्मात मानकजान तवाइफ़ मु० ड्रामा सुसाइटी भरतपुर साकिन जयपुर हाल भरतपुर की हूँ।

मैं इक़रार करती हूँ और लिखे देती हूँ कि मैं व हसूल रुख़सत तीन माह वास्ते का रवानगी ब मुक़ाम जयपुर जा रही हूँ और जो सामान मेरी तहवील में मुन्दर्जै रजिस्टर सरकारी सरिश्ता ड्रामा सुसाइटी भरतपुर की जिस पर मेरे दस्तख़त मौजूद हैं उसमें से कुछ सामान अपने हमराह अब ले जा रही हूँ। जुम्ले सामान की वक्त वापिसी रुख़सत अपने हमराह लाकर जमा सरिश्ता ड्रामा सुसाइटी भरतपुर कर दूँगी या जैसा हुक्म सरिश्ता ड्रामा से निफ़ाज़ फ़रमाया जावेगा उसकी तामील करूँगी। इसमें मुझे बे वारिसान क़ायम मुक़ाम मेरे को कुछ उज्र व हीला न होगा। लिहाज़ा ये चन्द कलमा ब तरीक़ इक़रारनामा वो सामान मुतल्लिक़ा पास मेरे के रसीदन लिख दिया कि सनद रहे वक्त ज़रूरत काम आवे। ता० २।११।२६

द० मोतीबाई हिन्दी

ग० मौहम्मद इब्राहीम व ख़ुद उर्दू ग० बुद्ध

NOTE.

Case—Durbar *versus* Moti Jan.

Charge—Section 409, I. P. C.

On 28th June, 1927, Mr. Mewa Ram, in-charge, Dramatic Society, sent a kaifiat to the Nazim reporting that Musammat Moti Jan had not returned property worth Rs. 25,414 which was in her charge, that she was at Jaipur and that she had refused to take delivery of the notice which had been sent to her by the Dramatic Society. He therefore considered the offence of Criminal breach of trust proved against her and requested the court to issue a warrant for her arrest with a view to an investigation being made in her presence. On this the Nazim, Pandit Maya Shanker, took down Mr. Mewa Ram's statement and those of two witnesses and passed an order issuing a warrant for the arrest of Musammat Moti Jan. Sub-Inspector Hasan Akbar went to Jaipur to execute the warrant and with the help of the local police arrested her and made her deliver the property, but the Jaipur police refused to hand over the accused or the property unless *prima facie* evidence was produced and she was let off on bail of Rs. 1,000. The Nazim has now sent the *prima facie* evidence with the request that the Jaipur authorities may be asked to surrender the accused with the property. Under paragraph 3 of the agreement with the Jaipur State for extradition of offenders "Perpetrators of offences who having committed an offence in one State have taken refuge in another State will be surrendered to the requisitioning State without objection." But in the latter half of paragraph 4 of the same agreement it is laid down that "the accused thus arrested or the stolen property found on search will not be made over to the requisitioning State without the the permission of the judicial court in whose jurisdiction the accused was arrested or the stolen property was found." Under the first provision we can claim the extradition of an accused person, but the latter provision evidently gives the Jaipur State the option of giving permission or not. If the Jaipur authorities decline to give the permission as appears likely, the course open for us will be to refer the matter to the Political Agent and the question will have to be decided by the A. G. G. It is therefore necessary to see whether the *prima facie* evidence is sufficient to establish a case under section 409, I. P. C.

The first essential point in the case of criminal breach of trust is that the person accused should misappropriate the property entrusted to his or her charge, *i.e.*, she should either bring it to her own use other than that for which the property was entrusted to her or should dispose of the property. In this case it is obvious from the bond which she executed when going on leave that the accused was permitted to take the property with her for use while she was away from Bharatpur. The mere fact of her taking away the property from Bharatpur cannot therefore constitute misappropriation. We have no proof of her having disposed of the property and therefore in this case misappropriation could at the best begin from the time when she declined to surrender the property. There is no proof so far that she has declined to do so except the fact of her having refused to take delivery of the notice. It is therefore difficult to maintain that criminal misappropriation has been established and there can be no criminal breach of trust until criminal misappropriation has been proved. These are briefly the weak points of the case and I am inclined to believe that if the case goes to the A.G.G. or to a court, they are bound to be detected. If we press for extradition, and extradition is refused by the State or by the A. G. G., it will involve a loss of prestige, apart from the scandal which any further proceedings in the matter are bound to create.

So far as I can see the best course to get out of the difficulties which the hasty action of the Magistrate has created, will be to ask for extradition on the strength of Clause 3 of the agreement without sending any *prima facie* evidence and to say that the complainant has no intention of pressing the prosecution of the accused if she will surrender the property entrusted to her charge.

Submitted.

His Highness.

(Sd.) HARI KISHEN KAUL,

Dewan, Bharatpur State.

5th August, 1927.

दस्तूर उल अमल कारर्वाई मुक़दमात फ़ौजदारी वाहम रियासत भरतपुर वो अलवर.

दफा अव्वल.

जब कोई शख्स वाशन्दा इलाके सरकार भरतपुर इलाके सरकार अलवर में मुर्तकिब किसी जुर्म का होकर उसी राज में गिरफ्तार हो जावे तो वोह शख्स अदालत हाय रियासत अलवर से सजामाब होगा और उसी तरीक पर अगर कोई शख्स वाशन्दा इलाके अलवर किसी जुर्म का इलाके भरतपुर में इर्तकाब करे—और अमलदारी भरतपुर में गिरफ़्तार हो जावे तो अदालत हाय भरतपुर से सजायाब होगा—

दफा २

जब कोई शख्स वाशन्दा अमलदारी रियासत भरतपूर अमलदारी रियासत अलवर में मुर्तकब किसी जुर्म का जरायम मुन्दरजे फरस्ते मुनसलला में से होवे—और फिर अपनी रियासत में भाग जावे। तो शख्स मजकूर अहालयान अलवर की दरख्वास्त पर बिला हुज्जत वो बिला तलब सुबूत जुर्म अदालत अलवर के सुपर्द कर दिया जावेगा। इसी तरह से कोई शख्स वाशन्दा रियासत अलवर अमलदारी भरतपूर में मुर्तकिब किसी जुर्म का जरायम मुन्दरजे फेरिस्त मुनसलका में से होवे। और फिर अपनी रियासत में भाग जावे। तो शख्स मजकूर अहालियान राज भरपूर की दरख़ास्त पर बिला हुज्जत वो बगैर तलब सबूत जुर्म अदालत भरतपूर के सुपर्द कर दिया जावेगा।

दफा सोयम

अगर शख्स वाशन्दा एक रियासत का वाद इर्तकाब जुर्म मुन्दर्जे फेहरिस्त मुसलका के दूसरी रियासत में पनाह पिजीर दी जावे तो शख्स मजकूर ब वक्त तलबी अदालत महल वकू के बिला उज्र हवाले कर दिया जावेगा। बसूरत अदम दस्तयाबी निशां दिहन्दा को भेजना होगा।

दफा चहारम

जब हुक्काम मुहाल वारदात को यह पता लगे कि उनका कोई मुजरम मिन-जुमले जरायम मुन्दरजे फेहरिस्त दूसरी अमलदारी में फलां जगह मौजूद है थानेदार रियासत महल वारदात उस दूसरे राज के थानेदार को जहाँ मुजरम का पता लगा

है बजरये तहरीर तलाशी वो गिरफ्तारी के वास्ते दरख्वास्त कर सकता है या अगर मुनासिब समझे—तो खुद मय हमराहियान कि जिनकी तादाद ४ नफर से ज्यादा न हो। थानेदार मुहाल मौजूद के मुजरिम के पास जाकर उससे इस अमर की ख्वाहश कर सकता है कि वो उसके साथ मुजरिम की गिरफ्तारी के वास्ते चले। लेकिन ऐसा मुजरिम तासिदूर इजाजत उस अदालत के कि जिसकी हुकूमत के अन्दर गिरफ्तारी होवे थानेदार मुहाल वारदात के हवाले नहीं किया जावेगा। और माल मसरूका के निसबत भी काररवाई इसी तौर पर की जावेगी। यानी तलाशी वो बरामदगी बजरये तहरीर के या व इत्तफाक वाहमी थानेदारान के हो सकेगी। लेकिन सुपुर्दगी बइजाजत अदालत सदर होगी।

दफा पंजम

उन जुमले मुकदमात में जो फेहरिस्त मुनसलका से हवाला रखते हों हाकिम मुजव्वज १ रियासत को वाजब होगा कि दूसरी रियासत में हमेशा १ नकल अपने फैसले की इत्तलायन भेज दिया करें—यानी अगर फैसला तहसील में हो—तो उसकी नकल तहसील से दूसरे इलाके की तहसील में भेज दी जाया करे। और अगर फैसला अदालत से या दीगर महकमेजात वाला से हो—तो उसकी इत्तला बतवस्सुल महकमे एजेन्टो जैसा कि अब तक अमल दरामद है दूसरी रियासत में भेज दी जाया करे। और कोई आसामी मतलूबा दूसरी रियासत के २ माह से ज्यादा जेर तजवीज न रहे। अगर किसी वजह से २ माह के अन्दर तजवीज न हो सके तो आसामी जो तजवीज की उस रियासत में जहाँ का वो वाशिन्दा है वापस भेज दिया करें—उस इलाके में वो बिगरानी में या जमानत पर जैसा मुनासिब वो मोका होगा रहेगी और अगर उसकी जमानत उसी अदालत में जहाँ उसकी तहकीकात हो रही है मिल सकती होवे तो उसको जमानत पर रक्खा जावे।

दफा शिशम

मुकदमात मुन्दरजे फेहरिस्त मुनसलका में मावेन रियासत के अदालतों के अहकाम की तामील बजरिये तहसीलात हुवा करेगी। यानी अदालत अपनी रियासत की तहसील को इत्तला दिया करे। और तहसील दूसरे इलाके की तहसील को। और गवाहान मतलूबा थानेदारान को तहसीलदारान को लाजिम होगा कि एक महीने के अन्दर भेज दिया करें।

दफा हफतुम

जब गवाहान के इजहार कलमबन्द हो जावें तो अदालत हाय तरफेन को लाजिम है कि उनको फौरन रुखसत कर दें और हमेशा गवाहान की तकलीफ का लिहाज रहे कि ज्यादा न ठहराये जावें।

क़वायद खोज

दफा हश्तुम

जब रियासत के मुलाजिम दूसरी रियासत में खोज ले जावे—और जिस जगह खोज खतम हो उस मुक़ाम की तलाशी कराना चाहे तो अदालतान उस राज के तलाशी करावें और हर साल बरामदगी माल मसरुक़ा कुल या जुज की दादरसी महाल इन्तहाई सुराग़ से कराई जावेगी और अगर जिसवत बरामदगी माल कुछ उज्र पेश किया जावे तो उसकी तहक़ीक़ात उस अदालत में की जावे कि जिसकी हकूमत में वारदात हुई हो।

दफा नहुम

जो कोई शख्स अज क़ौम मेना १ इलाक़े का अगर कोई तहसीलदार या थानेदार आसामी मतलूबा के भेजने में इगमाज़ या पहलूतिही करेगा तो वोह अपनी रियासत से मुस्तजिब सख्त बाज पुर्स के होगा।

दफा याज़ दहम

अगर इत्तफाकन कोई आसामी फरार हो गई होवे या रुपोश तो तहसीलदार इलाक़ा उसकी गिरफ्तारी में तनदेही वो कोशिश करने में कोई अमल फरो गुज़ाश्त न करे और हत्तुला मक़दूर आसामी को गिरफ़्तार करा देवे—

दफा दवाज दहम

जिमीदारान मुलहक उल समाने जात से दोनों इलाके के तहसीलदार मुचलके दो दो सौ रुपये के लिखवा लें कि अगर वो लोग दूसरे इलाके में बिला टिकट जावे और वहाँ गिरफ़्तार हो जावे तो तहसीलदार उस इलाके का बजरये अपनी तहरीर के दूसरे इलाके के तहसीलदार के पास जहाँ वो रहता है भेज दे अगर वो तहसीलदार मेना गिरफ़्तार आमदा को बदमाश वो शोर पेशा ख्याल करे तो अपनी रियासत से उसका तदारुक करा देवे और अगर वो मेना जिमीदार काश्तकार है और अदम वकफियत दूसरे इलाके में चला गया हो तो उसको अवूल मर्तबा हिदायत कर देनी आयन्दा के वास्ते काफी होगी।

दफा दहम

वाहम किसी नहज से तकरार की फिसाद बेजा करेंगे—तो अलावा तदारुक मुतल्लिक महकमे के जरे मुचलका भी उनसे उनकी रियासत में वसूल किया जावेगा।

तफसील जरायम जिनकी आसामियान तलब हो सकती हैं

नम्बर जुर्म

१ क़तल हर क़िस्म
२ डकैती
३ राहजनी
४ नक़ब जनी
५ दीदा दानस्ता माल मसरूके का ख़रीदना या रखना उन मुक़दमात में जो फेहरिस्त में दाखिल हैं—
६ चोरी मवेशी
७ चोरी माल जायद अज २५)
८ ठगई
९ खाने जंगी मय शहायद
१० जद्दोकोब मय शहायद
११ आतश जनी
१२ जाल बनाना, मुकम्मल या नामुकम्मल
१३ बनाना या चलाना सिक्के क़लब
१४ जिना बिलजब्र
१५ गायकुशी
१६ इन्सान का बे भागना
१७ खिलाना अशयाय मुनश्शा या मोहलका
१८ मजरुह करना या अजूब काटना
१९ अमानत वो तरगीब सती होने में
२० अमानत वो तरगीब खुदकुशी में
२१ इकदाम या इर्तकाब शर वो फिसाद
२२ फरार अज जेलखाने या हिरासत जायद से
२३ बुरदा फरोशी
२४ ख्यानत मुजरमाना मिसबत मुलाजमान वगैरह बहैस्तसनाय जिमींदारान वो नम्बरदारान जिनका तालुक सीगा माल से होवे

श्रीअन्नदाताजी महाराज

दस्तूरुल अमल मावैन रियासतैन के मुतल्लिक अर्ज़ है कि दस्तूर उल अमल शिरू मैं रियासत अलवर के साथ बहुकम ११ जौलाई सन् १८८२ व एहद महाराजा साहब वैकुंठवासी मंजूर हुआ था फिर वोही दस्तूर उल अमल रियासत जैपुर के सा

बहुक्म २५ जून स० १८८३ व एइद महाराजा साहब वैकुंठवासी मंजूर किया गया है जो आज तक रायज है दफैआत १ से ३ तक दस्तूर उल अमल की अदालत के मुतल्लिक है और दफै ४ दस्तूर उल अमल की पुलिस खुद आपस में कारवाई करे उसके मुतल्लिक है इसलिए इन दफैआत का मावैन कोई सरोकार नहीं है अमसले जात से मालूम होता है कि इस मामले में कारवाई निजामत भरतपुर से निजामत जैपुर से की गयी है ऐसी सूरत में ये मामला दफै २ दस्तूर उल अमल में आता है नफ्स मामला अभी अदालत तहत में ज़ेर तहकीकात है इसलिए इस बारे में कुछ अर्ज़ नहीं किया जा सकता नोट पेश करता हूँ पं० भजनलाल मी० मुं० १०-८-२७

कैफियत अज ड्रामा

बखिदमत दीवान साहब बहादुर रियासत भरतपुर ५।८।२७

अर्ज है कि मोती तवाइफ के मुकदमे के सिलसिले में मुझको एक खास आदमी के जरिये से मुन्दरजे जैल बातें मालुम हुई हैं जिनके पढ़ने से जाहिर होगा कि किस कदर बेजासगियां इस मामले में अफसरान जैपुर ने की हैं और किस तरीके से यह मामला जैपुर में हुवा और मौजूदा हालत क्या है।

१—वारन्ट गिरफ्तारी पहुँचने पर पुलिस ने मोती के मकान की तलाशी ली और तमाम सामान उसके मकान से गिरफ्तार करके सिटी मजिस्ट्रेट के पास बाकायदा जमा कराया गया इसके बाद उसको गिरफ्तार करके हाजत में लेजाया गया लेकिन मोती तवायफ के वकील ने कई तार जरिये मैना तवाइफ इन्सपेक्टर जनरल, प्रेसीडेन्ट कौंसिल जैपुर फौरन एण्ड पोलटीकल सेक्रेटरी होम मैम्बर और ए० जी० जी० को दिलवाये—अफसरान जैपुर को यह भी बतलाया गया कि मोती तवायफ की हालत बहुत नाजुक है और वह जैपुर से बाहर न जा सकेगी अफसरान कोतवाली में आये और जरिये डाक्टर उसकी हालत की तफ्तीश करायी—सिटी मजिस्ट्रेट को मजबूर किया गया कि उसकी ५०००) की जमानत लेली जावे लेकिन इन्सपेक्टर जनरल पुलिस के हुक्म से सिर्फ १०००) की ही जमानत ली गयी और यह जमानत भी मेना तवायफ ने ही दी अगरचे उसके पास न काफी जायदाद है और न इतने रुपये की हैसियत लेकिन सिटी मजिस्ट्रेट ने दबाव से उसको छोड़ दिया।

२—इसके बाद मोती को प्रेसीडेन्ट साहब इन्सपैक्टर जनरल पुलिस और होम मैम्बर सा० के पास ले जाया गया और वहाँ इस मामले की गुफ्तगू हुई बाद को सिटी मजिस्ट्रेट ने मिसिल पर हुक्म लिखा कि बिला वजह सुबूत मोती को भरतपुर पुलिस के सुपुर्द नहीं किया जा सकता अगरचे मुआयदा गिरफ्तारी में यह दर्ज नहीं है इन्सपैक्टर जनरल पुलिस ने कौंसिल को राय दी कि यह मुकद्दमा भी दूसरा मुकद्दमा मुमताज बेगम की तरह है और जब तक कि दरबार भरतपुर से बहुत काफी नकद जमानत मोती के अमनो अमान के साथ वापसी की न ले ली जावे ऐसा न किया जावे

इस पर कौंसिल ने सिटी मजिस्ट्रेट को कैफियत लिखी और मोती के वक्त न व वक्तन भरतपुर जाने, ठहरने और जैपुर आने जाने की बाबत रिपोर्ट तलब की।

३—यह कैफियत सिटी मजिस्ट्रेट सा० की गैर मौजूदगी में मौसूल हुई और नायब सिटी मजिस्ट्रेट सा० ने अगरचे उनको अख्तियारात न थे मिसिल को तलब किया और काफी हालात मिसिल से न मिलने पर १८ जौलाय सन् २७ को हुक्म दिया कि मोती को दूसरे दिन सुबह ८ बजे हाजिर किया जावै दूसरे दिन बतारीख १९ जौलाय सन् २७ को मोती हाजिर अदालत हुई तमाम मुलाजिमान को मय वकीलों के अलहदा हटाने का हुक्म दिया गया यहाँ तक कि सरिश्तेदार अदालत मजिस्ट्रेटी जो कि कुछ कागजात लेकर अंदर जा रहा था उसको भी अंदर नहीं आने दिया। अदालत में सिर्फ मोती उसका वकील और नायब सिटी मजिस्ट्रेट साहब ही थे।

४—नायब सिटी मजिस्ट्रेट साहब ने कौंसिल को उनकी कैफियत के जवाब में यह लिखा कि सवालात का जवाब मिसिल से तो नहीं दिया जा सकता लेकिन मोती ने खुद हाजिर होकर एक दरख्वास्त पेश की है वह जबानन इवलाग है यह अरजी एक सादा कागज पर ली गयी थी और कोर्ट फी टिकट भी उसपर चस्पां न था जिसमें अलावै और बातों के जो उसने अपने बचाव के लिये लिखी थीं यह भी दर्ज था कि मुकद्दमा प्रेसीडेन्ट साहब जैपुर की ही अदालत में हो।

५—यह दरख्वास्त अगरचे कौंसिल के रोबरू पेश नहीं हुई है लेकिन अफसरान इसमें बहुत दिलचस्पी ले रहे हैं—यहाँ तक कि हौम मैम्बर सा० जैपुर ने भी उस पर दबाव से अच्छी रिपोर्ट लिखी है और इन्सपेक्टर जनरल पुलिस खास तौर से पुश्त पनाह बने हुये हैं प्रेसीडेन्ट सा० कौंसिल भी इन मामलात में बहुत दिलचस्पी ले रहे हैं और इस मुकद्दमे को एक खास और जोरदार मुकद्दमा बनाने की कोशिश में हैं।

६—एक दूसरी दरख्वास्त भी प्रेसीडेन्ट सा० को दी गई इस पर प्रेसीडैन्ट सा० ने मोती और उसके वकील को बुलवाया और एक दूसरी अरजी फौरन पेश करने का हुक्म दिया और अरजी का मजमून भी उसको खुदही बतलाया प्रेसीडेन्ट सा० ने उससे दरयाफ्त किया कि क्या वह सामान वापिस करने के लिये रजामंद है। मोती ने जवाब दिया कि वह रजामंद है। प्रेसीडैन्ट सा० ने अरजी का मजमून लिखवाते हुए कहा कि यह अरजी फौरन दे दी जावे इस पर मोती के वकील ने जवाब दिया कि बिला उसकी निजी मशीन पर टाइप किए हुए अरजी किस तरह दी जा सकती है लेकिन प्रेसीडैन्ट साहब ने इरशाद फरमाया कि बाजार में टायप करा कर घर वापिस जाने से पहले भिजवा दो यह अरजी ता० २३-७-२७ को दी गयी और उसमें सिर्फ इतना ही दर्ज है कि वह सब सामान वापिस करने के लिये रजामन्द है और अब तक उसने इस वजह से वापिस नहीं किया कि उससे कभी वापिस मांगा नहीं गया था और ऐसी सूरत में वह अमानत में खयानत की मुजरिम करार नहीं दी जासकती।

२३-७-२७ के बाद से यह मामला बिलकुल खुफिया और कौनफीडैन्शल रखा गया है अलबत्ता चीफ जस्टिस रियासत जैपुर व इन्सपैक्टर जनरल पुलिस की घंटों खुफिया कमेटी होती है और अखबारात वगैरा में मजमून खिलाफ रियासत भरतपुर दिये जाने की कोशिशें की जा रही हैं।

प्रेसीडैन्ट साहब इस मुकद्दमे में रियासत भरतपुर के खिलाफ खास तौर से दिलचस्पी ले रहे हैं और ये भी सुना गया है कि (३,००,०००) की नक्द जमानत रियासत से लेकर मोती को सुपुर्द किया जा सकेगा।

चूँकि हुजूर बाला ने हमारे काग़जात व सिलसिले मुकद्दमा हाजा मुलाहिजा फरमाये थे इसलिए कैफियत हाजा इत्तलान इबलाग खिदमते आली है।

दस्तखत अंग्रेजी

मेवाराम

सु० ओ० ड्रामा भरतपुर

Dewan Sahib,

The case before us is one of the maintenance or otherwise of the agreements between the two States, and we cannot act in contravention to them until such time as they are mutually cancelled. The Mir Munshi's note makes it clear that the proviso in para. 4 has no connexion with the paras preceding under which this case evidently falls. Therefore I approve of your asking for extradition under the agreement without sending any *prima facie* evidence.

(Sd.) KISHEN SINGH,

Maharaja of Bharatpur.

10th August, 1927.

The arrest was made by the Police although on a warrant. No reference to the Jaipur Courts has been made yet I am therefore by no means sure that para. 4 does not apply. Will F. & P. S. please put up a draft explaining the case and asking for extradition under para. 3 of the agreement ? The letter should I presume be addressed to the Judicial Member of the State Council.

(Sd.) HARI KISHEN KAUL.

11th August, 1927.

In the meantime the Nazim should be asked to complete the file if evidence as regards misappropriation is forthcoming.

(Sd.) HARI KISHEN KAUL.

11th August, 1927.

Letter No. 1547, dated 16th August, 1927, from the Foreign and Political Secretary, Bharatpur, to the Judicial Member, Council of State, Jaipur.

Bharatpur Durbar through Mewa Ram, Officer-in-charge, Dramatic Society, Complainant,

versus

Musammat Moti Jan, daughter of Musammat Manak Jan, resident of Jaipur.

Charge under Section 409, I. P. C.

I am directed to invite your attention to the above case and to say that Musammat Moti Jan, daughter of Manak Jan, resident of Jaipur, was employed in Dramatic Society, Bharatpur. She applied for leave which was sanctioned for three months with effect from 2nd November, 1926. Musammat Moti Jan had in her possession jewellery and clothing belonging to the Dramatic Society to the value of Rs. 25,414 and before proceeding on leave to Jaipur she had executed a bond to surrender the property after her return from leave. The accused did not rejoin her post on the expiry of her leave nor returned the property which she had been allowed to retain in her possession for the period of her leave.

The Officer, Dramatic Society, filed a complaint in the Court of Nazim, Bharatpur, who after taking preliminary evidence issued a warrant of arrest under Section 409, I.P.C. Sub-Inspector Hasan Akbar went to Jaipur to execute the warrant, and with the help of the local Police arrested her and made her deliver the property. But the Jaipur Police refused to hand over the accused unless *prima facie* evidence was produced.

In this connection I am directed to invite your attention to para 3 of the Rules regarding the extradition of offenders between the States of Jaipur and Bharatpur, which provides 'for the surrender of the accused, who having committed an offence in one State have taken refuge in another, to the requisitioning State without any objection.' The action of the Jaipur Police contravenes the practice observed since 1883 for the surrender of persons accused from one State to another.

I am, therefore, directed to request that the accused may kindly be extradited in pursuance of the extradition arrangements heretofore in force.

कैफियत अज़ ड्रामा

बखिदमत जनाब दीवान साहब बहादुर
भरतपुर स्टेट

बमुकद्दमे मोतीजान तवाइफ मुलाजिम सरिश्ते हाजा जो कैफियत मुतल्लके बे जाब्तगियान मिनजानिब अदालतान जैपुर ता० ५ ८-२७ को जनाब की खिदमत में इवलाग की गयी थी उसी के सिलसिले में नकल मिसिल मुकद्दमा हाजा जैपुर से दस्तयाब होकर पेश हुई है जिसकी नकल हमरिश्ते हाजा पेश खिदमते आली की जाती है।

इस बारे में यह भी अर्ज है कि मालूम हुआ है कि ज० इन्सपैक्टर जनरल सा० पुलिस जैपुर की जानिब से इस मुकद्दमे में खास दिलचस्पी ली जा रही है क्योंकि इसको मुलजिमा की जैपुर से दिया जाना बवजूह खास नागवार गुजरना बतलाया जा रहा है।

नकल मिसिल के सिलसिले में हस्ब जैल अमूरात काबिल गौर हुजूर बाला हैं।

तीन तार जो मोतीजान को भरतपुर में बुलाने के सितम्बर में दिये जाना दर्ज किया है जिनकी नकल Enclosure A में शामिल है वह बसिलसिले जलसा तकरीब सालगिरह मुबारिक कोहशिमले माफिक हुकम पं० रूपनारायन सा० दिये गये थे कि जिसकी बाबत इनसे दरयाफ्त किया जा सकता है। जिस तरीके पर कि ये तार भेजे गये हैं उससे साफ जाहिर होगा कि उसकी तलवी ब सिलसिले उसके फरज मनसवी आम तरीके पर की गयी थी ताकि जैसे कि उसने जाहिर किया है अलावै अर्जी इन तारों के बाद तो वह हाजिर भी हो चुकी है।

Enclosure D से यह दिखलाने की कोशिश की गयी है कि यह रकम उसे किसी खास मसलहत से भेजी गयी थी मगर इसके मुतल्लिक वाकयात ये हैं कि मोतीजान की तरफ से कई आदमी उन ऐय्याम मैं रुपये की दरख्वास्त के वास्ते आये थे और जाहिर किया था कि बवजह बीमारी वगैरा उसका बड़ा तंग हाल है अगर इस मौके पर रुपये की परवरिश फरमा दी जावे तो उसकी जान जाने से बच जावेगी। ऐसी हालत में मैंने उनको रुपये का वायदा देकर वापिस कर दिया मगर चूँकि रुपया ड्रामा में नहीं था, और मैं बाहर इन्तजाम कैम्प जा रहा था मैंने हमारे टिकट की रकम में से इस रकम को खास हालत में भेजने के लिये कह दिया था कि वह वसूल करके भिजवादें।

Enclosure E व मौके होली उसकी तलवी की गयी थी जो अलफाज इसमें मुतल्लिक याद फरमाये जाने सरकार स्तैमाल किए गए हैं वह उसी तरीके पर हैं कि जैसे दीगर तवाइफों की तलवी ऐसे मौके जात पर दरबारों में होती रहती है इसे भी मुतल्लक मोतीजान एक खास बात तसव्वुर करने की कोशिश कर रहे हैं। इससे व नीज बेबूदा बे बुनियाद अलफाज से जो अर्जी मोतीजान मु०

२७-७-२७ में जिस पैराये पर दर्ज कराए गये हैं साफ जाहिर होता है कि यह मुआमला अफसरान की शिरकत से बनाया गया है इसका जवाब खुद मिस्टर लौरेन्स सा० बहादुर का हुक्म मु० २६-७-२७ है और यह नहीं मालूम होता कि साहब ममदूह ने किन खास वजूहात से एक तवायफ की अरजी को इतना मौतबिर तसव्वुर किया कि जिससे वह यह think करने पर incline हुए कि उसको extradite करना dangerous होगा मालूम होता है कि मि० लारैन्स सा० बहादुर का हुक्म बाला महज अरजी मोतीजान पर ही मुबनी नहीं है बल्कि जनाब इन्सपैक्टर जनरल सा० बहादुर की तहरीरी सिफारिशात जिनका जिक्र कैफियत नं० ५४२ ता० ४-७-२७ मिनजानिब मु०लछमी नरायन सा० फौजदार राज बन० महकमा खास सीगा इलाका गैर में साफ तौर से किया गया है।

इस मामले की असलियत तो इसी से जाहिर हो सकती है कि जो जुरमाना व सिलसिले हो जाने गैरहाजिर बिला हुक्म ८,०००) +२ या २५००) ढाई हजार बतलाया गया है वह महज १५१७।) की रकम है जिसका इन्दराज काग़जात हाजा में हुजूर बाला के रोबरू पेश किया जा चुका है।

अखीर में यह भी अरज करना नाजेबा न होगा कि नकल मिसल के मुलाहिजे से बाजे होता है कि यह मुकदमा मिनजानिब अफसरान जैपुर महज मोतीजान के बचाने की ही नहीं बल्कि फिजूल बदनामी रियासत हाजा उठाने के लिये बनाया जा रहा है जिस पर भी गौर फरमाया जावे। ज्यादा हद्दे अदब।

द० अंग्रेजी

मेवाराम ओफीसर—डूमा

१८-८-२७

H. M.,

Please see Moti Jan's petitions below :—

I believe under the existing Extradition Treaty with Bhartapur we are not entitled to call for p. f. evidence before extradition is granted. On the other hand, I am inclined to think that it would be dangerous to extradite Moti Jan without a strong p. f. case as I think Moti Jan's apprehensions are not entirely without foundation. The sanction of the Government of India has only recently been received to the abolition of the Court of Vakils and the latter are precluded from taking up fresh cases or this case would have formed a suitable one for the Court of Vakils. I do not know who Sheo Pershad Chaubey is and whether he is a responsible officer of the

Dramatic Society, Bharatpur, who are the complainant in the case but the absence of any reference to the jewellery which forms the subject of the criminal plaint now lodged by the Society, in the correspondence which passed between Sheo Pershad and Moti Jan would create a strong presumption that the charge now preferred was an after-thought and merely an excuse for forcing her to return to Bharatpur. In her petition of 23rd July, 1927, Moti Jan says she is prepared to return the jewellery in dispute and that she has kept it so far with the bonafide belief that it had been given her as presents by His Highness the Maharaja of Bharatpur—such presents being of course usual to favourite concubines. If you agree, I suggest that a copy of this petition may be sent to the Bharatpur Darbar and they may be informed that in view of the fact that the accused is prepared to surrender the jewellery which forms the subject of the alleged criminal breach of trust the Durbar trust that the object of the Bharatpur State, *viz.*, the recovery of the jewellery having been secured they will not press for the surrender of the accused. If the Bharatpur Durbar do not agree to the above suggestion we shall have to ask for p. f. evidence or refer the case to the Political authority in view of the serious apprehension of the accused that she will not get a fair trial at Bharatpur.

(Sd.) H. L. LAWRENCE.

26th July, 1927.

I entirely agree with the above opinion. But I may point out that the City Magistrate writes in his Kaifiat dated 11th July, 1927, that he had already written to the Nazim Bharatpur to send p. f. evidence, so we may better await Nazim Bharatpur's reply to the City Magistrate before we take any action in the matter.

President,

Yes. We should await. I was not aware that p. f. evidence had been asked for.

(Sd.) H. L. LAWRENCE.

30th July, 1927.

To be put up on receipt of a further communication on the subject.

(Sd.) GOPI NATH.

Petition dated July 1927, from S. A. Sallam, Esq., M.A., to Col. H. L. Lawrence, C. I. E., I. A., President, Mehakma Khas, Jaipur.

Bharatpur State *versus* Moti Jan Tawaif.

Extradition under section 409, I. P. C.

The humble petitioner most respectfully submits that Moti Jan Tawaif aged 16 years was arrested by the Bharatpur Police under warrant of Bharatpur State on 2nd July, 1927, and handed over to the City Police here, where in consideration of her suffering from palpitation of her heart she was released on bail. The next day she made a detailed statement before Mr. Coventry who was really impressed with the truth of her story and kindly promised to put the whole matter for favour of consideration before the President.

That Moti Jan being true in her allegations felt quite sanguine that the President would kindly treat it as a special case for it was the miniature of a second Mumtaz case which had tragically developed into the notorious Bawala Murder case. But she was called by the Magistrate yesterday who informed her that the Foreign Department of the Council of State had asked him to explain under what section of the treaty her surrender could be refused without p. f. evidence being received from Bharatpur. In reply to the question her Vakil, the petitioner, submitted a detailed petition and he hopes the same would be sent to the Foreign Officer with the Magistrate's endorsement.

That the petitioner then saw Mr. Coventry and explained to him the whole situation who instructed him to approach the President. The petitioner therefore begs to take the liberty of approaching the President with the request that the following few lines be given special consideration.

That if Moti Jan is to be surrendered at all to Bharatpur she would in all possibility be killed or at least tortured to such an extent that she would prefer death to that life. The atrocities and cruel treatment that the poor servants of Bharatpur have to undergo at the hands of Kishen and other A.D.C.'s of His Highness are no secret now. The papers are recently commenting on a certain confession made by the accused in a murder case (Encl. F).

That it would be out of place to give a short detail of Moti Jan's connection with His Highness of Bharatpur. It was three years back when His Highness saw her at a feast given by Raja Sahib Awagarh, at Agra. Most probably he took a fancy for her and she was ordered to attend the next Basant ceremony at Bharatpur roughly in the end of January or the beginning of February 1925. She did her singing and dancing work there and was sent off with considerable reward and asked to attend the next Holi ceremony coming up in March 1925.

That this time when she was preferring to return she was offered the Palang-ki-Naukri (Paid Mistress) of His Highness on Rs. 200. p.m. on conditions that she was to be nominally attached to the theatre or the British authorities were to be kept in the dark of this corruption of His Highness. She agreed to live there and after some time she was forced to sign an agreement for at least one year's service by dropping her from the boat on a piece of dry land in the Bund. That year, however, passed in otherwise perfect peace except that her virginhood was broken by His Highness and she was awarded various ornaments and robes and additions to these presents were made at every occasion of intercourse and all the property which is now said to be possessed by her by criminal breach of trust was given as presents to her in those amorous days.

That at the beginning of the second year the advent of a new mistress named Hira (one Delhi dancing girl who has now fled and married somebody at Delhi) made some difference in His Highness' treatment. Yet there was not much to be complained of. She was again forced to sign a fresh agreement which she did.

It was in April 1925 that she felt pregnant and in her folly she disclosed the secret to His Highness who first asked her to take some such medicine that would result in abortion and on her declining to comply with the advice she felt a marked change in the attention and treatment of His Highness.

That she was once again to swallow 40 quinine pills at one time when she was suffering from fever. At another time she was lifted on an elephant and with some sort of call the beast trembled and rolled down but she was fortunately thrown at

such a distance that she could not be crushed under the huge rolling body. Once in a hunting expedition her elephant was made to pass through such a dense bush that big thorns flashed into her body and the final stroke was given by exposing her to the track of a tiger in a tiger-stalking expedition. Last of all His Highness told her that if she gave birth to a girl the same would be killed, but if she begot a son he would be spared as an orderly to the princes.

That she had ample reasons to be afraid of her own life and the life of the child; moreover, she was not feeling quite well, so she applied for leave and came to Jaipur. She was unwell and to a good extent unwilling to go back, so she refused to return. She received the three telegrams (Encls. A, B, C) in September, but had not the heart to comply with them. Copies of the telegrams are attached herewith.

It was in the month of Kunwar (October 1926) that the Sub-Inspector of Police, Bharatpur, came to her place. He asked her to go along with him to Bharatpur but she said she was running in her six-month and feeling very unwell and could not accompany him. He told her that His Highness was much displeased with her pretence of illness and that she would not thus be allowed to play with a Chief's passions. He showed her a paper saying that it was a warrant for her arrest and if she refused to accompany him he would effect her normal arrest through the Jaipur Police and take her with him in chains. She was terrified and promised to reach Bharatpur very soon. She kept her promise and reached Bharatpur within two or three days.

That she had some months' pay and about Rs. 8,000 for fees due from the State. She was informed that she had been fined Rs. 8,000 for her misconduct and should make an application for the payment of her salary only. A couple of days or so after that one Mohan Lal the chief orderly of His Highness asked her to sign a list of the ornaments and dresses presented to her under the pretext that Simla jewellers had to be paid for them. She signed an urdu list little dreaming what it contained and to what effect.

That as she was really unwell she again asked for permission to come back to Jaipur and wait here till the delivery time was over. Her leave was sanctioned from 2nd November, 1926 to

February 1927, and it was promised that her pay for the last months would be sent to her to Jaipur. The promise was fulfilled and she got per insured letter Rs. 500 in December 1926. She has preserved the original envelope and begs to submit a copy of the side of it containing the address (Encl. D). She gave birth to a son after a month or so and sent information to the effect to Bharatpur.

That when it was known to His Highness that the danger of begetting a girl had passed she again began to receive calls from the Durbar and on 25th February, 1927, she received a letter from the same Sheo Pershad who had been sending her all the wires. A roman reproduction of this letter is herewith attached (Encl. F) and the same will show that there is no mention of the ornaments or dresses or any sort of criminal breach of trust on her part. She has never been to Bharatpur after that and it would sound quite unnatural that an offender like her who had bolted off with so much precious trust be receiving money for her pay and calls to attend the Durbar. The same letter and the telegrams show that it was not the Theatrical Society that wanted her but it was His Highness that was calling her.

That she had not the heart to go again to Bharatpur but she had not the courage to give a flat denial so she kept on putting up one excuse after another till the child also died 4 months old and she had to put up the only excuse for her own illness. Being incensed at her conduct the present stratagem was devised against her and the authorities can fully understand what degree of vengeance would be wreaked on her if she ever chanced to be tried in Bharatpur territory.

That the telegrams, the envelopes and the card fully convince the authorities that the charge of criminal breach of trust against her is an after-thought to hold her in the clutches of law. At any rate if it is desired that she must stand her trial she is quite prepared to do so and if she is tried by the President himself or the Resident of Jaipur or the Panchayat of Vakils attached to the Residency with full liberty, to be represented by her own Vakil the petitioner. It is worthy of consideration that when His Highness is on so bad terms with her she can expect no justice in the hands of any court of Bharatpur and she cannot be safe either in custody or in liberty. The consideration has already influenced the Hon'ble the A. G. G. in the case of the two women

whose surrender was desired by the Bikaner State. They pleaded that the complainant was a near relative of His Highness and that they did not expect justice from the Bikaner Courts. Their plea was accepted and they got orders to be tried here by the Panchayat attached to the Residency.

That in the end the petitioner requests that her case be specially treated and that if the President thinks he cannot himself discharge her or pass orders for her trial at Jaipur he may very kindly move matter and receive orders from the Resident or the Hon'ble the A. G. G. and during that time send orders to the Foreign Department to take no steps for her surrender till final orders.

For this kindness the petitioner shall ever pray.

Petition dated 23rd July, 1927, from A. Sallam, Esq., M.A., to the President. Council of State, Jaipur.

Bharatpur State ... ... Complainant,

versus

Moti Jan Tawaif ... ... Accused.

Extradition under section 409, I. P. C.

In continuation of the petition submitted on 22nd July, 1927, the petitioner begs to add :—

Moti Jan believed and still believes that the property in respect of which criminal breach of trust is alleged to have been committed by her, was given to her as Bakhshish or present of love by His Highness. But if the complainant alleges that it was not His Highness' property but belonged to the Theatrical Society she does excuse herself by saying that she never knew it to be so.

That the property was at once handed over by her to the Police and is in State custody now. If the complainant is anxious to have it back it may be handed over to the Theatrical Society. In fact Moti Jan has never been asked by the Theatrical Society to return the property and she has been retaining possession of it under the bona fide belief that she had got it as presents from His Highness.

ENCLOSURE 'A.'

Bharatpur

Moti Jan Tawaif Dariba Pan, Jaipur.

Come sharp; money will be paid on coming.

Sheo Pershad.

ENCLOSURE 'B.'

No. 62.

From Bharatpur.

Moti Jan Tawaif Dariba Pan, Jaipur.

Come immediately.

Chaubey Sheo Pershad

ENCLOSURE 'C.'

No. 79.

From Bharatpur.

Moti Jan Tawaif Dariba Pan, Jaipur.

Maharaja Sahib ordered come immediately.

Sheo Pershad Chaubey.

ENCLOSURE 'D.'

Envelope.

On Bharatpur State Service only.

Insured for Rs. 500 only.

To Moti Jan Tawaif, Dariba Panwala, at the house of Kalwa Palladar, Jaipur.

From Makhan Lal, Head Clerk,

Store Office, Bharatpur.

ENCLOSURE 'F.'

A cutting from the Indian Times, Delhi, dated 9th July, 1927.

BHARATPUR MURDER CASE.

ALLEGATIONS AGAINST THE MAHARAJA'S FAVOURITE.

Ajmer, July, 7th.

The special correspondent of the Tarun Rajasthan reports the appeal proceedings of the murder trial at Bharatpur before the Maharaja and the Dewan held on the 30th June, when accused Mangi Lal made serious and sensational allegations against the Maharaja and his favourite Raja Kishen, formerly a bugler in the State Army and now a first class Sardar. Accused is reported to have deposed to the following effect:—

"I have not murdered Mohkam, the deceased. I am innocent. The Maharaja knows everything about the case. I have already stated before the Dewan Sahib in the Jail that Raja Kishan first shot Mohkam who was sleeping with Khutti and me in the same room when I was roused by a rifle report. Raja Kishen shot me too and I fell senseless. Soon after Jamadar Ram Hansa and Sher Singh lifted and threw me behind a trunk in an old house where on regaining consciousness I heard a woman's cry saying 'Are you carrying me away.' I heard the sound of motor car in which the woman was forcibly taken. Later on in the Hospital I learnt that the woman was murdered and thrown into a well. The Police have long been investigating this case."

Replying to the Maharaja accused said Raja Kishen was displeased with them for several reasons and had therefore shot them.

Replying to further questions by the Maharaja, accused stated: "I gave different statements to the Police and lower courts as desired by Thakur Sura Mal and the City Kotwal. They came to me while I lay in Hospital, and told me they had a letter from Maharaja asking me to take the whole responsibility for the murder and assuring my release in the appeal. I therefore relied on the Maharaja's assurance and deposed accordingly in the lower courts. Now that I am disappointed I have given the true statement before the Dewan Sahib and am repeating it here.

(श्री अन्नदाताजी महाराज)

ये काग़ज़ात डामा ने जयपुर की जानिब से जो खिलाफ़ वरज़ी दस्तूर उल अमल मावैन रियासतैन की गई है उसकी असलियत के ज़ाहिर करने की ग़रज़ से पेश किये मालूम होते हैं नक्ष मिस्ल मशमूले कैफ़ियत मुस्तनद नहीं है इसलिए यह नहीं कहा जा सकता कि यह काग़ज़ात वजिस ही हैं या क्या। मगर इतनी बात ज़रूर है कि अगर वाक़ात इसी तरह पर है और मामले को पोलिटिकल पहलू देने की हुक्कामान वाला जयपुर कारवाई कर रहे हैं तो ऐसी हालत में हुक्म महकमे दीवान सा० ११-८-२७ की बाबत किये जाने तकमील सबूत ये मुग़ालता पैदा कर सकता है कि हुक्कामान रियासत हाजा की जानिब से भी नफ्स मामले में मदाखलत की जा रही है तहरीर इलाक़े ग़ैर में जो दफ़े ३ इस मामले में लगाना दीवान सा० ने मंजूर किया है वह भी ग़लत है क्योंकि यह मामला दफ़े २ (दो) में आता है जैसा कि पहिले अर्ज किया जा चुका है और इससे और पेचीदगी पड़ने का खयाल है मगर अभी जैपुर से कोई जवाब नहीं आया है वजह सबूत शामिल होते हुये मुलजिमा की अदम मौजूदगी में मुक़र्रर तकमील सबूत क़ब्ल अज वक्त है व मुग़ालता खेज है मामला दरपेश रियासत भरतपुर व रियासत जैपुर के मंजूर शुदा दस्तूर उस अमल के मुतल्लिक है और नफ्स मामले से कोई ताल्लुक नहीं रखता मगर इस मुक़दमे में मोतीजान मुलजिमा को रियासत हाजा के सुपुर्द करने में पुलिस जैपुर ने खिलाफ़ दस्तूर उल अमल तलबी वजह सबूत की एक हुज्जत पैदा करदी है यानी एक दरख्वास्त मोतीजान से लिखवा कर पेश कराई गई जिसमें उसने बहुत अमूर ग़ैर मुतल्लक मुक़दमे के सिवाय यह भी लिखाया है कि अदालत हाय भरतपुर से वह अपना इन्साफ़ नहीं चाहती उनको ग़ैर मुनसिफ वग़ैर दियानतदार समझती है और भरतपुर में जाने से वह खौफे जान जाहिर करती है अगर यही उम्र जैपुर से जवाब तहरीर सरश्ते इलाक़े ग़ैर हाजा की तहरीर का आवे तो बसूरत खास व लिहाज तशफ़्फी मुलजिमा कोई हर्ज न होगा कि पुलिस जैपुर वा किसी अफ़सर पुलिस जैपुर के साथ जिसको वह अपना पुश्तपनाह जानती हो रियासत हाजा में तलब कर लिया जावे जो दौरान मुक़दमे में उसका मुहाफ़िज रह सके बतामील हुक्म रिपोर्ट पेश है २६।८।२७ द० हि० पं० भजनलाल मी० मु०—

दफ़े २ के मामले को ३ में न जाने क्यों तहरीर किया गया है इसकी हम जब दीवान सा० के मौके वनयात्रा वहाँ आवेंगे उस वक्त दरयाफ़्त करेंगे।

(Sd.) श्री हुजूर पुरनूर।

॥ नि० भरतपुर ॥

आज यह मिसल मय अमसला आमदा श्री आ० इ० खास पेश हुई—अगर्चे व इस्तवाअ हुक्म महकमे आ० दीवान सा० बहादुर महकमे १६-१८-२७ इस मुकदमे में मजीद सबूत विनावर तकमील तलब किया गया था मगर वह अब तक पेश न हो सका—यह वजह सबूत इस्ब तहरीर फौजदार साहब राज्य जैपुर मुरत्तिब किया जा कर ज़रिये कैफ़ियत अदालत हाजा ता० २२-७-२७ महकमे दीवान सा० बहादुर में विनावर तलबी मुलजिमा भेजा गया था—कि जो नामुकम्मल ख़याल फरमाया जाकर विनावर तकमील वापिस आया—

जो अमसला कि आ० श्री इजलास खास से सादिर हुई हैं और मुलाहिजे दस्तूर उल अमल से साफ जाहिर होता है कि मावैन रियासत हाय भरतपुर—अलवर वो जैपुर उन जरायम में कि जिनकी तफ़सील दी हुई है वजह सबूत का मुआहदा ही नहीं है—मुलाहजा हो दफा २ दस्तूर उल अमल—फिर नहीं मालूम कि रियासत जयपुर से क्यों खिलाफ मुआहदे इस मुकदमे में खास तौर पर वजह सबूत तलब किया जाता है अव्वल तो यही बे जाब्तगी रियासत जयपुर में हुई कि ऐसे संगीन जुर्म में जो न काबिल जमानत है जमानत ले ली गई और मजीदे बरां मुलजिमा की तलबी पर नहीं दिया जाता और खिलाफ मुआहदा वजह सबूत तलब किया जा रहा है कि जिसकी वजह से मुकदमे का दौरान बढ़ रहा है—क्योंकि जब तक मुलजिमा हाजिर न हो कोई कार्रवाई मुकदमे में नहीं हो सकती और चूँकि साल तमाम होने को है इसलिए जरिये हाजा जुमले अमसला आम्दा श्री आ० इ० खास व अदालत हाजा सेवा में श्रीमान दीवान सा० ब० इत्तलाग होकर गुजारिश है कि मुलजिमा को जल्द तलब फरमाया जावे ताकि मुकदमा बाद तहकीकात खतम किया जाय—अदालत हाजा की राय में वजह सबूत भेजना खिलाफ मुआहदा है।

ता० १७-१०-२७ (Sd.) नाजिम भरतपुर

इ० दी० सा०

चूँकि इस मामले के मुत्तलह करने का धमण्डीसिंहजी को हालात मालूम है लिहाजा उनकी वापसी पर पेश होवे व नीज जैपुर के फौरन आफिस की तहरीर का जो जवाब आया वह भी पेश होवे—२०-१०-२७

(Sd.) दीवान साहब

Letter No. 3161, dated 28th October, 1927, from the Foreign and Political Secretary, Bharatpur, to the Judicial Member, Council of State, Jaipur.

I write to invite your attention to this office letter No. 1547 dated the 16th August, 1927, in the marginally noted case in which there has been considerable delay which is most objectionable in criminal cases and to request you to kindly expedite the surrender of the accused. I am further to point out thut section 3 of the Rules regarding extradition of criminals between Bharatpur and Jaipur quoted in the previous letter was an error as the section under which the surrender of the accused is requested is 2 and not 3.

Bharatpur Darbar through Mewa Ram
versus
Musammat Moti Jan, Charge under Section 409, I.P.C.

Letter No. 26/J-2/383/Ext., dated Jaipur, the 15th December, 1927, from the Foreign and Home Member, Council of State, Jaipur, to the Foreign and Political Secretary, Bharatpur.

Subject—Extradition of Musammat Moti Jan from Jaipur to Bharatpur under Section 409 I. P. C.

Referring to your letter No. 3161 dated the 28th of October, 1927, to the address of the Judicial Member, Council of State, Jaipur, on the above subject, I have the honour to forward herewith a copy of petition dated the 23rd July, 1927, submitted by Musammat Moti Jan. In view of the fact that the accused is prepared to surrender the jewellery which forms the subject of the alleged criminal breach of trust, the Jaipur Darbar trust that the object of the Bharatpur Darbar, *viz.*, the recovery of the jewellery, having been secured, they will not press for the surrender of the accused.

Petition dated the 23rd July, 1927, submitted by Musammat Moti Jan Tawaif to the President, Council of State, Jaipur.

Bharatpur State ... ... Complainant,

versus

Moti Jan Tawaif of Jaipur ... ... Accused.

Extradition under Section 409, I. P. C.

In continuation of the petition submitted on 22nd July, 1927, the petitioner begs to add :—

1. Moti Jan believed and still believes that the property in respect of which criminal breach of trust is alleged to have been committed by her, was given to her as Bakhsish or presents of love by His Highness. But if the complainant alleged that it was not His Highness' property but belonged to the Theatrical Society, she does excuse by saying that she never knew it to be so.

2. That the property was at once handed over by her to the Police and is in State custody now. If the complainant is anxious to have it back it may be handed over to the Theatrical Society. In fact Moti Jan has never yet been asked by the Theatrical Society to return the property and she has been retaining possession of it under the bonafide belief that she had got it as present from His Highness.

Letter No. 673, dated 13th January, 1928, from Lt.-Col. K. Ghamandi Singh, K.H.S., C.V.R., Foreign and Political Secretary, Bharatpur, to the Foreign and Home Member, Jaipur.

Extradition of Musammat Moti Jan under Section 409, I. P. C., from Jaipur to the Bharatpur State.

I am directed to acknowledge receipt of your letter No. 26, dated 15th December, 1927, on the subject noted on the margin, and to state that the suggestion that by the surrender of the jewellery by the accused "the object of the Bharatpur Darbar having been secured, they will not press for the surrender of the accused," is certainly novel, but is hardly capable of satisfying the demands of Law, or fulfilling the obligation of the Jaipur Darbar towards the

Bharatpur State undertaken according to the Law of Extradition now existing between both the States, since 1883. I have further to say that the Bharatpur Darbar do not understand the hesitation of the Jaipur Darbar, in the surrender of the accused.

The case has been pending for a sufficiently long time now. In order to help its conclusion, I would request you to kindly take steps without further delay for the surrender of the accused, as well as the property, to this State.

PART XI.

GRAIN AGENCY AND OTHER CORRESPONDENCE RELATING TO APPOINTMENT OF PENSIONED GOVERNMENT OFFICERS IN INDIAN STATES AND APPLICATION OF GOVERNMENT SERVANTS' CONDUCT RULES.

Supply of official information by lent servants direct to the Political Officers without the knowledge and against the definite orders of the Durbar, while serving in a State.

EXPLANATORY NOTE.

A case has occurred in this State where an Expert, taken on loan from the Government of India, has submitted copies of his report to the Political Officer direct, not only without permission of the Durbar, but in contravention to definite instructions on the subject.

It is felt that this is a matter of vital concern to all States, for, if lent servants can thus deal direct on their own initiative, or even on instigation, league themselves with the Political Officers, and abuse the confidence and trust of their Foreign employee, it would be very difficult for States to employ even such Experts.

The particular case under review was in connection with the employment of Mr. A. R. Rebello, to report on the economic aspects of the Grain Agency. Copies of all correspondence concerned are attached herewith.

Extract from D.O. letter No. 39 (13)-IV-P., dated the 25th October 1926, from Sir John Thompson, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., I.C.S., Political Secretary to the Government of India, to His Highness the Maharaja of Bharatpur.

In continuation of my demi-official letter No. 39 (13)-IV-P., dated the 25th October, 1926, I write to inform Your Highness that Mr. A. R. Rebello of the Indian Audit and Accounts Service has been selected to make the enquiry into the economic aspects of the Grain Agency system. Mr. Rebello will reach Bharatpur on the 28th October, 1926. . . . .

2. I am to request that on receipt of Mr. Rebello's report a copy of it may, if Your Highness sees no objection, be sent by Your Highness urgently to the Political Agent, Eastern Rajputana States, for submission through the Agent to the Governor-General to His Excellency the Viceroy with any comments that he may wish to make on it.

3. The terms proposed for Mr. Rebello's appointment are—

(1) a salary of Rs. 1,100 a month, with leave and pension contribution,

(2) simply furnished free quarters, and

(3) a free conveyance.

D.O. letter dated 26th October 1926, from the Political Secretary to the Government of India to His Highness the Maharaja of Bharatpur.

I feel I should add something to my letter of yesterday in regard to the delay that has occurred in sending Your Highness an officer to make the economic enquiry into the working of the Grain Agency. Your Highness said that you would like the enquiry to be completed if possible by the 1st of November. I do not know whether this would have been possible at the time Your Highness made the request, but it is certainly out of the question now. The delay has been due to the fact that some of the Officers concerned in making the selection of the officer for the enquiry have been and still are away on tour and it was only after my return from Lahore where I have been with His Excellency the Viceroy that I was able to ascertain that an officer was available. I asked that he should be sent round to see me and after seeing him yesterday I wrote to Your Highness.

2. Mr. Rebello is very well spoken of by his superior officers and he impressed me favourably. I feel sure that Your Highness will like him.

D.O. letter No. 27 (5)-P., dated the 27th October 1926, from His Highness the Maharaja of Bharatpur, to the Political Secretary to the Government of India.

I thank you for your letter of the 25th October, No. 39 (13)-IV-P., intimating the Loan of the services of Mr. A. R. Rebello, to report on the Grain Agency.

I am indeed grateful to you for kindly suggesting certain points on which Mr. Bebello might be asked to report, and assure you that I shall avail myself of your advice when giving him the necessary comprehensive instructions. On receipt of Mr. Rebello's report I will of course submit a copy of it along with my opinion to His Excellency, as already promised.

I wish hereby to convey my acceptance of the terms of Mr. Rebello's appointment.

P.S.—I have just received your letter of the 26th explaining the delay in sending me Mr. Rebello, which I fully understand, and I need hardly tell you how much I appreciate your kind thought in writing. Again thanking you for your kindness.

D.O. letter No. 39 (13)-IV-P., dated the 3rd November 1926, from the Political Secretary to the Government of India, to His Highness the Maharaja of Bharatpur.

I have shown Your Highness' D.O. letter No. 27 (5)-P., of the 27th of October to His Excellency the Viceroy who desires me to say that he will be glad to receive a copy of Mr. Rebello's report from Your Highness direct.

As however, it will be necessary for him to have before him the opinions of the Political Agent and the Agent to the Governor-General before he forms his own conclusions of the economic aspects of the Grain Agency, he desires me to tell Your Highness that he would be glad if, when you send him a copy of the report, you would forward at the same time a second copy with your own opinion to the Political Agent for submission through the Agent to the Governor-General.

D.O. letter No. 28 (5)-P., dated the 11th November, 1926, from His Highness the Maharaja of Bharatpur, to the Political Secretary to the Government of India, Delhi.

I have to thank you for your confidential D.O. No. 39 (13)-IV-P., dated 3-11-1926, and to say that I am very thankful to His Excellency for having so very kindly granted his consent to the submission of the report as originally arranged.

I think, it would be more in conformity with the spirit in which this case has been dealt with, if I submit spare copies of the report for sending to the Political Agent along with it, of which I hope His Excellency will approve.

D.O. letter No. 39 (13)-IV-P., dated the 17th November 1926, from the Political Secretary to the Government of India to His Highness the Maharaja of Bharatpur.

I showed Your Highness' confidential demi-official letter No. 28 (5)-P., of the 11th of November to His Excellency yesterday.

In reply he desires me to say that while he realises the force of Your Highness' argument he feels that it is very important to do all we can to avoid delay. Mr. Rebello's enquiry will probably take a good deal longer than was anticipated. Before His Excellency can form an opinion on the report when it is ready it will be necessary for him to have the views of Colonel Patterson and Colonel Crosthwaite, and it will save a few days if a copy of the report is sent to Colonel Crosthwaite direct with Your Highness' comments. For this reason His Excellency would prefer that this procedure should be adopted.

D.O. letter No. 39 (13)-IV-P., dated the 12th November, 1926, from the Political Secretary to the Government of India, to His Highness the Maharaja of Bharatpur.

Terms of Mr. Rebello's deputation to the Bharatpur State.

Please refer to paragraph 3 of my demi-official letter No. 39 (13)-IV-P., dated the 25th October, 1926, on the above subject.

The Auditor General in a letter dated the 25th October to the Finance Department, which the latter have just passed to us, suggested that Mr. Rebello while employed in the Bharatpur State should also draw travelling allowance under the Fundamental Rules. The following revised terms are accordingly proposed for him:—

(1) a salary of Rs. 1,100 a month with leave and pension contribution payable by the Bharatpur Darbar;

(2) travelling allowance under the Government of India Supplementary Rules;

(3) a rent-free house simply furnished or other suitable accommodation; and

(4) a free conveyance at headquarters.

I shall be glad if your Highness would kindly let me know whether you agree to the above terms.

Ijlas Khas Order No. 50-(5), dated Bharatpur, the 29th October, 1926.

His Highness has been pleased to approve of the appointment of Mr. A. R. Rebello, of the Indian Audit and Accounts Service, of the Government of India, on the following terms, with effect from the 28th October, 1926:

1. Salary.—Rs. 1,100 per month, with leave and pension contribution.
2. Quarters.—The Sansi House, simply furnished, may be put at his disposal free.
3. Conveyance.—One motor car may be detailed from the B.M.T. for his use free.

Mr. Rebello is deputed to report on the economic aspects of the Grain Agency, in which connection, he shall have his office in the Ijlas Khas, and the Head Clerk Ijlas Khas with the necessary number of clerical and other establishment will be put at his disposal.

His Highness has been pleased to further command, that both the Revenue Member, and the Grain Agent, may be asked to fully co-operate with Mr. Rebello and to give him every kind of assistance to facilitate the submission of his report with as little delay as possible.

By Order,
(Sd.) R. N. SHARMA,
Secretary, Ijlas Khas, Bharatpur.

Extract from Ijlas Khas Memorandum sent with the Order of 29th October, 1926.

Mr. Rebello will go fully into the following points and submit a comprehensive report in duplicate regarding each of them, unbiassed by personal, political or sentimental consideration, one way or the other, so that the true aspects of the Grain Agency may be placed before His Highness.

Letter dated Bharatpur, the 22nd February, 1927, from Mr. A. R. Rebello, B.A., F.E.S., F.S.S., Indian Audit and Accounts Service, to the Secretary, Alia Ijlas Khas, Bharatpur.

I. With reference to your endorsement No. 50-5 I.K., dated the 29th October, 1926, I have the honour to forward herewith, in duplicate, my report on the Grain Agency.

II. In continuation of my letter dated the 22nd February, 1927, I have the honour to request that you will kindly obtain His Highness the Maharaja's orders and inform me whether he proposes to replace my services at the disposal of the Government of India and if so, from what date. In the event of my services being replaced at the disposal of the Government of India, I shall need a week's notice to obtain orders from the Auditor General in India as regards my posting.

Extract from the report of the Secretary, Ijlas Khas, dated the 23rd February, 1927, on the above.

Your Highness,

The report of the Grain Agency in duplicate forwarded to me by Mr. A. R. Rebello, is submitted for perusal and orders..... Orders regarding Mr. Rebello's reversion are also solicited as requested by him in his letter dated 22nd February, 1927. In this connection, it is submitted that 5 copies of the report were prepared, of which only 2 have been received in this office.

(Sd.) R. N. SHARMA.

His Highness' Remarks.

I am going to Bharatpur and will ask Mr. Rebello to come and see me. In the meantime draft letter asking for the remaining copies also informing that he will not be required any longer and can go before 1st March, 1927.

Reply and say that out of 5 copies typed only 2 have been received and ask him to send 3 more. Regarding his reversion inform him that as he has submitted the report, his services are no longer required and he can approach the Auditor General in India as regards his posting and that he can leave on any date before the 1st of March, 1927.

(Sd.) R. N. SHARMA.

25th February, 1927.

Letter No. C-5-25, dated Camp Bareta, the 25th February, 1927, from the Secretary, Alia Ijlas Khas, Bharatpur, to Mr. R. A. Rebello, Indian Audit and Accounts Department, Bharatpur.

With reference to your letter No. nil, dated the 22nd February, 1927, forwarding in duplicate the report on the Grain Agency, I have been given to understand that 5 copies of the report have been typed, while only 2 have been forwarded to this office and I have, therefore, the honour to request you to kindly send the remaining 3 copies as early as possible.

As regards the question of your reversion, I am to inform you that as you have submitted the report on the Grain Agency, your services are no longer required and you can, therefore, approach the Auditor General in India as regards your posting and can leave Bharatpur on any date before the 1st of March, 1927.

Letter dated 26th February, 1927, from Mr. A. R. Rebello, Indian Audit and Accounts Service, Bharatpur, to the Secretary, Alia Ijlas Khas, Bharatpur.

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. C/5-25, dated the 25th February, 1927, and in reply to state as follows:—

2. In the memorandum forwarded with your endorsement No. 50-5 I.K., dated the 29th October, 1926, I was directed to submit my report on the Grain Agency in duplicate. No instructions were issued as to the number of copies that I could have typed, nor was I directed to submit all the copies. 6 copies were typed of which one was not quite clear. Of these 2 were submitted with my letter dated the 22nd February, 1927.

The third copy is submitted herewith.

The remaining copies were given by me to the Political Agent, Eastern Rajputana States on his request, before the receipt of your letter of the 25th February, 1927.

2. This letter was delivered to me by His Highness the Maharaja's Stenographer, who accompanied me, during the journey from Bareta to Bharatpur in the evening of the 25th. I have sent the Auditor General in India a telegram a copy of which is enclosed. As the 26th is the last Saturday of the month and a holiday, and the 27th a Sunday, it seems hardly likely that I shall receive orders as regards my posting by the 28th. It

may not, therefore, be possible for me to leave Bharatpur before the 1st March, 1927, as directed by the Durbar. I shall leave as soon as I have received the Auditor General's orders. I trust that the Durbar will have no objection to my staying in Bharatpur beyond the 28th February, should this be unavoidable.

Report of the Secretary Ijlas Khas on above.

Your Highness,

The appointment of Mr. Rebello is clear, vide Pol. India's D.O. letter No. 39 (13)-IV-P., dated 25th October, 1926, and Political Agent's No. 42, dated 5th January, 1927.

His supplying these reports direct without the sanction from the Darbar, whose employee he was, is an act of Breach of Official Trust as defined in Section 4 of the Indian Official Secrets Act XV of 1889, submitted herewith.

This Act has been adopted in this State vide Notification No. 646, dated 16-8-1926, and is therefore, binding on Mr. Rebello, as a servant of the State. If, as lent servant, he is not considered a servant of the State, this Act which is in force in the Government, is equally binding on him as a Government servant.

(Sd.) R. N. SHARMA.

Extract from the Indian Official Secrets Act XV of 1889.

§ 4.- (1) Where a person, by means of his holding or having held an office under His Majesty, has lawfully or unlawfully either obtained possession of or control over any document, sketch, plan or model, or acquired any information and at any time corruptly or contrary to his official duty communicates or attempts to communicate that document, sketch, plan, model or information to any person to whom the same ought not, * * * * in the public interest, to be communicated at that time, he shall be guilty of a breach of official trust.

(2) A person guilty of a breach of official trust shall—

(a) if the communication was made or attempted to be made to a foregin State, be punished with transportation for life or for any term not less than five years,

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* The words "in the interest of the State, or otherwise," were repealed by S. 4 of the Indian Official Secrets (Amendment) Act 1904 (5 of 1904), Genl. Acts, Vol. V.

or with imprisonment for a term which may extend to two years, and

(b) in any other case be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to one year, or with fine or with both.

(3) This section shall apply to a person holding a contract with any department of the Government, or with the holder of any office under His Majesty as such holder, where such contract involves an obligation of secrecy, and to any person employed by any person or body of persons holding such a contract, who is under a like obligation of secrecy as if the person holding the contract and the person so employed were respectively holders of an office under His Majesty.

Correspondence relating to the question whether Pensioned Officers of Government are to be subjected to the Government Servants Conduct Rules when employed by the Indian States.

Letter No. 884-F, dated the 3rd May 1927, from the Foreign and Political Secretary to the Political Agent, Eastern Rajputana States, Bharatpur.

The Darbar wish to avail of the services of Raja Hari Kishen Kaul, C.S.I., C.I.E., as Dewan for a period of 2 years with effect from the 15th of May 1927, on the following terms:—

1. **Pay.**—4,000 per mensem.
2. **Tenure.**—2 years. If his services are, however, dispensed with by the State without sufficient cause, he shall be entitled to the full pay of the unexpired period.
3. **Leave, etc.**—Leave and T. A. according to the State Rules and Regulations consistently with the Government Fundamental Rules.
4. **Recess.**—2 to 3 months on the hills during the hot weather.
5. **House and Conveyance.**—Free furnished house at Bharatpur and suitable accommodation on the hills, and use of a State Motor Car.

I, therefore, am directed to request you to kindly obtain formal sanction of the Government of India to this appointment.

Letter No. 1964/296, dated the 16th May, 1927, from the Political Agent, Eastern Rajputana States, Bharatpur, to the Foreign and Political Secretary, Bharatpur.

With reference to your letter No. 884-F, dated the 3rd May 1927, I have the honour to convey the sanction of the Government of India to the employment by the Bharatpur Darbar of Raja Hari Kishen Kaul, C.S.I., C.I.E., as Dewan of the Bharatpur State.

2. The appointment is sanctioned on the terms proposed, subject to the following remarks:—

1. As the proviso to condition 2 will be inoperative unless provision is made for some authority other than the Bharatpur Darbar to decide what circumstances do or do not constitute sufficient cause for dispensing with the Dewan's services before the expiration of 2 years, the Darbar are advised to insert a general clause in condition 2 providing for a reference to the Political Officer in the case of this Agreement between the Darbar and Raja Hari Kishen Kaul on any point relating to his term of service and for the Political Officer's decision to be binding on both parties.
2. I am also directed to point out that the meaning of condition 3 is obscure and it would appear preferable to regulate Travelling Allowance according to the Fundamental Rules and to specify the amount of leave to which the Raja is to be entitled in the terms.

3. The Government of India add that Raja Hari Kishen Kaul while employed in the Bharatpur State will, as far as possible, be subject to the Government Servants Conduct Rules.

Note by Dewan.

His Highness has approved of the draft below, which may issue under Foreign and Political Secretary's signatures. I have attached a fair copy.

F. and P. (Sd.) HARI KISHEN KAUL.
31-5-1927.

Letter No. 1092-F, dated the 31st May 1927/2nd June 1927, from the Foreign and Political Secretary, Bharatpur to the Political Agent, Eastern Rajputana States, Bharatpur. (Drafted by Raja Pandit Hari Kishen Kaul, C.S.I., C.I.E., Dewan, Bharatpur State.)

I am directed to acknowledge receipt of your letter No. 1964/296/27, dated the 16th instant conveying the sanction of the Government of India to the employment by the Darbar of Raja Hari Kishen Kaul, C.S.I., C.I.E., as Dewan of the Bharatpur State.

In reply to para. 2 of your letter, I am directed to observe as follows:—

(a) The Darbar does not anticipate the contingency for which provision has been made in the proviso of condition 2 of the terms of appointment. But should such a contingency arise, the Darbar and Raja Hari Kishen Kaul will themselves nominate an arbitrator, to decide the question referred to in clause 1 para. 2 of your letter under reply.

(b) The appointment being for a term of 2 years, there is no practical difference as regards leave between Fundamental Rules and the Rules now in force in the State. As regards travelling allowance the Darbar has decided that the rate of travelling allowance chargeable by Raja Hari Kishen Kaul will be that laid down in the Fundamental Rules.

(c) Clause 3 of para. 2 of your letter presumably implies that the Raja Sahib will, in the discharge of his duties as Dewan, be subject to the same restrictions towards the Darbar as a Government Servant is towards the Government of India or Local Government. In other words that the Government Servants Rules should apply to him, the word " Darbar " being read all through for the words " Government of India," " Local Government " or " Government." To this the Raja Sahib is agreeable.

Letter No. 2978/296/1927, dated the 28th July 1927, from the Political Agent, Eastern Rajputana States, Bharatpur, to Raja Pandit Hari Kishen Kaul, C.S.I., C.I.E., Dewan of Bharatpur.

With reference to the correspondence ending with letter No. 1092-F, dated the 31st May/2nd June 1927, from the Foreign and Political Secretary, Bharatpur, regarding your appointment as Dewan of the Bharatpur State, I have the honour to state that it has been noted that the Darbar and yourself have agreed to nominate an arbitrator, should occasion arise, for the settlement of any point of disagreement relating to your terms of service.

2. There is no objection to your leave being regulated by the State Rules.

3. As regards the Government Servants Conduct Rules, I am to say that your obligations in this connection are due to the Government of India alone, and that therefore the Rules as they stand should be observed by you as far as possible.

PART XII.

VARIOUS ADDRESSES RECEIVED FROM THE STATE SUBJECTS, AND HIS HIGHNESS' SPEECHES ON IMPORTANT OCCASIONS.

Address presented to Colonel His Highness Maharaja Shri Brijendra Sawai Kishen Singh Sahib Bahadur, Bahadur Jung, Maharaja of Bharatpur.

May it please Your Highness,

We, the representatives of the Jat community from various parts of U. P., Punjab and Delhi Provinces, beg most respectfully to express our sincere gratitude for the kindness which has prompted Your Highness to consent to receive us and afford us another opportunity of tendering our deep, abiding and affectionate tribal allegiance to the illustrious House of Bharatpur.

As Your Highness is well aware, the Jat community all over India is deeply devoted to the Royal House of Bharatpur. All the traditions of chivalry, heroism and military exploits in modern history of the major portion of the community centre round Bharatpur. Just as Maharaja Ranjit Singh gave the Sikh Jats a valiant lead in the Punjab, in the same way Your Highness' illustrious ancestors, the late Maharaja Suraj Mal and Jawahar Singh, led our forefathers from victory to victory in the eighteenth century, and it is but natural that the relics of the powerful kingdom which they founded continue to give us joy and to serve as a perennial source of inspiration. This should explain why the whole population of Jats all over India look upon the Ruling Prince of Bharatpur as their natural tribal leader.

As the premier and hereditary leader of a powerful community, strong in numbers and rich in manly qualities, Your Highness' responsibilities are also great. But so are Your Highness' opportunities for the good of the Empire and the community. We are confident that with the splendid qualities of head and heart with which Providence has endowed Your Highness, you will find it easy enough to discharge those responsibilities and to avail yourself of the exceptional opportunities of serving the great

commonwealth of which we are all proud to be citizens, and of enhancing the status and dignity of the Jat community by promoting and guiding its social, educational, economical and moral advancement.

Your Highness, this is the third time that we have come to pay our respects to Your Highness during the last 7 years of Your Highness' rule. On previous occasions we had to place before Your Highness certain problems regarding our community as a result of some misunderstanding about the attitude of Your Highness' Government. Your Highness sent us back fully satisfied and the way in which Your Highness has administered the affairs of the State during the period of 7 years leaves no doubt in our minds that Your Highness' love for the Jat community in no way falls short of our aspirations in that direction, and that Your Highness' counsellors like Rao Bahadur Shree Dhau Bakshi Raghubir Singh have all along been most sympathetic towards the interests so dear to us.

Your Highness, we now take this opportunity of congratulating Your Highness most cordially on the selection of Rao Bahadur Chaudhri Lal Chand as your Revenue Member. The whole community was plunged in grief when in July last, he had to resign his office as Minister to the Punjab Government owing to the machinations of a certain section of the people. His Excellency Sir Malcolm Hailey, the Governor of the Punjab checkmated the evil designs of this section by appointing another worthy and gifted son of the community, Rai Sahib Ch. Chhoto Ram, to succeed Chaudhri Lal Chand there. The whole Jat community is deeply indebted to Your Highness as well as to Sir Malcolm Hailey for this timely care of the community. We hope and pray that Ch. Lal Chand will prove a helping hand to Your Highness in the great schemes of effecting improvements in the prosperity and well-being of your subjects which are engaging Your Highness' attention.

Your Highness, we beg leave to express our most sincere and heartfelt sympathy with the State and its subjects in the untold hardships caused by the floods of September and October last. We deeply mourn the deplorable loss of life and property that has occurred but we cannot praise too highly the courage, pluck and promptness with which Your Highness assisted by your Lieutenants, like Colonel Ghamandi Singh, another worthy son of the community, met the situation. We admire and feel pride in the manner in which Your Highness worked day and night in utter disregard of personal comfort and frequently at considerable personal risk to save the lives of your subjects, to send them relief

and to alleviate their distress in general. That was a noble part nobly played.

We again thank Your Highness for the opportunity so kindly afforded us to pay our respects to Your Highness and for the patience and courtesy shown to us. Praying for a bountiful shower of all manifold blessings of God Almighty on the head of the pride of our race,

We beg to remain,
Your Highness,
Your Highness' Most Obedient and
Loyal Servants,
Representatives of the Jat Community.

Basant, Sambat 1981.
Dated the 29th Jan., 1925.

His Highness read in English in a solemn tone the following reply to the address given by the representatives of the Jat community:—

President and respected Members of the Jat Deputation,

It has given me a genuine pleasure to receive you all here as members of our community who have come together from different parts of India and represent what is noblest and the best in intellect, wealth and position. I recognise before me, with a feeling of intense joy, some old and familiar faces, men of real solid worth and sterling character, who have made their mark in life by devoting themselves in a most selfless manner to the cause of promoting the social and material prosperity of the community, to which I am proud to say, I and my illustrious House has the honour to belong. I am sure that every one of you is actuated by the laudable object of cultivating feelings of brotherhood, true fellowship and goodwill, and it is in this spirit of mutual co-operation that I have the great pleasure to extend to all of you a most cordial and hearty welcome to my State.

Gentlemen, you have referred to the past achievements of my ancestors and to the services which my State as well as the Jat community as a whole have rendered to the British Government during the Great War. We all look back with a feeling of natural pride to the glorious chivalry of our illustrious forefathers who by dint of great courage and deeds of real bravery contributed a bright page to the past history of the country. That feeling is our common heritage which has come down to us from generation to

generation, and to-day, I take legitimate pride in saying that the inborn instinct of the Jat race asserted itself again in responding wholeheartedly to the Clarion Call of Duty towards our King and the Empire (cheers) when standing steadfastly and shoulder to shoulder with their other Indian brethren and British comrades on the battlefields of Flanders, German East Africa and Mesopotamia they contributed their full mite of youthful blood in firmly upholding high up in the air the Union Jack under whose benign shadow we all along have enjoyed peace, contentment and happiness. I am glad that our community has fully maintained and justified by deeds the reputation it has ever held for staunch loyalty towards the King-Emperor, and I am sure that generation yet to come, will be brought up imbued with the very same spirit of true loyalty which has been the characteristic feature of the race.

Gentlemen, you have reminded me of your two previous visits to the State in your present representative capacity. I have seen with feelings of intense gratification that the angle of vision with which you saw and judged us in the past has by lapse of time and experience undergone a wholesome change. I am sure, you have now realised that as a Ruler and Administrator of my State I am, as I always have been, above considerations of caste or religion. I make no distinction between one class and another of my people. They are all equally dear to me as I am to them. Far be it for me, or for any other just and impartial Ruler in my position, to be benevolent to one class or set of people at the expense or against the interests of another class. I mean no aggression, trespass or injury to the susceptibilities of any one class or another and during the last six years of my rule I have known of only one Dharma, and that is the common welfare of my people as a whole (cheers).

Among my counsellors you have referred to Rao Bahadur Shree Dhau Bakhshi Raghubir Singh who is President of the State Council. Gentlemen, I will be failing in my duty towards my ownself, my family and my State, if on this occasion I do not come forward and acknowledge the truly faithful and valuable services which Shree Dhauji Sahib and his ancestors have uniformly rendered, under circumstances most trying and critical, to myself personally, to Her Highness Shreemati late Maji Sahiba C.I. and to generation gone by. The connection of Shree Dhauji Sahib and his family with this Ruling House is of remote antiquity. It was in the 18th century, in the time of His Highness Maharaja Baldeo Singhji when one of the ancestors of the Dhau family—Radheramji—filled the responsible post of Karinda to His Highness. When His Highness Maharaja Balwant Singh came to the Gaddi,

he appointed Dhau Gulab Singh, grandfather of Shree Dhauji Sahib, to be the Dhau of his heir-apparent—Maharaja Jeswant Singh. In the time of Maharaja Jeswant Singh, Bakhshi Ganga Ram, father of Shree Dhauji Sahib, sat on the Council as a Member with the honoured title of **Mohtamim Musahib** or Chief Counsellor. On the death of his father Shree Dhauji Sahib stepped into his father's place to learn work in the Council under the supervision of his uncle Bakhshi Govind Singh. In Sambat year 1939, he was made Officer Commanding of the Baisi Force of 2,200 men, and in 1893 His Highness Maharaja Jeswant Singh confirmed him as a Member of Council. Shree Dhauji Sahib has thus sat in Council for full 42 years with a glorious record of most valuable and meritorious services. He always stood upright and never gave in to extraneous influences. His greatest fault was that he was too devoted and faithful to his duty and would not under any circumstances, be persuaded to change his front and sacrifice the best interests of myself and my State. In the bloody days of Mutiny when my grandfather was but a child and no Englishman was left at the helm of affairs, it was Shree Dhauji Sahib's father and uncle who flatly refused to allow the mutineers to appropriate our guns and helped the British forces in quelling disturbances at Agra and Lucknow. During the War, Shree Dhauji Sahib was Military Member of the State Council and in that capacity he was chiefly responsible for mobilising the State Forces and organising recruitment on a scale worthy of the name and reputation of the State. Last but not least, more than 13 years ago when the question of levelling down the city walls around Bharatpur was under the serious consideration of the then administration, it was Shree Dhauji Sahib alone who lifted up his voice, quite unaided by others, against such a suicidal proposal. Had it not been for him, the mud walls which were the only protection to us all during the recent devastating floods would have gone long ago, and so, in a way, we can say that it is not only me, but even the city that owes its very existence to-day to the care and foresight of my illustrious foster-father.

Gentlemen, I am indeed surprised if I have, by my selection of Rao Bahadur Chaudhri Lal Chand Sahib, been the cause of doing some service to the community in the kind manner in which you have referred to it. But let me assure you, that I do not deserve any thanks on this account, for my selection of the Chaudhri Sahib was based on far more selfish ends, for in him we have imported an official of great experience and sterling attainments. We all hope that under him our agriculture which had

such a set-back recently will revive rapidly, and to illustrate that this hope is not baseless, I may mention that, though it is hard to believe, we have sown more wheat in the State in the present Rabi than during any of the last 15 years.

Lastly, Gentlemen, you have mentioned in almost flattering words the little that I was able to do personally during the recent floods. I have but done what another person in the same position would have done and, as such, I assure you there is hardly any justification to amplify or illuminate those little services. No doubt, it will take years for my State and my people to recoup the loss of the two fateful months of September and October but we are fortunate in having a band (not of the Jazz type) of energetic workers, such as, Lt.-Col. Ghamandi Singh, Jemadar Sahib Kishen and Major Balbir Singh who with their contemporaries, have spared no pains to give relief to the needy and it was chiefly the result of their labours that the loss of life was not so great as was apprehended at first. You will this evening, hear a detailed report of the Relief Committee and it will suffice for me to say here that as a result of the recent floods, apart from the loss of property and life, no less than 703 villages have suffered of which 230 were completely washed away leaving in many cases barely a trace to show where they once flourished.

Gentlemen, you have taken great trouble in coming over here no doubt with great inconvenience to yourselves and, therefore, I wish to express how much we appreciate the great sympathy you have shown in our troubles and wish in the end to thank you again on behalf of my noble subjects, my Darbar and myself personally (prolonged cheers).

Basant Sambat 1981.
Dated the 29th Jan. 1925.

AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION.

Speech delivered by H. H. Shri Maharaja Sahib Bahadur.

Gentlemen,

It has given me great pleasure to have had this opportunity of welcoming you here and to preside at the opening session of the Agricultural Association. I see among your members, members of all classes and interests for the cultivator, the money-lender, the trader, the zemindar, the jagirdar and last but not

least the State are all represented here. I have been looking forward to this opportunity of meeting you ever since the proposal of forming an Agricultural Association was sanctioned last year. You have been invited here to-day to give the benefit of your experience and advice to those who are responsible for the welfare of the agricultural classes. In administrative matters I have always been consulting my Council Members and leading citizens of the State and it gives me real pleasure to have brought into existence a body with such a majority of non-official element to advise my Government on matters relating to the welfare of my subjects.

India is a great agricultural country and if she wants to keep up her past reputation and is also anxious to compete with other countries of the world, it must move with the times. The old wooden plough must be replaced by improved implements and we must use the best seed in order to find a place in the world's best market. The old methods of irrigation by *Charsa* should be replaced by more economical methods of lifting water, and cattle-breeding should not be left to nature. The credit of the cultivators should be consolidated in order to find funds for him and they should feel that they are getting the best price for their produce. In short, India's salvation lies in agriculture. These remarks apply with still greater force to our State. The word Brij which means a plough is significant as it reminds us of our position in the past. In the prosperity of the cultivator lies the prosperity of the trader and the State and so we are one and all interested in the improvement of agriculture.

It was on the 19th of May 1925 that the formation of this Association was officially sanctioned—but I may tell you that the initiative for this organization is not mine and in helping agriculture I am only carrying out the definite and best wishes of my mother of revered memory H. H. the late Shreemati Maji Sahiba C.I. This work had been begun by her and we can but take pride in completing, in commemoration of her memory, this great work started by her having a sum of Rs. 1 lac for this purpose in her will. You also know, what good the Deorhiyat Bank and the Chah fund have done to the agriculturist and they were both Shreemati Maji Sahiba's pet children. Acting under this inspiration our officers have not been idle during this period and I would only add that the last year's work fills us with hopes of success in the future. Last year we distributed 100 mds. of American cotton seed and 100 mds. of Rosy neglectum cotton. The results of the latter are encouraging in the Bayana Circle but the

former has not shown good results. This may partly be due to the late sowings. However it will now be for your committee to make selections in future. Similarly the wheat seed in the chahi crops, we distributed, seems to give good results. As you already know our agricultural Exhibition last October was a great success. It attracted exhibits from Lyalpur in the Punjab on one side and Calcutta and Bombay on the other. The ploughing competition was a great lesson to the people and was greatly appreciated by Their Highnesses the M. K. Sahib of Bikaner and the Maharana of Danta, who happened to be my guests during the week. This competition attracted teams from our neighbours in the Gurgaon District and was greatly appreciated by the cultivators. The cinema films and magic lantern lectures in the show were also highly instructive and in course of time we hope to have our own films.

Lastly I should mention the progress we have made in the installation of Persian wheels. Our water all over the State can be managed by easy lifts, provided we can double the produce in no time, can cope effectively with the salt areas, which owing to the salt restrictions are daily getting worse and spreading. So far, 70 wells have been fitted with Persian wheels and the demand is so great that with the two small factories we have started, we cannot meet them. So far 29 Rajah and 5 Gurgaon ploughs have been sold and I was highly pleased to witness local teams competing in ploughing with the Rajah the other day at Rupbas. Gaushala has contributed its share to the agricultural improvements by giving 12 bulls for breeding purposes and probably many more will be given away very soon.

Gentlemen, you have a very heavy agenda before you and you may have to sit long. The importance of the work before you justifies this and I wish you God-speed.

Just at present your scope is limited to purely agricultural problems but in course of time you will have to tackle problems like rural sanitation, drainage, supply of good drinking water and good housing, etc., for rural areas and you may, as I sincerely hope you will, prove to be the nucleus of a Rural Board of the future.

Gentlemen, I do not wish to prejudice you in your deliberations by expressing my own views beforehand but I cannot extend my advice to you freely and in a spirit of true responsibility. I shall be anxiously waiting for the reports of your proceedings and wish you all success in your labours.

Before I declare your conference open, I wish to point out that your proposals will need money and you may rely on the support you deserve from the State. You will further be pleased to learn that Her Highness also who is at this moment watching as from the galleries is rightly willing to follow the lead given by Shrimati Maji Sahiba and therefor I am glad to announce that while such time as the sum of rupees 1 lac promised by Her late Highness Shrimati Maji Sahiba is duly deposited in the Shri Krishna Bank to the credit of this Association, a sum equivalent to Rs. 5½ p.c. interest, i.e., Rs. 5,500 will be placed at the disposal of this Association. Let us hope that this institution will prove to be a means of salvation to the cultivator and of strength to the State. I pray Shri Girraj Maharaja the benefactor of our State, may shower his blessings upon this body. With these few words I declare this conference open.

Speech delivered by H. H. the Maharaja Bahadur at the Prize Distribution, Sadar High School, Bharatpur, on 15th April, 1925.

Mr. Gibson, Ladies and Gentlemen,

It gives me immense pleasure to preside at this annual celebration of prize distribution which I see with a permanent and deep interest. I have always regarded it a great pleasure to participate in such celebrations. For they clearly remind me of my own school days, when at such occasions, my heart throbbed with the same zeal and happiness as are plainly visible on the fresh bright faces of the boys and girls sitting among us. But I say that this throbbing of my heart was never so deep nor fast, for fortunately I have hardly had an occasion of receiving such matchless prizes. Probably it was due to my being an unambitious student, of which fact there are at least two witnesses here present to-day. (Voices No, No, it was the reverse.)

A celebration of this kind helps me to examine the scale of progress and see that my education department has kept up the standard of learning for 12 months. It also affords me an opportunity of meeting teachers and students and of knowing their needs and desires.

Unfortunately the year 1924 has (owing to the great devastating flood of water) been one of great troubles and distress. But in spite of the hardships and trials we had to undergo, I am confident with much pleasure that the Education Department, like

other departments of the State, has very successfully maintained the standard of its efficiency, as is evident from the results achieved by our students in different examinations. For this great success we ought to congratulate Mr. Jugal Behari Ji, who is our Director of Public Instruction, and various headmasters, teachers and students, and last though not least, those students, who, by hard labour and great devotion, made up for the deficiency, which may have been caused by closing the school in those disastrous days of the flood, who obtained so great successes and high distinctions, and who have thereby won a name for themselves, their teachers and their school. The report, which has been read before you and which I have heard with great attention and also with a feeling of pride, says that our students, besides having secured 80 per cent. of the marks in the Rajputana English Middle School Examination, have occupied the first and second positions in the whole of Rajputana. In the Engineering College, Benares, also our three students have come out successful. I am specially pleased to know that the education of girls is advancing with the times; and the Bharatpur Girls' School has been raised to the middle standard. We always need the services of the Ayurvedic class which has been started since last year, to remove suffering from, and teach hygiene to, the innumerable patients and poor people of our villages. We entertain high hopes about that, for we are looking forward to the time, when our own schools will be turning out recognised Vaidyas.

I have just sanctioned the scheme of opening a religious class for the 'Chelas' (disciples) of the 'Mahants' (Priests) of various temples of the State. There these disciples will receive proper religious training, and will learn the doctrines of Hinduism, and in this way, will make themselves able to carry out properly the difficult and sacred teachings of their religious preceptor.

The scheme of introducing Boy Scout training in the State schools has been properly started and I welcome it heartily. I hope that it will be brought into action as soon as possible.

I am glad to know that as regards games, there has been no lack of enthusiasm and I wish that the teachers should devote as much attention, if not more, to the games of the boys as to their studies in the class; for when there is indifference towards games or slackness in that direction, education also suffers a good deal. It is only games that in reality make men.

I am glad to say that services have been opened in High Military Cadre for the students of this High School; specially selections on preferential basis and with concessions have been

made for Military training since August 20, 1924. It will be interesting to know that up to this time five students after gaining success in K.S.O.B.L. have been awarded commissions and eleven have been selected for the warrant and non-commissioned ranks, of whom three have the honour of being special orderlies and fifteen have been taken in the cavalry.

In short, ladies and gentlemen, I express my heartfelt desire that making advancement in the work of real education, we may achieve great progress, which is so dear to my heart; and that boys and girls, having attained development in a healthy and good atmosphere, may make able subjects of my great State and may become fit to bear the burden of responsibilities which are proper to every true and faithful subject.

I strongly hope that the efforts, which are being made as regards education in the State, may be crowned with increasing success; and that when we meet again next year, we may hear more excellent results of the preceding year with full confidence and delight.

Address presented to Colonel His Highness Maharaja Shree Brijendra Sawai Kishen Singh Sahib Bahadur, Bahadur Jung, Maharaja of Bharatpur, in October, 1925.

May it please Your Highness,

On behalf of the inhabitants of the State, we beg most respectfully to express our sincere gratitude for the kindness which has prompted Your Highness to afford us an opportunity of expressing our feelings of deep and abiding loyalty to Your Highness and also of congratulating Your Highness on this auspicious occasion of Your 26th Birthday.

2. Ever since the assumption of powers, 7 years ago, Your Highness has been keenly studying our needs and requirements and it is the result of this intimate knowledge of our difficulties and of sympathy with all classes of people, irrespective of caste or creed, that has prompted Your Highness to mould your administration according to our requirements. We will not here attempt to enumerate the numerous instances of Your Highness' love for the welfare of your people but, with Your Highness' permission, we beg to refer to the record of excellent work done and gratuitous relief rendered to the people by Your Highness during the last year's devastating floods. Your Highness, the

occasion was one of great trial for yourself and we are proud to say, that you have come out of the same successfully, and have won the affection and admiration not only of your own flood-stricken people but also of the outside public. The many instances of self-sacrifice and risks related in the Flood Relief Committee's report are a sufficient proof of Your Highness' love for your subjects. Your Highness spared neither money nor personal comfort and attention in saving the lives of many of your subjects and at times rendered this help at actual risk of your own life. Later on, when the work of reconstruction was taken in hand, Your Highness gave an equally good account of your power of organisation when you made a survey of our needs and requirements and at once set to work by securing the services of best experts and advisers. It will take us many years before the work in hand is completed, but we cannot forget how Your Highness has already started to avert future recurrence of this great trouble. The occasion has manifested the great qualities of head and heart with which Providence has so profusely endowed our Ruler.

An ordinary ruler would have lost heart. But even in this hour of great difficulty Your Highness did not neglect the great improvements in administration as a result of the last 6 years' keen study. Your Highness' first care after the floods was the curtailment of expenditure. In the Revenue Department Establishment alone a saving of Rs. 30,000 per year was carried out. The year's working has justified the steps taken and we offer our grateful thanks and hearty congratulations to Your Highness. Similarly, Your Highness has been pleased to cut down Military Expenditure without sacrificing efficiency. The grant of free rations and free clothing to the State Army has increased its efficiency while the cutting down of the strength from 6,200 in 1896 and 3,500 in 1921 to 2,400 at present including Your Highness' Body Guards has resulted in considerable reduction in expenditure. The internal administration of justice has received its due share of attention. Your Highness has already given sanction to the establishment of Panchayats in rural areas and has thus not only placed justice at our door but has also relieved the poor villager of the worries of expensive litigation. It is hoped the institution will prove a great success and the people will always remember this as a momentum of Your Highness' illustrious rule.

The opportunities of visiting rural areas afforded to Your Highness during your frequent excursions on one pretext or another into all parts of this State, and particularly when inspecting the Relief works so kindly started last year, could not but draw

Your Highness' kind attention to the great need of improvement in our methods of Agriculture and as a result, Your Highness has been pleased to create a department of Agriculture. A Director of Agriculture has been sanctioned and Demonstrators are already at work. The Persian wheel is replacing the old Charas Barat while the Raja plough and other improved implements are becoming popular. The fact that taccavi is being liberally advanced for these purposes is a guarantee of the great future that lies before Agricultural industries of our State. Sanction has been granted for the inauguration of an Agricultural Association and we have the authority of our Revenue Member to say that Your Highness has promised to place large sums at the disposal of this body for Agricultural improvements and demonstration work and we beg to tender our heartfelt thanks to Your Highness for the same. The supply of pure and Farm seed so thoughtfully sanctioned on the taccavi system is bound to effect an improvement in both the quality and quantity of our produce.

The Forest improvements carried out in the Dang during the past 3-4 years have proved so successful and beneficial that the Forest Act, another piece of legislation given us during the course of this year, is but a further proof of Your Highness' solicitude for the welfare of Your people. The Forests will now, as before, provide a safeguard against bad years and will add to the wealth of the people as a whole.

The many useful institutions started by Your Highness for the protection and breeding of cows as desired by Your illustrious mother the late Shrimati Maji Sahiba C.I. are flourishing and are a standing proof of Your Highness' right to be called 'Brijendra' in the real sense of the word. The great Dharmik qualities with which your beloved mother was endowed have not only been reflected in you but have also found expression in the august personality of Shrimati Her Highness Shri Maharani Sahiba. It is no wonder, therefore, that Your Highness has now made special provision for the training and education (both Dharmic and Secular) of chelas of the Mahants in charge of different temples in the State, and we take this opportunity of thanking You both for this act of piety.

The list of Your Highness' activities for our benefit is too large for this address and we mention only one more instance. The provision of Ayurvedic dispensaries started at the instance of Your Highness' illustrious mother shows, in a marked degree,

Your Highness' desire to place cheap medical aid within reach of the people.

In spite of the heavy drain on the resources of the State, due to the reconstruction works going on, Your Highness has not neglected new productive works and foundation has been laid of a great irrigation Bund at Krishna Mukteswar in Weir Tehsil named after Your Highness' illustrious mother the Girraj Sagar, which will cost several lacs of rupees. It is hoped this Bund will prove quite as useful as the great Bareta Lake and will irrigate vast areas of Banjar and Barani lands in that Tehsil.

Your Highness' solicitude for industrial improvements is not in any way less arduous than this. The help and opportunities afforded to the Radha-Krishna Stores, Bharatpur Motor-Service, provision of Electric power for industrial concerns, like the Rajendra Oil Mills and other factories, encouragement afforded to traders and professional people generally, along with the exemption from Income-tax enjoyed by them are but a few of the many facilities afforded by Your Highness for industrial development of the State.

Last but not least come the labouring classes. In 1919, Your Highness was pleased to relax the Begar system prevailing here like that in other Indian States. This year Your Highness has been pleased to grant these people full exemption from Begar of all kinds. It would not be inappropriate for us at this stage to give expression to our feeling of justifiable pride in being one of the few States where Begar has been effectively banished. We tender Your Highness our most respectful thanks on behalf of our labouring brethren.

Your Highness has to-day taken another forward step in the direction of giving further opportunity to the people of sharing in the administration of the State. The grant of Elected majority to the Municipalities is an instance of the great trust Your Highness reposes in Your subjects. The Municipalities will now cease to be a department of the State and we assure Your Highness that this boon will be highly appreciated by the people and with Your Highness' great love and sympathy with us, its success will be assured.

Your Highness! This happens to be the last day of the Dasehra festivities and therefore we cannot help commenting on the huge crowds that greeted Your Highness and your honoured guests, Their Majesties the King and Queen of Belgium, on the

occasion of Dasehra procession. Our brethren, who gathered along with people from outside, for Your Darshan, were more eloquent in the expression of their love and admiration for Your Highness' rule when they shouted 'Kishen Singh Maharaj Ki Jai' at every step, than could be expressed by us here in mere words.

Your Highness! We also beg to take this opportunity of tendering our grateful thanks and of expressing our deep sense of gratitude to Her Highness Shri Maharani Sahiba for the very great interest She has been and is taking in the welfare of the subjects generally and of women particularly. But for her personal care and sympathy many widows and orphans would have starved to death during the floods and after. The institution of a Recreation Club in Ban Bihar for Purdah ladies by Her Highness is a gift for which we are particularly grateful to her.

Your Highness! We are proud of Your capabilities and sympathies. We are afraid we have transgressed the limits of our time and we resume our seats after congratulating Your Highness once more on this auspicious occasion of Your Highness' Birthday and pray to the Almighty that you may live long to guide our destinies and affairs and that we may witness many returns of this happy day.

We thank Your Highness for the kind and patient hearing given to us and assure Your Highness once more of our deep, abiding and affectionate love and loyalty to Your Highnesses and pray Your Highness to accept this token of great love and affection from Your humble subjects to commemorate the work of relief and rescue personally undertaken at great risk during the period of floods; when the rescue party under Your Highness composed of 28 men, N. C. O's and Officers of the Body Guards saved 75 human lives, for 9 of which Your Highness was Yourself responsible.

We beg to remain,
Your Highness,
Your Highness' most Obedient and Loyal Subjects,

Ghamandi Singh, Lieut.-Colonel,
K.H.S. ... President, General Relief Committee.

D. B. Raghubir Singh, C.I.E., Rao
Bahadur ... ... Representing the Sirdars.

J. S. Kishen .... ,, H.H.'s Personal Staff.

Kundan Lal Moti Lal	...	Representing the Revenue Dept.
Raushan Lal, Diwan Bahadur	...	,, The Civil Servants.
Kishen Singh, Faujdar	...	,, The Municipality.
Balbir Singh, Major, I.O.M., I.S.M.	...	,, The Army.
Damodar Lal	...	,, The Sahukars.
Bhanwar Zaildar	...	,, The Dang.
Samai Singh Zaildar	...	,, The Mewat.
Hargovind Singh of Gadoli	...	,, The Kothribands.
Bulaki Ram, Vidya Sagar	...	,, The Dharma Sabha.
Narayandas, Raj Guru	...	,, The Temples.
Bhagwat Singh	...	,, The Forest Service.
Sajjad Hussen, K.S.	...	,, The Mahomedan Committee.
Jagannathdas, Adhikari	...	,, The Hindi Sahitya Samiti.

His Highness the Maharaja Sahib Bahadur's reply to the address given in October, 1925.

Shri Dhauji Sahib, Sardars and other gentlemen present,

I am greatly pleased to see you present here as the representatives of my beloved subjects. On this occasion I welcome you on behalf of Shrimati Maharani Sahiba and of myself. I am both pleased and grieved to hear the address which has just been read. In whatever you, gentlemen, have said about my work, I have only performed my duty which would have been better performed by an abler man. I shall always remain indebted for your services; but so far as possible, the Imperial Govt. as well as the State have acknowledged some of these.

You have referred in your address to physical improvement, giving of taccavi and establishment of banking and other associations. All that is merely in pursuance of the order of the late Shrimati Maji Sahiba, C.I.

You have just given thanks for stopping begar (forced gratuitous) labour. I always regard the members of the labour class as my brethren and wellwishers. Though any kind of hard treatment towards them always pained me; and for this reason, in

1919, I had stopped certain ways of exacting such labour, this year I have got an opportunity of abolishing it altogether. No one except myself, can realise the great inexpressible pleasure, it has given me to stop it.

Probably you think that what you have said about the forests is my invention. You all know that there are very few new things in this world and what invention could be made by an ordinary man like myself.

Formerly in the days of the late Maharaja, the forests of Bharatpur were so well-known that apart from pasture, they afforded grazing ground for wild cattle numbering about three lacs. When there already existed such forests, I cannot share the credit and praise for making arrangements for similar grazing. In the same way, when there will be abundant grass and trees on the mountains, rain will fall and not only help the growth of grass and timber, but also benefit agriculture. Reminded of rain, I feel much pain, that its absence will badly affect our agriculture. Therefore, may God never stop rains.

It will not be out of place to mention here, that on account of sufficient management, we have got grain for one year, and I hope that we shall not suffer for the absence of rains as we would have had to otherwise. The benefits of arrangement for grain are felt every day, but much more in times of famine. You have just referred to expenditure; and I am very glad, that you agree with me. I shall certainly say that the more is spent, the more is gained. But if less is spent, that too is desirable. I am more responsible for flood repairs; and money will surely be spent on those departments, where work is that of reconstruction. There can be no hindrance to this. I have got to pay what is to be spent on engineering department. They cannot do with a lac or a lac and a half. Even ten or fifteen lacs will not suffice for their work; for what remains to be done for repairs, cannot be done with a lac or two, lacs will have to be spent on that.

I thank you for what you have said about Girraj Sagar. You have fully realised my work in times of distress. In one direction we have to make some reduction, in another still more. The work of settlement, which has been in postponement for the last five years, for some reason or other, has to be done. You know that a Raja's prime duty is to bring about progress, and our religion has enjoined that the 'raja' should not rest contented; for

> the Brahman perishes for lack of contentment, the king for its presence.

If the ' Raja ' sits down contented, he perishes like a discontented Brahman; so you have to pay attention in this direction.

Now it remains to give thanks to those people, who had to suffer from the flood, though their number is not one, two, or ten. On behalf of myself and my subjects, I thank those kind and sympathetic persons, who have helped those thousands of sufferers in distress like true friends in need for their saving the lives and property of the distressed. And I pray to Shri Girraj Ji that he may always protect my subjects, and improve the mutual love and goodwill, subsisting between them and myself, so that we both may firmly remain devoted to the loyalty of our Emperor George V.

To Colonel His Highness Maharaja Brijendra Shree Sawai Shree Kishen Singh Bahadur, Bahadur Jung, Maharaja of Bharatpur.

May it Please Your Highness,

We, the Citizens of Bharatpur in a public Meeting assembled on this most auspicious birthday of Her Highness Shreemati Shree Maharani Sahiba, beg most respectfully and loyally to offer to your Highness our most sincere and heart-overflowing welcome and tender to Your Highness our warmest thanks for your august presence on an occasion which is destined to be a most memorable day in the civic life of the people of the State. We are deeply sensible of the great inconvenience Your Highness has had in coming and presiding over this Meeting, but great as may be Your Highness' discomfort, our gain on the other hand is infinitely greater. Your Highness, out of your usual benevolence and magnanimity has been generously pleased to confer full civic rights on us and to-day we are being initiated to our new duties and responsibilities. For an occasion such as this, we as loyal and faithful subjects of Your Highness, do stand in need of sound counsel and Your Highness' word of encouragement which would tend to inspire us with faith and confidence in the success of our cause. Your Highness' captivating personality, far-reaching sympathies and unceasing devotion to promote the welfare of the general public are some of the most striking virtues which have contributed to give to Your Highness a unique place among the present-day Rulers and Administrators of the country, and we consider it a high and valued privilege to have the good luck to enjoy the boons which Your Highness has been showering on us ever since Your Highness has taken the reins of administration in your own hands in the year 1918.

Your Highness—It is hardly necessary for us to recount the numerous blessings which have been conferred upon us and for which we are deeply beholden to Your Highness. In all matters affecting the welfare of the people, whether Agricultural, Industrial, or Commercial, Your Highness has been the foremost in devising and carrying into practice Schemes which have been launched on the most approved and up-to-date lines. The food grains which had been exported wholesale outside the State leaving the producers and the people quite at the mercy of the outside dealers has been controlled through the Grain Agency with the result that whereas the dealers are earning better profits than they used to have before, the general public and the labouring classes are living quite at ease with their resources properly replenished and adequately supplied. The Shree Krishna Bank which Her Highness the late Shreemati Maji Sahiba of the Blessed Memory had been pleased to start by the Royal Privy Purse for the benefit of the Agricultural classes and for promoting the industrial advancement of the people is fulfilling its object most admirably. We are deeply indebted to Her Highness the late Shreemati Maji Sahiba for this very beneficial and useful institution, which Your Highness has only lately transferred to the management of the general public by appointing a Board of Directors to control and direct its working. We need hardly assure Your Highness that the confidence which Your Highness has been pleased to repose in us will be fully justified by our honest and strenuous labours which we will ever put to promote the very interests for which the Bank was originally started. Lately, Your Highness has directed your attention towards promoting Agriculture on the latest and up-to-date lines and has introduced the Panchayat System of local administration throughout the State. The Forest Department is being reorganised on proper and right lines for the mutual benefit of the people and of the State and the income during the very first year of the new Scheme has gone up from Rs. 25,000 to 1½ lakhs. Similarly the Stone Quarries, through the selfless devotion to duty and strenuous hard work of Risaldar Raoji Bhagwat Singh Sahib, Officer Bareta, are being run properly and efficiently with the result that the income from the Quarries has gone up to 3½ lakhs in one year. For these creditable results we are sincerely thankful to Resaldar Raoji Sahib in whom the State is justly proud to possess a most capable, loyal and earnest worker.

On the æsthetic side of the public life as well, Your Highness has been as eager to contribute your energies as towards other

equally important aspects of human life. Besides the public Recreation Clubs and Sardars' Club, Your Highness has been pleased to provide Cinema Shows and Theatrical performances for the exhilaration and enjoyment of the people. Your Highness' Body Guard, the Kishan Singh's Own Brijendra Lancers, is an object lesson to one and all of perfect efficiency, strict discipline and mutual co-operation which virtues have been instilled on a marked degree, as if it were by a noble example, in the other Units of the State.

Your Highness—While the people of Bharatpur were living in so perfect peace, amity and contentment under Your Highness' most sympathetic, liberal and wise administration, the Floods of 1924 came to us as a rude shock. These floods beat all records in their severity and devastation which was so complete and all-sweeping that no adequate idea of the magnitude of the loss and the ruin can be formed except by seeing the devastated areas and witnessing the very scene of havoc which extends to several hundred square miles from one end to the other. The picture is too horrible in its outlines and the tale of human woes and suffering is much too tragic and heartrending. Roads for many many miles have been completely washed away; numerous Bunds and irrigation canals have breached or rendered useless; hundreds of villages have been entirely swept away leaving little or no trace of their former existence; thousands of men, women and children have been reduced to utter destitution and helplessness; miles of rich agricultural land has been converted into a sandy desert; about one hundred thousand acres of standing crop had been totally destroyed, thousands of cattle have perished; numerous wells have been destroyed or rendered unserviceable; the bed of the river Banganga and of its canals has been silted up several feet in sand for miles together, and the river Banganga itself has changed its course. In and around Bharatpur city where the water had kept running in gushing torrents for weeks together, hundreds of houses with all that was in them—in jewellery, clothes, provisions and household effects—have been completely destroyed and the inmates rescued with great difficulty. Extensive damage has been done to numerous State buildings including Palaces and to valuable property. On the top of all this has been the loss of several human lives which no amount of rescuing endeavours could save.

Under these tragic and trying circumstances, Your Highness' noble example of steadfastly standing at the post to guard our interest, come what may, was the only Beacon Star that was

guiding us from out of the engulfing fury of the fathomless waters surging around us. For all this, we have nothing to offer beyond that we in the innermost corner of our heart Adore you, Worship you as our God-sent Saviour.

It will take years and years for the State to become again what it was before this Calamity and that at a very heavy expenditure for which, we understand, that Your Highness feels constrained to negotiate an outside Loan. Your Highness—we, one and all, are ready to sacrifice everything and to contribute our full share towards the cost of reconstruction work and thereby obviate the neccessity of contracting any outside Loan. During the Great War we were able to raise a Loan of no less than ten lakhs in no time; we hope that on this occasion as well we shall be able to raise sufficient to meet the exigencies of the situation.

In conclusion, we earnestly pray that Providence may endow Your Highness with health, happiness and long long years of life to rule over us and guide our destinies with the same zeal, sympathy and singleness of purpose which have been the characteristic features of Your Highness' career all through. May He bestow on Your Highness, Her Highness Shreemati Maharani Sahiba and Maharaj Kumars, the choicest blessings of Honor, Health and Reputation, from more to more—is our heartfelt wish!

We beg to subscribe ourselves,

Your Highness,

Your Highness' Most Loyal and Obedient Servants,

THE CITIZENS OF BHARATPUR.

Dated 16th November, 1925.

["The Leader," Nov. 21, 1925.]

THE ALL-INDIA JAT KSHATTRIYA MAHASABHA.

Maharaja of Bharatpur's Presidential Address.

Advice to Jats.

At the 18th session of the All-India Jat Kshattriya Mahasabha held this year at Pushkar, Rajputana, on October 28, His Highness the Maharaja of Bharatpur, who presided over its delibera-

tions, in the course of his presidential address referred to the past greatness of the Jat community which he was sorry to say had come down to its present level of degradation through indolence, lack of education and want of cohesion. But it was never too late to start afresh and His Highness suggested that education in the true sense of the word was a panacea of all social evils which were inherent in a society and he strongly advised the members of the community to devote their utmost energy towards disseminating knowledge from town to town and village to village. His Highness felt much depressed to note that such a large community as the Jats had only six schools of their own and that only five per cent. of their total strength could be termed as educated. Nothing could be more disappointing than this, specially when the Government of India was ever prepared to render all possible help and facilities in the matter of education to all those who cared to seek for it. His Highness fervently appealed to the Jat community to start a Jat College for which, he said, money would be readily forthcoming only if the leaders took up the work in right earnest. As for instance, His Highness referred to the case of the Benares Hindu University and asked the leaders to emulate the noble example of Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya who by dint of sheer hard work and honest and sincere devotion to the cause, collected money in crores sufficient to meet the requirements of a big university. He advised the audience to work in unity with a set purpose and he was sure, as night follows the day, that ultimate success would be theirs. Knowledge, he said, was the basis of all true strength and wisdom, and that lesson should be broadcasted and brought home to every well-wisher of the community. His Highness deprecated the system of education which produced young men who are not well-equipped to stand firm or erect in the struggle of daily life. He would much better like, His Highness remarked, that all education should cease rather than such helpless young men should come out from the portals of our universities and colleges who could not stand on their own legs unaided.

Swaraj.

Proceeding, His Highness said, that the minds of the people were solely engaged those days towards attaining Swaraj. The ideal of Swaraj was most tempting and every one would like to have it, but His Highness felt much grieved to remark that they were not yet fit to introduce the high ideal of Swaraj in their own homes, much less in the community itself. No Swaraj was possible until they all unite, co-operate and properly organise.

His Highness referred to the social evils that were eating into the vitals of the community, and which must be eradicated, root and branch, only if they cared to live and prosper. They must get back to the injunctions of their sacred Shastras and frame social rules and regulations with regard to times and changed circumstances.

Kshattriya Dharma.

His Highness extolled the virtues of Kshattriya Dharma and exhorted the Jats to inculcate all those virtues which made their ancestors so glorious and great and whose deeds of chivalry and bravery were recorded in glowing terms in long chapters of past history. Those exalted virtues, he said, were manliness, patience, toleration, charity and self-possession at the time of danger. During the Great War, His Highness was glad to remark that the Jats were above head and shoulder of other communities in fighting manfully in the service of the Empire. Whether they were Sikh Jats or Hindu Jats it did not make difference as they were all descendants of the same parent stock. The British Government had acknowledged the meritorious services of the brave Jats in a befitting manner for which the whole community was deeply grateful to the Government.

His Highness was sorry to remark that whereas the Jats had maintained their family tradition for bravery and pluck they had become hopelessly deficient in their other traits of character, particularly in toleration and charity with the consequent result that they had split themselves into numerous small groups on petty differences of opinion. His Highness exhorted them to sink their differences and unite for the common service of their community and country at large and warned them never to taste again the bitter fruit of disunion which had trampled down the greatness of nations that fell victim to it.

Proceeding, His Highness said that in all matters affecting the society he would not advise them to give up their birthright of freely expressing their opinion. What was required of them was that they should bow their head in submission before the unanimous voice of their community or of its majority on matters in which there had been difference of opinion.

Maharaja's Position as a Ruler.

Regarding his position as a Jat ruler and administrator of his own state, his Highness remarked:

'As a ruler and administrator of my State, I am, as I always have been, above considerations of caste or religion. I make no distinction between one class or another of my people. They all are equally dear to me as I am to them. Far be it for me, or for any other just and impartial ruler in my position to be benevolent to one class or set of people at the expense of or against the interest of another class. I protect the weak against the strong, and save them from being trampled down, for that in fact is the true Dharma of a Kshattirya. I look to the common welfare of my people as a whole, and accord fitting recognition to those who deserve it without distinction of caste or religion. In case the Jats remain behind and do not come up to the level of efficiency required, it is no fault of the administration. First deserve and recognition shall not be late in coming. The opportunity is there and it is for you to turn it to the best advantage.'

Cow Protection.

His Highness concluded his speech by urging the Jats to protect the cows without which no agricultural advancement was possible. Jats being largely agriculturists by profession, it was incumbent on them, he said, to protect, nourish, and promote the breed of good cattle.

In conclusion, His Highness said that they had assembled at a place which was held sacred by them and so all resolves taken in the conference were sacred and as such must be taken as binding on each and all.

Reply to Hindu Mahasabha's Address.

In reply to the address presented by the Hindu Mahasabha of Ajmer to His Highness the Maharaja of Bharatpur, His Highness availed of the opportunity to thank the members of the Sabha for their appreciation in such glowing terms of the services, however little, which he had been able to render to the community as a whole. His Highness expressed his feelings of great attachment with the city of Ajmer and its people among whom, he said, he had spent the early years of his life as a student of the Mayo College which was his **Alma Mater.** His Highness said that he owed a great deal in life to Ajmer and the Mayo College for all that he could have been able to acquire by way of equipping himself for the duties and responsibilities which devolved on him in later years.

Referring to the Sabha's eulogistic remarks for the feelings of attachment and regard that subsisted between His Highness and

his subjects. His Highness said that he had identified his own-self with his people who were so near and dear to him. That, he said, was his own Dharma which to him was more important than anything else in life.

Referring to the floods of 1924 which devastated a greater part of the state, His Highness said that it reminded him of the misery and woe which befell his people and that it would take years and years for the state and its people to get back to their normal conditions again. His Highness thanked the citizens of Ajmer for all the help that they then rendered to his people in their sufferings.

His Highness referred to the evil customs that were sapping the foundation of the Hindu society and expressed a hope that as the signs of awakening were perceptible the evil would die out before long but that it would require the united efforts of one and all. His Highness laid stress on the importance of discriminating knowledge among the general masses of the people.

In conclusion, His Highness said that he took pride in being a ruler of a Hindu State but that in matters of State policy and administration he was above considerations of caste, creed or religion. In his own State, he was glad to remark that Hindus and Mahomedans lived side by side in perfect friendship and amity and performed their daily duties of life as real friends and brothers. His own Dharma impelled him to try to foster this feeling of mutual love and co-operation between the two great communities as much as it was humanly possible.

'BASANT' DURBAR IN BHARATPUR.

January, 1926.

Review of Administration by His Highness.

The Basant day has always been celebrated in Bharatpur as a great national day in commemoration of the memorable and historic event when, 629 years back, remote ancestors of the ruling house, the descendants of the great Yadava race, laid the first foundations of the State. The day is held in sacred memory for reasons more than one. It was on this very day that, after the unsuccessful sieges by Lord Lake had become a forgotten episode in the history of the country, the British forces entered the Bharatpur fort as allies to defend and protect the cause of the rightful heir to the **gaddi** against the encroachment of an unlawful usurper. Since then the relations between the British Government and the

Raj of Bharatpur have ever been most cordial and friendly. In recent history, it was on this very day, as if it were by providential coincidence, that the forces of the Bharatpur State returned victorious to their home from the battlefields of the Great War where they made a name for themselves and for the State by fighting the cause of the Empire in Flanders, Salonica, Gallipoli, German East Africa and Mesopotamia. The people of Bharatpur celebrate Basant as a great victory day in which high and low, rich and poor, all come together and participate. To commemorate this historic day His Highness the Maharaja Sahib Bahadur, Bahadur Jung, has constructed a new hall amidst the picturesque surroundings of the Bareta valley—called the Basant Durbar Hall —where this year the Basant Durbar was held with great pomp and splendour befitting the occasion. Numerous guests, European and Indian, who were specially invited for the occasion, witnessed the function from the galleries overlooking the hall.

His Highness made this Durbar a fitting occasion for making a general review of the past year's administration. In an eloquent and impressive speech he dealt with all the important departments of the State and referred to the improvements and reforms effected in each. While reviewing the State Finance department, His Highness felt constrained to remark that the finances, as a result of the disastrous floods of the year 1924, had received a very heavy set-back and required very careful and expert handling; as they were, however, not controlled by the Council to that pitch of efficiency which the particular situation created by the floods demanded, he would have to take up that department directly under his own personal supervision. His Highness expressed great satisfaction at the working of the Revenue department which bore the brunt of the flood disaster with great pluck and care under the personal supervision of Rao Bahadur Chaudhri Lal Chand, O.B.E., Revenue Member. The State Judicial department under Dewan Bahadur Munshi Raushan Lal and the palace under Kunwar Hira Singh, palace member, worked satisfactorily and left little to be desired. The work of the Foreign and Political department under Mr. Amar Nath, and that of the Military department under Major Balbir Singh, I.O.M., were commended by His Highness for tact and efficiency. During the absence of His Highness from headquarters, the work was carried on, as usual, by Her Highness the Maharani Sahiba who, with her characteristic qualities of energy, ability and foresight, which qualities she possessed in an eminent degree, administered the State most efficiently and well. The work of the President of the Council—Rao Bahadur Dhau Bakhshi Raghubir Singh, C.I.E.,

—was much appreciated for efficient control, as well as for sagacity and right judgment, as also of Raja J. S. Kishen, chief of the staff, for true loyalty and unstinted co-operation in all matters that tended to promote the good and welfare of the State. The Education department, notwithstanding the dire effects of the floods, showed good results inasmuch as Bharatpur topped the list at the Rajputana Schools Examination. The Medical department, with its ally the Ayurvedic, which did commendable work of affording succour and relief to the sufferers during the floods, added to its credit another year of uniformly good and beneficial work. The Police department which did so well in discharging its multifarious duties was confronted with the uphill task of pursuing and beating down large gangs of dacoits which descended into Bharatpur territory frequently from the adjoining State of Dholpur where they got easy shelter in the ravines of the Chambal river.

Important Reforms Introduced.

Among the important reforms introduced during the year the chief were the total and absolute abolition of the **begar** system, the uplifting of the labouring classes specially the Chamars, the introduction of the Panchayat system and the separation of the executive from the judicial functions. The Co-operative Credit Bank which was originally intended for improving agriculture was made over to the management of a board of directors with its capital enhanced by 10 lakhs and its utility much extended by bringing industrial advancement under its scope. At the British Empire Exhibition, Wembley, the local industries of the State—silk weaving and ivory work, leather tanning and dyeing, pottery and wooden work, perfumery and lace-making, in particular—were much appreciated and had secured 15 medals and certificates.

In conclusion His Highness referred to the valuable help and advice he received throughout from Mr. E. C. Gibson, I.C.S., Political Agent, Eastern Rajputana States.

Speech by His Highness Shree Brijendra Maharaj.

Your Highness, Colonel Crosthwaite, Ladies and Gentlemen,

It is with a feeling of genuine pleasure that I am present here to-day to again attend the annual function of prize-giving to which I have now come to look forward with deep and abiding interest each year, as it is associated with the memory of one's

own early life when one had no worries or anxieties to hamper the freedom of genuine enjoyment of life and its best attractions. Those were indeed golden days when youthful hearts throbbed with fascinating hopes and aspirations and the whole atmosphere around us seemed surcharged with innocent joy and untarnished happiness.

Gentlemen—On such an occasion, it is indeed a matter of infinite gratification to me to see by my side one of my most beloved of school-fellows who has been ever since those days truly my elder brother. I have not forgotten the days when he used to give me ungrudgingly scents at the Bharatpur House in the Mayo College, or the time when he allowed me to play with his tame black Buck, (Cheers) and it is a source of infinite personal pleasure to me that even now when we are grown up those silken ties of near relationship and close neighbourhood have been allowed by my honoured guest to-day to tighten still further (Cheers). With these words, I beg most respectfully to welcome Your Highness who by your presence here to-day have given an abiding testimony, if any such were needed, of the mutual attachment and good-will that exists and has ever existed, between the two Houses of Bharatpur and Dholpur. I take this opportunity of tendering to Your Highness my grateful thanks, not only again on behalf of the Education Department, but on behalf of my people, for your generous kindness in honoring us by your long-looked-for visit to Bharatpur (Cheers). In the past it has been either Dastons or Ducks which have attracted Your Highness to Bharatpur, but as this year both these contingencies failed, we were indeed anxious that perhaps we were going to be deprived of the honour of Your Highness' visit, which by long usage we have come to look upon as our undisputed right. It was, indeed, a pleasant surprise when another D in the form of the Dispute came to our rescue and happily succeeded in enticing Your Highness out of Dholpur. " Cheers "

It is indeed gratifying to me to think, that though Sentiment and Sagacious Statesmanship has succeeded in sustaining so far the surreptitious Scolopender of Kans-ki-Baori, yet we have the satisfaction that now the time has nearly come when we would be able to definitely declare with due delight, that this deplorable Dispute has, after doing its duty most diligently, died a deserving death. " Cheers."

Gentlemen—I think, I will be ungrateful, if on this occasion, I fail to mention the name of our esteemed friend, Mr. Gibson, who as Home Member of my Council did such a great deal for

the advancement of education in the State, and who even after he had been appointed Political Agent continued to take unabated interest in the welfare and promotion of students as a class with whom he felt a sort of attachment. We did not only find him on the school playground playing Hockey with the boys, guiding them and infusing in them that spirit of fairplay and uprightness that is so essential in moulding the character of a young man, but also in Camp inspecting Schools in preference to shooting partridges. But, gentlemen, I am glad to say that in Colonel Crosthwaite we have also a Political Agent, who promises to take that same interest in this vital and most important Department of the State, ("Cheers") and I am absolutely certain that those responsible for imparting learning can look up to him also for true and most valuable advice in furthering the cause of education.

Gentlemen—We have listened to the Report, just read out, with interest and it is indeed satisfying to know that the number of pupils has substantially increased. The excellent results achieved in the various examinations last year were perhaps exceptional, and it is too optimistic to hope for a repetition of that every year, but I do not think we are wrong in feeling a legitimate pride at the achievements of this year as well.

Your Highness—Among the several changes that came into effect during the year, the institution of a Pathshala for imparting secular and religious education on the basis of the Hindu Shastras to the Chelas of the various temples, is perhaps one which requires comment. This institution is indeed unique and is perhaps the first of its kind, for in it we hope to impart compulsorily that training which is calculated to make the Chelas fitted for the work which they will have to do as Mahants of the various temples, eventually.

The second thing which needs mention is the introduction of the Boy Scout Movement. It might perhaps be said that this has been a long time in coming, but I hope, that this movement which has been slow in coming will be sure in its results ("Cheers"). That my hopes are not unfounded and already the spirit of nobler and higher conception of public and private duty is starting to take root, is evident by the fact that a gang of students from this very School were among the first to arrive on the scene of a serious fire that broke out the other day in the city. "Cheers." The way in which that gang behaved, in an organised form, under the most trying and dangerous circumstances, made a most responsive appeal to my heart, when I heard of this on my return from

Sirguja, and I wish to-day to express my appreciation of this act of their selflessness and humanity, which has already won for them due credit and public approbation.

The Director of Public Instruction has already made it clear that at this moment we have not sufficient supply of talented and properly educated young men to meet the demands of the State. It is perfectly true, that for the last few years since the standard of education has very considerably been raised in the services we have had considerable difficulty in finding suitable young men to train for taking up into the Army and other Civil Departments. This drives us, however much we may not like it, to look outside for candidates, and under these circumstances, I feel it my duty to again make an earnest appeal this year, as I did last year, to the heads of our high and leading families to send their boys to schools and give them proper education and not to keep them stagnating in their homes under the pretence of home studies, (Cheers) to become eventually a burden not only to their own family but to the whole society. While speaking on this subject, I cannot dissuade myself from appreciating the action of Raja Kishen in instituting an A.-V. School in his village and thereby giving a lead to Jagirdars, which if only they would follow, would make a tremendous difference to the educational qualifications of the communities concerned. "Cheers."

Education, if it is to be really serviceable and helpful, and worth the trouble and expense usually demanded by it should be that which is based on sound practical lines with due and proper regard to the pressing needs and requirements of the country. There is no use in multiplying the number of discontented and inefficient Graduates who are forced by their deficiencies to end their lives as Jobhunters. It is, therefore, most gratifying to me that an earnest effort is being made to introduce Agriculture as a compulsory subject in the curriculum of studies in our schools.

Primary Education has been free in our State for the last two decades, and secondary education is being imparted on a nominal tuition fee, which in the Entrance Classes does not exceed ten annas per head per mensem. During the past 3 years, I have been seriously pondering over the question of making Primary Education compulsory in the State, and perhaps to a great extent it was the Floods which have delayed this matter so long. Compulsory Primary Education is an asset at all times, but it is a dire necessity at a time when we have already granted to the people the responsibilities of sharing in the administration

of the State, by the Municipal and Panchayat Acts. We have, as if it were, planted a tree without any roots, for no progress is possible without a grounding of education, and therefore it is high time that we realise the pressing need of providing educational roots immediately to the trees of urban and rural Self-Government that we have already planted, lest they wither away, as they are bound to do if they are left rootless. The task of diffusing education in the land, and thus bringing in its wake refinement, is a great charity, but there are times when even Charities can be classed as Luxuries. What I have said above goes to prove, without a doubt, that the question of Compulsory Primary Education, as far as we are concerned is a dire necessity, and as such even at this time of stress and strain it is imperative that the problem be tackled without delay. Under these circumstances, I, therefore, take it as my pleasant and sacred duty to announce that Primary Education in the State "Cheers" which has for some considerable time been free should henceforth be also Compulsory, and that necessary steps should at once be taken to frame rules and regulations to carry into practice as early as possible this principle to the best advantage of my people, of all Classes and Creeds. A boon to the people this will be, but at a time when Necessities are termed Luxuries, I feel it my duty to make it clear that Compulsory Primary Education, though it may be a very costly thing, is just as essential as six-wheeled Renault Cars to transport my people across the Sahara of Ignorance to the Mecca of Knowledge. With due deference to the adherents of the time-honoured Ship of the Desert, I pray that this latest luxury of ours may meet with that self-same success which has crowned the genii of the Petrol Spirit. "Cheers."

Gentlemen—Before I sit down, I have yet another pleasant duty to perform, and that is, to request my brother—His Highness Shree Lokendra Bahadur, the Maharaj Rana of Dholpur to give away the prizes to the students of the State Schools and thus to vouchsafe to them that signal honor as shall ever afterwards be remembered with gratitude and love by the budding manhood of Bharatpur. "Cheers."

Speech delivered by His Highness the Maharaja Sahib Bahadur on 11th August, 1926, on the occasion of the Teej Durbar.

It is due to the great kindness of our Lord Shri Krishna that to-day we are celebrating with pleasure the famous festival of Teej.

To-day's Durbar has a speciality. I am proud that to-day my honourable friend, the Rajkumar of Mithila, has been kind enough to come here. I thank him on behalf of this Sinhasan (Throne), and of my beloved subjects.

Gentlemen,—It is not necessary to tell you that the Teej festival is generally regarded throughout India, as a festival for women. The secret reason for holding Durbar on this day of the festival for women must be well-known to the older people; but in order to explain it to the public, I do not think it out of place to say a few words.

It is not necessary to say that the royal family of Bharatpur has the honour of belonging to the line of Shri Krishna. Moreover his holy name occurs at the very root of the family tree of this '*gaddi*.' For this reason, the '*gaddi*' of Bharatpur is regarded as that of Yaduraj Shri Krishna; and for this reason, the dearest title of God Krishna, "Shri Brajenda," has always been added to the name of the Raja of Bharatpur.

The Bhakt Sampradaya can well understand that it was this very month of Shravan, when the vanity-destroyer Shri Yadunandan assumed the *Mohini* form in order to destroy the vanity of the universal mother Shree Radhikaji and it was this very auspicious day of Teej, when the Lord had applied myrtle (मेंहदी) to his lotus hands.

This is the reason why Teej is celebrated in a special manner in the Bharatpur royal family in memory of the special '*leela*' of the Lord Shri Krishna and in place of myrtle (मेंहदी) red clothes are put on.

Gentlemen,—The festival of Teej is a religious festival. But politics comes within religion and therefore in this Durbar also, as in others, prizes are distributed, and some special reforms proclaimed; so that if I say something concerning political affairs, it will not be out of place. As regards officers and jagirdars, I have already said everything plainly, though briefly, when inaugurating the cattle fair on the 8th instant. Now at this time, it is not necessary to repeat those things. As I have often times said and I say it to-day as I did in the fair, that my officers and sardars should do their duty with one mind regarding service to the raja as their chieftain. The well-being of the raj consists in giving up the practice of individual favouritism and selfishness and of following one's own separate way and in serving the raj with full devotion. Then can one be liked by the state; and it is thus that the subjects can be happy. The state

and its employees are so closely connected, that when an ignorance of this relation leads to adverse feelings, though the business of the state runs smooth after proper reform, the particular officer in question loses both this world and the other.

This is the result of deviating from the path and the ideals indicated by our ancestors and sages. I am realising this cardinal truth. If in my State the system of my late grandfather had been followed, then the seed would not have been sown which produced domestic enemies. His injunctions are so far-sighted that their every letter ought to be impressed on the heart. Therefore we have now gradually to come to that system.

Now what I have to mention, could have been done by simple order. But it is a reform of a department of State. I think it proper to mention it in this public durbar.

For about thirty years Rai Bahadur Seth Nemi Chandra Mool Chandra has been the treasurer of my State. I value the services of the present Seth Sahib and of his ancestors. But for some time past, it may be not due to him, but, to his officers, some disturbances have occurred in treasury affairs, for which reason it has been decided that henceforward the treasury of the State will not be under the said Seth Sahib; and that this service will now be taken from Desh Bhushan Seth Damodar Lal. This simple but necessary change is not due to any special reason, but has been effected merely for facility in reform and management according to the older system.

Thank God that in spite of the ordinary impurities in the atmosphere caused by different kinds of false notions, such ideas may prove baseless through His kindness. The Teej is to-day more glorious than in previous years. In the end again welcoming my respected guest, the Rajkumar of Darbhanga, General Sir Charles Macwatt, Rai Bahadur Seth Teekam Chandra, Seth Bhamvarlalji and others, I pray with devotion and with folded hands at the feet of my Lord Shri Girraj Maharaj that He may shower increasing blessings on my beloved subjects and the State and make them prosperous.

Address presented to Col. His Highness Maharaja Brijendra Shree Sawai Sir Kishen Singh Bahadur, Bahadur Jung, K.C.S.I., Maharaja of Bharatpur, at Deeg during Teej Durbar, 1926.

May it please Your Highness,

We, the Citizens of Deeg town assembled here, beg leave most respectfully to thank Your Highness for the very great kindness and honour shown to us by affording us this opportunity of welcoming Your Highness to-day. The huge concourse of people from the town as well as as from distant villages of the District who lined the route of Your Highness' procession, is an index of the great desire people have, of giving expression to their feelings of devotion and loyalty to Your Highness.

Your Highness, while giving expression to our feelings of joy and gratification towards Your Highness for celebrating the Teej Festival at Deeg, as usual, in spite of Her Highness Shrimati Shri 108 Maharani Sahiba not being able to be here this year, for which we feel naturally very sorry, we only take consolation in the welcome news that has come down from Simla that Her Highness is making rapid progress towards recovery and that there is no cause for anxiety. Her Highness' generous solicitude for our celebrating the festivities of ' Braj ' has, we know, prompted her to request Your Highness to come here for this short period, in order to relieve us of our anxieties and also to join us in fittingly celebrating the Teej.

We earnestly pray to Shree Girraj Maharaj that Her Highness may soon be restored to complete health so that she may be able to take her proper share in the Administration of the State for the well-being of the People in general and welfare of the Womanfolk of the State in particular.

We extend to Your Highness our most sincere and heart-overflowing welcome to this historic town of Deeg. We are legitimately proud of a revival of our past tradition and glory in as much as Your Highness has like your August Grandfather so graciously been pleased to make our town a centre of attraction during the rainy-season annually. The trade and commerce of the town receives an impetus from Your Highness' sojourn here. The Cattle Fair so kindly revived by Your Highness *last year*, to form a part of the Teej week at Deeg, affords the Cultivators opportunities of disposing of their surplus stock of Cattle. Thus, Teej is for Deeg what Dussehra is for Bharatpur.

Your Highness, in October last year, Your Highness was pleased to place our Municipality, side by side with the Municipality of Bharatpur, under what is commonly called 'popular control.'

We have just turned a new leaf in our civic life with corresponding duties and responsibilities and if we cannot lay claim to any big scheme having been launched for the welfare of the town, our excuse is that we are yet, less than a year old. But even during this short period, we have not been idle. We have considerably increased our income and have cut down our expenditure.

Endeavours are being made to improve the lighting of the town and to repair the roads. The Sanitation of the town is engaging our earnest attention. We are highly indebted to Your Highness' trusted officers for the sound advice and good lead they have given us in the past and we hope to make rapid strides in the civic life of our town. In this connection we beg to thank publicly the Officer Deeg, Captain Isar Singh for the sympathetic co-operation he has been always extending to us in the fulfilment of our schemes and programmes.

Your Highness, our needs are many and varied. We will not trouble Your Highness with a long list but will confine ourselves to only two or three of them. Our town was once a most flourishing place from commercial point of view. Indeed, it was one of the most thickly populated towns in the State. But ever since the interruption in the Ruparel has deprived the district of its bountiful waters, agricultural produce has suffered, causing consequential decay of our industries and trade, and we earnestly beg Your Highness not to lose sight of this case for Your Highness is aware this water is the very life and soul of this Pargana as a whole.

Your Highness, Bharatpur State is famous not only for its cattle but also for its grain, and the Deeg District of Mewat can rightly claim to be termed both the gaoshala and the granary of Bharatpur. We alone export about 5 lakhs of maunds of wheat and other commodities every year and yet in this 20th century we have no Railway facilities. From Gordhan to Kaman on one side, and from Bharatpur to Deeg, and from Deeg to Nagar on the other, would form a most flourishing system of a Railway and we beg Your Highness to take early steps to give the people this boon which may be beneficial both to the State and to the People, rural as well as urban.

Lastly, we beg to draw attention to the necessity of Your Highness' securing for our border villages at least, water from the Agra Canal, as cultivators feel tempted to resort to the canal irrigated areas in years of drought and scarcity much to the detriment of our own cultivations.

Your Highness, we will not bother you with our requirements any further as a wide-awake and sympathetic ruler of Your Highness' stamp does not stand in need of such suggestions or reminders. But, we beg most respectfully to repeat that we regard it a great privilege to be under the kind protection of Your Highness, and we all high and low, rich and poor, are equally devoted to Your Highness. The way in which we have contributed to the Flood Emergency Loan should be sufficient to convince Your Highness of our sincere devotion and loyalty. We further assure Your Highness that we regard this as a great privilege and would thank our Brothers of Bharatpur for affording us this opportunity to take a share in the reconstruction work and feel proud of the way in which we have discharged this duty.

On this occasion, we are much delighted to find before us such illustrious guests, who have graced the occasion by their presence and have honoured us and to every one of them we beg to offer our most sincere welcome.

We again pray for the speedy recovery of Her Highness Shrimati Maharani Sahiba and thank Your Highness once more for consenting to accept this humble Address as a token of the great love and affection in which we hold Your Highness.

Praying for your Highness' long life, health and prosperity.

We beg to subscribe ourselves,

Your Highness' most obedient and loyal servants,

THE CITIZENS OF DEEG.

Dated the 11th August, 1926.

Reply to the Address by the Citizens of Deeg by His Highness Shree Brijendra Maharaj, dated 11th August, 1926.

Gentlemen—It has given me great pleasure to have had this opportunity of meeting you here to-day. I need hardly say how much I appreciate your good thoughts and kind sentiments both towards myself and towards Her Highness. You all know Teej has always been celebrated with great eclat by me as well as by my forefathers. It is, therefore, no wonder, it is an occasion of

special rejoicing and merrymaking throughout the 'Braj.' That Deeg should have been selected for the celebration is not due to any particular desire on my part but ever since my grandfather's time Teej Darbars have been held in Deeg.

Your town has a great history behind it, and if we consider the traditions connected with Deeg its importance becomes all the more worthy of your valorous deeds in the past.

Gentlemen, you have referred to the civic powers granted to you last year. I have carefully watched the progress that you have made during the past 10 months and the reports that have been received from time to time convince me of the wisdom of the step taken. I congratulate you on the good beginning your city fathers have made in increasing the income of the Municipal Committee and cutting down its expenditure without at the same time neglecting the sanitation, lighting and other needs of the town. "Cheers." I wish the Municipality of Bharatpur which claims to be your elder sister could also give an equally good account of their work. Your town has suffered a heavy loss of life during the last epidemic of plague but the way in which you co-operated with my officers in locating the disease and also in eradicating the same in its early stages is highly commendable. I am glad you appreciate the services rendered to your town by my Forest Officer Captain Ishar Singh. Let me assure you, that your welfare has been and will always remain my first care and I shall regard it a great privilege, if I could get you to be more and more associated with my officers in the administration of the State. "Cheers." It will all depend upon your realisation of the responsibilities of administration and I will not be found wanting in sympathy towards your just aspirations.

You have rightly referred to your importance as cattle-breeders and cultivators. The cattle of your district are well-known here as well as outside. The cattle fair has attracted such a large body of customers from outside that the prices of your cattle are bound to go up. All will depend upon publicity. I see among you a very large body of villagers who have come to take part in your greetings. To them I have a word or two to say. Deeg District has always been famous for its large produce of grain. But, perhaps, you are not fully conscious of the world competition in getting a fair price for your produce. For that, you have not only to improve the quality of your produce but also have to put yourself in direct touch with the big exporting firms outside India. The profession of Agriculture is now gaining its

old supremacy, when it was said,

"उत्तम खेती, मध्यम वन्ज, निखद चाकरी, भीख निदान"।

You say you are annually exporting 5 lacs of Mds. of wheat and other commodities. Now with a little care in the selection of seed and applying improved methods of agriculture you can gain both in quantity as well as in quality. The services of an expert officer have lately been secured on deputation from the U.P. Government, and you should avail yourself of this opportunity. I need hardly add that efforts are being made to eliminate the middlemen and to bring you and the exporters nearer each other.

You have rightly deplored the loss you have suffered with diminishing water supply of Ruparel and I can only assure you that I and my officers are doing all we can to get our due share of these waters and it is hoped to see the problem solved as early as possible. Coming nearer home, the trade of the town also depends upon the produce of the District. In short the prosperity of the town is so closely dependent on the prosperity of the district as a whole, that it is no wonder to me that you should refer to the difficulties of the cultivators as your own. Marketing facilities are a great problem nowadays. At present you have to depend upon the bullock power for taking your produce to the market and if all these bullocks were relieved of this extra labour, your produce will rapidly go up. The question of providing Railway facilities has been the subject of close observation and of serious discussion from time to time ever since 1908 and I can only assure you that the Railway Scheme is engaging my best attention and I feel that it will not only help you in getting better prices for your produce but will add to the resources of the State as well, if we could see this scheme materialise. Experts are being consulted and from the opinions received I am convinced that it will be a most successful concern. Your other requests will receive due consideration.

Lastly, you have referred to the great need of canal water supply, and have compared the lot of our cultivators with their brethren across the Border. I would not here dilate upon its past history particularly as the matter does not finally rest with me and would only content myself with saying that I am fully alive to this great handicap to our cultivators, and have from time to time mentioned this to the Governors of U.P. It is my earnest desire to see canal water running through my State and thus adding to the prosperity of my people. But as you know these things take time. We are thankful indeed, we have now at the head of

the Imperial Government a most sympathetic and resourceful Viceroy. Lord Irwin's love of the Agriculturist is too well-known to require any mention and I am sure, he will be able to find a way to solve this difficult problem, when the matter is brought to his kind notice. I again assure you that I will do what is necessary and possible to move the Imperial Government to come to our help.

Gentlemen, I do not wish to detain you further and thank you once more on my behalf as well as on behalf of my distinguished guests for the reception you have given us. Let us pray to Shri Girraj Maharaj that our hopes may be fully realised. Her Highness has, I am glad to inform you, improved considerably and will soon be back to resume her work of sharing my burdens and looking after the welfare of her subjects to which reference has been made by you, in such generous and kind terms. "Cheers."

Appeal to young Jats.

Military service has always been a distinguishing feature of Jats in Rajputana as well as outside. Their past history is full of heroic and valorous deeds. More than a hundred years ago, they made a great name for the community by responding to the Clarion Call made by my Illustrious Forefather His late Highness Maharaja Jawahar Singh Bahadur when he led them on to Pushkar. Thousands of Jat warriors laid their lives for their great Leader and gave abundant proof of their martial qualities. They served well during peace times that followed and the rate at which the share of Jats has, from time to time, been increased in the Indian Army shows how much trust is reposed in us by our Gracious Sovereign. But the latest achievement of the Jats during the Great War has raised them even higher in the estimation of the world and the way in which Jat soldiers have shed precious blood in the services of His Majesty the King-Emperor during the Great War has won fresh laurels for the community. The frozen fields of Flanders and the scorching sands of Palestine furnish equal testimony of the great sacrifices Jats so whole-heartedly made in the fields.

Such being our traditions it is upto every Jat to maintain them in times of peace as well as in times of war. I witnessed your love for the community when you assembled at Pushkar for the Maha Sabha last year. Relying upon your true manly qualities and the great esteem and regard you have had for this House always, I appeal to all young sons of the Jat community to look upon **Military Service** as their Birthright and life's ideal. Your first duty should be to maintain the high traditions and the good name of your community and of the land which has given birth to you and there is only one way to do that. **Enlist in the Army.** Take the earliest opportunity to go to the Recruiting Officer at Ajmer and get yourselves enlisted on this sacred anniversary of the great Jat gathering at Pushkar. The Army career to-day is even brighter than before and especially for us owing to our present Commander-in-Chief, being not only a Champion but, as he proved at Delhi, at heart a real member of our great Community. The more you join en masse the greater will be the chances for you to produce men like the great Jawahar Singh, the renowned Ranjit Singh and last but not least, like our Jat Jati Shiromani, Sir William Birdwood. I am sure my appeal will receive the response it deserves.

MAHARAJA OF BHARATPUR,
President,
All-India Jat Mahasabha.

Your Excellency (H. E. the C.-in-C.); Your Highnesses,

I rise to thank my brethren for the great honour they have done me and crave your kind indulgence for addressing them.

Mr. President, and Gentlemen of the Jat Community, I have listened with feelings of intense joy and gratification to the sentiments of love and regard that you have been so kind and good enough to express for me this evening. This is not the first time that I have had the honour and privilege of meeting you. I am really sensible of the sacrifice and personal discomfort that most of you must have endured in coming over here from your village homes, in order to take part in this meeting—to every one of you I feel much indebted and beg to offer my most sincere and heart-overflowing welcome.

Gentlemen, When I was last here in Delhi in the 2nd week of this month, your representatives came to invite me for a meeting which, had it been possible for you to convene then, would have been more suited to our purpose as we could have then seen and known more of each other than is possible at present when, I am afraid, my time is so much taken up with numerous and varied duties and engagements.

Gentlemen, I am much gratified to feel the pulsation of a healthy awakening in the community, the signs of which are so palpably visible in all directions. I am glad to note, that since our last Conference at Ajmer, you have not been sitting idle in the hope and expectation of things happening on their own, but have been really exerting yourselves for the amelioration of your condition and your well-being. I regard the formation of the Provincial Jat Sabha as a right move in the right direction, for which, I congratulate the organisers and the leaders of the Community.

Gentlemen, You have referred to the communal deputations that have from time to time done me the honour of visiting Bharatpur during the past few years. I need hardly assure you, how much I have appreciated these unique opportunities of welcoming my beloved kinsmen in my own State, and of tightening the ties of blood that subsist between you and the Sinsinwar House as joint members of the Great Jat Community to which, I am proud to say, I have the honour and privilege to belong.

Gentlemen, We are conscious of our traditions and of our greatness in the past, but in no way less conscious are we of the duties and responsibilities that devolve upon us at the present time. I need not remind you that you have proved yourself an important asset to the Empire—both in times of War and Peace—by unhesitatingly shedding your blood in the cause of Righteousness during the former, and by raising your voice for Law and Order in the Councils of the Empire during the latter.

During the Great War, on my return from England, I was entrusted with the work of recruiting for the Army. I am proud to say that the way in which my people of all the martial castes in general, and the Jats from Brij and Hariana in particular, responded to the Clarion Call of Duty, is still fresh in my mind. Let us hope and pray that the great achievements of those who have laid down their lives will never be forgotten by us, and that in

their sacred memory we shall continue to foster those Jat Traditions which, by teaching us true loyal devotion and sportsmanship will ever keep us fully equipped for the service of our beloved King-Emperor and His Empire.

Gentlemen, You have mentioned the grant of the title of K.C.S.I., upon me, as a communal asset. I may assure you that this gives me great satisfaction for, as a personal distinction, I honestly think, it was hardly deserved or earned, and was but the outcome of the well-known bounty of His Imperial Majesty the King-Emperor's graciousness.

Further, you have alluded to the humble service I am supposed to have rendered to the Conference of the All-India Jat Maha Sabha held at Pushkar in October last. I only wish that the Community had been able to get a more experienced President better fitted to give them a lead. Fully conscious as I am of my short-earnings, I cannot but assure you that I shall try my utmost to do what I can to the service of our great Community. I rely upon your co-operation and help and upon the goodwill and generosity of our communal benefactor—Shree Girraj Maharaj—and with these two assets, Gentlemen, I feel more assured than ever in being able to, perhaps, aspire to the fulfilment of our practical ideals.

It gives me great satisfaction to learn of your determination to respond liberally to the call for funds for the proposed Jat College, and I take it as a sure indication of your efforts to make a rapid but sure stride forward.

Gentlemen, You have mentioned the Floods that visited my State from Alwar and Jaipur in the year 1924. I am glad to think that our troubles roused feelings of intense and genuine sympathy among our friends alike in India, and abroad, and I take this opportunity, once more, to thank them for their kind solicitude in our behalf, and more particularly, I desire to acknowledge publicly the very keen sympathy which His Excellency Lord Reading extended to us then, and thereafter. His visiting the devastated areas gave an opportunity to thousands of my people to see him in their midst at the time of their distress. This has endeared His Excellency, to both rich and poor alike, in Bharatpur, and his name will ever remain enshrined in our hearts as one of the greatest and truest of friends that we have had the privilege to make.

This generous and genuine sympathy of our friends has achieved for us great things, and consequently, I was enabled to announce at the last Basant Durbar that the chapter of our sufferings and woes had, by the Grace of God, come to an end, and henceforth, now we can concentrate fully upon the work of reconstruction and reform.

Gentlemen—I am afraid, I have taken lot of your time, but as I am attending here in a dual capacity—the first as your guest and— second as the General President of the Jat Maha Sabha for the year, and as in this second capacity that I can consider myself a host also, and as such I consider it my duty to extend to all the illustrious and cordial friends of the Jats who have come here, a most sincere and hearty welcome. The interest and kindly feelings which inspired our Rajput brothers to visit the Maha Sabha at Pushkar, are, I am glad to say, even more pronounced here in Delhi. The number of illustrious guests today is so large, that it is impossible for me to mention individually the feelings of gratitude that we entertain in our hearts for each one of them. I, therefore, content myself with singling out the name of His Excellency Field Marshall General Sir William Birdwood who has very kindly graced this occasion by his presence. I am not doing this merely because he is our Commander-in-Chief, but because he has other claims on the Jats—the least of which is his staunch everlasting love for our Community and my own House—extending over a period of no less than three decades. His Excellency has always treated me, I am glad to say, as his grandson and has been a father to the Jat Community—and therefore, it is a matter of special rejoicing for us to see him amongst us to-day. With these inadequate but sincerest words of thanks, I am now going to iterate the feelings of all Jats assembled here to-day and request our friends who have thus greatly honoured us by their presence to accept our humble apologies for our incapacity to have fittingly received them here.

Brethren—I thank you again for the honour you have done me and pray Bhagwan Shree Krishna Chandra to shower His blessings upon this humble Community and to grant the Delhi Sabha a long and successful regime of usefulness and progress.

Address, February 1927.

Blessed is the country where Lord Krishna is a king, and blessed are those who always meditate on him.

Blessed are the father and the mother of those whom the Lord regards as His own.

Blessed in millions of ways is this earth, which he had made the God's Abode.

And blessed also are we who, having eyes, are gratified to see His feet.

To His Highness the Maharaja Brajendra Bahadur, Bahadur Jang.

As the Secretary of the Union Club, and representative of the inhabitants of Rupbas, I tender to your Highness my humble thanks at this happy occasion.

The rows of houses, relics of old buildings and architectural style of tanks of Rupbas automatically and unquestionably indicate that it must have been at some time a very beautiful place. Now owing to vicissitudes of time, it had become difficult to imagine even in dream a small part of that beauty, and surrounded by forests on all sides and situated in a remote corner, it was disappearing not only from the sight of far-off inhabitants of the land but also from the sight of those living in adjacent big cities, and thus losing all glory it could well be called Rup-rahit-bas (habitation devoid of beauty). But now the proclamation of the cattle fair by Your Highness has again roused it to attain its ancient glory, and the growth of gardens, Dharmasalas, boarding houses, etc., from the town to the station persuades a belief that in a short time this town will acquire great beauty and prove its name to be literally true; and even people living far off will not remain ignorant of it. Apparently owing to last year's Fair traders are coming in from far and wide.

Though for the last two or three years, famine or constant failure of rains has thrown all people into misery, yet for the inhabitants of this Pargana especially which was the centre of the troubles it was impossible to face them, had not the great generosity of Your Highness in giving seed, oxen, money, etc., been timely extended to them, for which act of benevolence every farmer blesses you.

Owing to lack of organisation, the state and railway officials, not taking the advantage of private study and physical exercise, had to lie at home and constantly seek the help of doctors. To remedy this, our honoured Sethji and Lala Hajari Lal have by their kind help enabled us to establish a club, and thus encouraged we have made contributions according to our means and bought the requisities of tennis and also a few papers and magazines. But without a pucca lawn and a small house, it is impossible for the club to progress. Therefore we humbly request you to make this club permanent by helping us to satisfy this want, so that its members may acquire good health and always bless you with a happy heart.

Finally we pray to the Almighty that He may grant long life, great glory and riches to Your Highness, to Shrimati Maharani Sahiba and to Shri Rajkumars, and always keep you at our head as our benevolent ruler.

Your humble Servant,
Mishri Lal Gupta,
Secretary, Union Club.

Speech delivered by His Highness at the opening of the Cattle Fair at Rupbas, February, 1927.

I am greatly pleased to inaugurate this fair today. Four cattle fairs had been established in my state, of which one, which was to be held at Kama, has I very much regret, owing to plague, not been commenced. In Rupbas, this fair is being held for the second time. Last year's fair was the first which I regard as successful and seeing the beginnings of this fair, I hope that this will prove far more successful than the previous one.

Before proclaiming the inauguration of the fair, I think it will not be out of place to refer to certain other things in order to take advantage of this public gathering. For in any public meeting all people are desirous of knowing State affairs and the Government's views on them. Therefore in telling you about these matters I take first the Grain Agency.

These days the subject of Grain Agency is becoming here a public question.

People are aware that before establishing the Agency, I had convened a meeting in 1920 and taken the opinion of the public. All agreed to its establishment, and it was established. But owing to the differences of opinion among, and selfishness of, my officers disturbances were created, and the Agency was deliberately discredited. I want to tell you that the object of establishing the Agency was pure and innocent, and the scheme prepared was very beneficial. If it had been worked wholeheartedly with full co-operation, there would have been no cause for dissatisfaction. Applications are still coming to me for maintaining it, but I thought that this public discredit should be brought to a test, so I appointed an experienced outsider to examine the accounts of the Agency. On this my well-wishers gave out that the Maharaja's accounts are being examined. Any intelligent man can understand that my own servant cannot examine my accounts. My purpose, in telling you this, is to show that by spreading such ill-founded and unconvincing rumours, attempts are made to discredit the State and its administration, and disturb the people in their work. This is why these days false notions are created about all beneficial measures of the State to discredit it. The Agency has had the same fate.

It can never be said that there is no defect whatsoever in our measures. But true and intelligent well-wishers, and faithful employees should peacefully obtain reforms, if by experience they find any lack or defect. But these days instead of trying to remove defects, people make them an object of ridicule, and with deliberate ill-will, the State is discredited. The result is that in spite of attempts, the State suffers checks in beneficial work and the subjects are faced with distress.

Seeing this state of affairs, it is ordered that Grain Agency and prevention of export of grain be abolished and the agent be required to clear all accounts within three months.

Another topic is that of the Shri Krishna Bank. I have many times expressed my opinion about this bank. I wanted that together with the grain-producing farmers, my trading subjects also may benefit by this bank, and it may gain a good name in the world by proving to be a united subjects' institution. But the result has proved to be the reverse. The bank tried to take undue advantage of the concessions allowed by the State. Formerly when

the bank was run in union with the revenue department, it had not many officials, and the work was done through the Tahsildars. In those days the Tahsildars, fully cognisant of the condition of farmers, gave help to the really needy persons. But under the new arrangement, the bank thought that the State was its own, and began to oppress the farmers through its assistant manager, inspectors and supervisors. In the time of famine, while on the one hand the State was making remissions in its revenue, on the other hand, the bank was unjustly selling their poor belongings. I sincerely tell you that when I heard of this, I was actually pained. Oxen, etc., form such a property of the farmer which cannot be claimed by any creditor but the proprietors of our bank laid claim to that, and took under their custody even the cattle of the farmers. Tell me now, how miserable the state of the farmers was!

When those, who are protected and maintained by me, so oppress my farmers in an inhuman manner, my sorrow knows no bounds. And not only this, they also speak ill of the State. Therefore after much deliberation, I have decided that the bank should be set again on its old footing. I order in this public meeting, that keeping only so much of the staff of the bank as was necessary in its old constitution, the rest be at once dismissed.

I think that by this, the officials of the bank will reap the fruits of their tyranny over the helpless poor and will try to save themselves from such sins in future.

The Chamars are in quite a large number in my State. But no one paid any attention towards their upliftment and reform. I personally saw their condition, and the first thing I did for them was that the inhuman system of exacting '*begar*' (gratuitous labour) was totally abolished. Possibly some officers, or other persons might still be exacting *begar* labour. Therefore I again clearly proclaim, that in the Bharatpur State the system of begar labour has been altogether abolished. On this occasion, I appeal to my beloved begar-giving subjects to help me in this matter, and report to me directly any case of begar labour being exacted from them so that the criminal who disobeys the royal order may be properly punished.

You might be aware that I have already announced in last April, Compulsory Education in my State. But on account of my officer's concern being affected by the present influence, its scheme has not

yet been put forward. I want to tell you in this connection, that with the object of educating my beloved Chamar subjects, I announce that in all my schools arrangements should be made for the education of Chamars and five schools should be specially opened for them.

That our agricultural land has suffered much owing to the floods is known to all. The State has taken measures to recoup the losses, but I regret to say that the farmers and zamindars did not completely do what they ought to have done. These things are to be done by themselves.

Owing to seeds of *Jhau* and *Gandar* being thrown all around by the flood, forests have been raised, and boars, which damage the crops, have infested them. Troubled by them, these people manage for guns and powder, but do not even so much as burn the forests, or cut them down. I do not prevent the killing of these animals; rather I have arranged for guns to be given free from the Government arsenal, and have also ordered for guns to be given on Taquavi. But nothing can be done, as long as the farmers themselves do not do anything.

My revered mother Shri 108 Shrimati Maji Sahiba had granted a large sum for the improvement of wells and much has been done with it. Even now if you pay attention to that, the State will help you. After deliberation and with a view to improve the condition of the farmers, I order that if a zamindar repairs an old well, he will be exempted from the irrigation tax for three to five years according to his expenses. Those who will build new *golas* will be accordingly exempted from irrigation tax for 10 to 15 years. I think that you will be much benefited by this. But I repeat that you yourselves have to do the work.

Last year dacoits had grown powerful in this province, and to check them, I sent here patrols of my soldiers, and even of my bodyguard. Let me tell you that on account of them, dacoities were entirely stopped. But even in that people saw some individual selfishness and the rumour was spread, that because the subjects were flying away, therefore the Maharaja had sent patrols to prevent them. Today I am speaking in that very circle where dacoities were committed and patrols sent. You yourselves know who were the flying subjects that were prevented by the patrols. But the thing is that people take an interest

in spreading false rumours against the State by accusing it even as regards its good work. But the relation subsisting between myself and my subjects is one which cannot break; it is of divine creation. True, on account of such evil attempts, and negligence of my officers, the State is discredited and my people suffer. It is due to the influence of time. But such state of affairs will last no longer and by the grace of Shri Girraj Maharaj, the day is very near, when such mismanagement will be removed, and we shall live a happy life.

Closing this subject of patrols I want to tell you, that it was weakness on my part to stop the patrols at that time owing to the imaginary rumours of the people, and I am still sorry for that. If patrolling had been continued, we would not have had to suffer the miseries caused by dacoities. Now patrols have been sent again and we shall be safe from the fears of dacoits.

Speech delivered by H. H. the Maharaja Sahib on the inauguration of the Bharatpur Seva Samiti, on 2nd March, 1927.

GRAND MEETING OF THE SUBJECTS AND OFFICIALS IN THE FORT.

His Highness' Glorious Speech.

In the beginning remembering the patron Deity, His Highness expressed satisfaction at the success of today's meeting and thanked the present audience for this meeting of the Raja and his subjects. Then explaining the object of the meeting, he came to the subject of flood emergency loan, and badly criticised his officers who had, by spreading false rumours, tried to distress the subjects and harm the State. Speaking of B. Amarnathji, the Secretary, Loan Committee, Shri 108 Shri Brajendra Bahadur, expressing sorrow at his breach of faith and dissatisfaction at his work, finished the subject by saying that B. Amarnathji had already been dismissed on the 26th ultimo for another matter concerning accounts. So it was not necessary to say more of him. In connection with the flood emergency loan, His Highness said that its accounts were very badly kept. Now clear registers have been prepared by other officers. But it cannot be said how far they are correct. Many items have been left, and some have been entered incorrectly. Therefore His Highness had ordered that these registers be sent for inspection in every tahsil, and then presented to him after ten

days, so that one year's interest may be at once distributed. This interest will be distributed in Bharatpur, Deeg and Bayana under the supervision of trusted officers. Probably in Bharatpur, Shri Raja Sahib, in Deeg, Captain Isar Singhji and in Bayana Ajar Sahib, Baretha circle will supervise the distributions.

After this, His Highness dwelt on the prevention of grain and on Grain Agency. He said that in 1920, in Local Theatre Hall, it had been decided in a similar meeting of the chief subjects of Bharatpur State. Being the first work, it was well performed during the lifetime of the Late Revered Shri 108 Shrimati Shri Maji Sahiba, G. I., in spite of difficulties, and want of facilities. But owing to the selfishness of the officers, it took a different turn after her death, and my illness at the same time. After giving warnings and opportunities at different times, when their oppression did not cease I called a Government officer to inspect the Agency. The report of this inspection shows that there is a confusion in its accounts and people have been unduly oppressed. Imaginary sums have been inserted against the names of officers. Proper and usual proceedings were taken on this report and now the accounts of Seth Damodar Lal are fully examined under the supervision of the Maharani Sahiba. Hinting at the arrest of Seth Damodar Lal, His Highness said that as a Raja, he was neither glad nor sorry at this. But he said "I remember that an inhabitant of that very place had deceived the State."

Having dwelt on this topic, His Highness spoke of the State settlement. He said that two lacs of rupees were spent in the last settlement 20 years before, and the settlement had been efficiently carried out with complete survey. But the present settlement officers had already spent 2½ lacs and had not yet completed the settlement of two tahsils. Reports have been received from the tahsils that the surveying is not systematic. In this State thinking it inadvisable to destroy people's hard-earned wealth, it has been decided in consultation with the Revenue Member that the settlement officers who had been borrowed from the Government may be immediately returned, so that the people may be safe from harm and troubles.

Then as regards the officers, His Highness said, "I have seen for two or three years those who do little work always waste their time in building castles in the air, and in flattery, and I give them the final warning to reform their conduct and regard him from

whom they receive their livelihood as their master, and serve whole-heartedly those for whom they get money, sinking all individual differences. Serving the State, they should always care for the well-being of the subjects. Only then can they be successful."

The Police Superintendent Mr. Devine had presented a report to His Highness that the dismissed Superintendents Inder Singh, and Bakhtyar Singh were foreigners, and are now discrediting the State. Mentioning this His Highness said that to take proper steps in these matters was the work of the Inspector-General of Police, but as yet he had done nothing. "It can only be due to the change of times" he said, "that even in such petty matters I have to issue orders myself."

Then His Highness gave order that Inder Singh and Bakhtyar Singh should be turned out of the State within twelve hours and not allowed to come in again.

Further His Highness said, "On account of royal prestige and duty my eyes were shut against the bad work or no work of my officers. Now they are open, and I have come to know that not only the petty officials, but also high officers spoil the work, owing to their mutual differences and disunion. Therefore to remove this system of many masters it has been decided to reform the administration. The work which used to be done by the State Council will henceforward be done according to the old system by a Dewan."

Then His Highness ordered for the last meeting of the Council to be held tomorrow, and for the resignations of the members. The appointment of an able person to the highly responsible post of Dewan would take some time. Therefore His Highness ordered that Kumar Hira Singh would take charge from the Council as Naib Dewan.

His Highness expressed the hope that now through the management of Dewan Sahib, the affairs of the state, and of the subjects will run smooth.

Closing this subject, His Highness named each member of the Council individually and thanked them.

Hearing all this about the new management, the present audience was feeling happy, and cries of joy were heard on all sides. But when His Highness made the next announcement, their happiness knew no bounds, and they were beside with joy.

Examples of His Highness' love for his subjects have been seen at several occasions, but the liberality with which he had expressed confidence in his subjects, will ever be written in letters of gold in the history of Bharatpur and of India.

His Highness expressed the opinion that the best way of uprooting the mismanagement of the State officials, was to give the people a share in the administration, and to provide facilities for fully hearing their complaints. Therefore it is ordered that a Shasan Samiti be established in the State. There will be two sittings of this Samiti—one on the Dasehra day, and the other on the second day after Holi. There will be 120 members in all in this Samiti, out of whom, 30 will be official, and 90 non-official. The Bharatpur State is divided into three circles. From each circle 30 members will be taken, and Shri Dewan Sahib will be the President of this meeting.

In the end His Highness expressed the hope that just as the Municipality is successfully managing the affairs of the city, similarly this Samiti, if trusted, will succeed in managing the affairs of the State.

Thus praying to Shri Girraj Maharaj to maintain him in His shelter, His Highness finished his speech, which will occupy a memorable place in the future history of India. The sounds of jai, jai, were heard for long.

When the meeting dispersed, and the Maharaja was about to get up, a very old zamindar stood up and full of joy, offered his devotional congratulations to His Highness.

H. H. the Maharaja Sahib Bahadur's message on the Birth-day Anniversary of Chatrapati Shri Shivaji.

[Shri Sardar Apaji Rao Sitole Onklikar, C. I. E., Amir-ul-Umara, Vice-President of the Regency Council, Gwalior, had sent a telegram to His Highness Shri 108 Shri Brajendra Maharaja, requesting to send a message on the occasion of the Birth-day Anniversary of Chatrapati Shivaji Maharaj.]

I am very grateful to you for writing to me to send a message on the occasion of the 3rd Centinary of the birth-day of Vir Shiromani Maharaj Shri Shivaji. The close relation subsisting from the very beginning between the Bharatpur State and the Maratha States is well-known to every student of history. With that relation in view my message today is the same which has always been the model of Shivaji Maharaj and our ancestors.

"To serve the country with faithfulness and self-respect, to uplift the nation and to help the poor and the needy, is the prime duty of every Indian."

I hope that by the celebration of this anniversary, this model will again be well followed.

(Sd.) KRISHNA SINGH BRAJENDRA SAWAI,
Raja of Bharatpur.

Speech delivered by H. H. the Maharaja Sahib on the appointment of Dewan, 16th May, 1927

At the commencement, His Highness addressing the Dewan the Sardars and the representatives of the people said, "Today's occasion is worth writing in letters of gold in the history of this State. When any limb of the state becomes diseased, the time when it gets recovery, is an occasion of joy and benefit for the State. It is useless to describe the troubles suffered by the State during the proceedings of the last 30 years. But I think it necessary, on this occasion of the appointment of Raja Sahib that giving him the insignia of office, I should say a few words to him and to my dear officers.

The ways and habits of the last 30 years, howsoever good or bad they were, became so established in this State that on account of them, mutual dissensions and local intrigues developed so much that in the end the State and with it the subjects were discredited and false rumours were spread about them, whose authors also gained some success. The only way to remedy this was to make the high officials pay attention to it. But I am sorry to say owing to those old or new and foreign notions they could not be completely successful. As I was not prepared for this then, the evils of 30 years

continued. It was thought fit that a body whose reform involved troubles both to the administrators and the people, should be removed and a system established which would ensure full compliance with my orders and carrying out completely of my wishes. For this reason, it was announced on 2nd March, that instead of the Council, a Dewan would run the administrative machinery. After the announcement, a Dewan had to be searched for. As many such evils had come to my notice on account of which it was found that my orders and wishes were not fully carried out, and harm was done to the State and its subjects, it was necessary to appoint a person whom I could fully trust. It is with much difficulty that now I have got the opportunity of appointing in this Durbar, an experienced officer like Raja Hari Krishna Kaul. From what I have known of his past services, his personality and his dutifulness, I hope that he will be able to remove efficiently the defects of the administration, the ill name of the subjects and the mismanagement still present and that in securing the well-being of the State and its subjects, he will earn a name by serving the State. In this connection I also want to say that those who are truly obedient and men of character will henceforth find a good opportunity of serving the State with peace and security. And I advise those who have been slack in securing the well-being of the State and its subjects and in obeying orders to reform their conduct, for by the grace of God, the defects and weaknesses of administration resulting from dissensions in the Council will no longer exist. The policy of the State will be carried out in a disinterested and straightforward manner. It is enough to say only so much at this time. Going into details will serve no purpose or be useful.

Then His Highness throwing some light on the work of the Dewan since 2nd March, said, "On this occasion I express satisfaction at the work of my dear Naib Dewan Sahib (Shri Kumar Hira Singhji). He has efficiently and with goodwill performed the work entrusted to him in such difficult times. I also want to tell you that even in future he will willingly help the Dewan Sahib, so that it may be proved that the assistance, in this Bharatpur Raj, of a high officer can be equally well-wishing."

"In the end, giving the insignia of authority to Raja Hari Krishna Kaul, I shall pray to Sri Girraj Maharaj to make today's Durbar, and this occasion auspicious and to give full opportunity

to the said Raja Sahib for obeying my orders and serving the people with goodwill, loyalty and love for the subjects, and to grant him power to suppress disturbances, and that he may prove much more glorious than before."

After the speech, His Highness gave to the Dewan Sahib the Sword and Seal. Then His Highness went away from the Durbar, and Pandit Vishnu Chandra Sahib (Session Judges) administered the oath of loyalty to the Dewan Sahib, and departed with military salutation.

Then His Highness Shri Brijendra Maharaj together with Dewan Sahib and Sardars went to visit Shri Vihariji and Shri Lakshmanji.

Speech delivered by H. H. the Maharaja, on 31st July, 1927 at Teej Durbar at Deeg.

[On 31st July last (Shravan, Shukla 3, Sunday) Teej Durbar was held at Deeg, in which Shri 108 Shri Sawai Brajendra Bahadur Bahadurjung, delivered the following speech.]

It is only through the grace of the Lord Krishna that entangled in the affairs of this world, we do get sometimes an occasion like this when forgetting the world we meditate on the feet of that Almighty.

There is a subtle mystery in the festivals of the Hindus. Man engrossed in the Maya forgets his Creator, and it is our national festivals that, at occasions rouse us to remember God and also understand our human duties.

Man is desirous of happiness, but becomes so engrossed in the ephemeral pleasures of the world that he does not remember the true happiness for which he has come to this world and which is his only true object of meditation.

Every festival of our Vaishnava Samaj, by reminding us of the holy *lila* of the most Holy, leads us to the Bhaktimarg (path of devotion).

No one can be released from this mundane bondage without *gñān* (knowledge), but for us the inhabitants of Braj. Devotion or Love is a thing, through which we can easily reach the Durbar of the most Merciful.

Today's auspicious occasion also reminds us of a *lila* of Bhagwan. It is a good example of His love for His devotees, that to please his beloved wife Shri Radhika, Lord Krishna assumed the *mohini rup* and applied myrtle to his lotus hands.

On account of the royal family being descended from that "*Adi Purush*," red colour is used today here in Bharatpur.

It is the 630th year of this festival, being celebrated by the State, and it is only due to the grace of Shri Girraj Maharaj that we are successful in observing it peacefully.

Today's Durbar is counted among those in which remarks about administration and announcement of remarks proceed from the *Gaddi*, so that I think it proper to say something on the subject.

'Let the past be past, take care of the future.' Though the maxim runs like this, yet sometimes to remember the past is very useful. Moreover the learned have also said that, without remembering the past, the present cannot be well adjusted. Therefore only by reviewing both the past and the present circumstances, can we decide our future work and programme.

There have been momentous changes in the situation of the State as it was last year.

Differences of opinion in the council were making the administrative machinery unworkable so much so that even my special orders were not completely carried out. In the end, the State and also the subjects had to suffer losses. Therefore it became necessary to abolish the council, and it was thought proper to carry on the administration through an able Dewan. I am proud the after much search, we have got an able, experienced and learned Dewan. He is present in the Durbar today for the first time. So I introduce him to my subjects. Raja Hari Krishna is a reputed, competent and administrative officer in India. I trust that with him at their head my officers will successfully serve the State with honesty, faithfulness and loyalty. He has been in office for a very short time, yet in spite of there being more urgent work he has by his untiring industry prepared the budgets with full deliberation which having been approved by me has been already published. And now I should hope that Dewan Sahib will act according to the budgets and steadily remove the irregularities coming down for 20 years, and the custom of spending more than the sanctioned and estimated expenditure will be abolished.

For unforeseen cricumstances, the State had to incur debts. I wanted beforehand that the Miscellaneous debts should be amalgamated into one, but it could not be effected in the atmosphere of those days. The result of this inability, is that the State is becoming twice as heavily indebted. To check this and to follow a regular policy in future, I have decided to institute one "State debt," and pay off the existing debts of Gwalior, Flood Loan and Sethji, etc. So it is ordered that the Dewan Sahib should take proper steps to bring into effect the said scheme.

I very much wanted to announce the rules and regulations of my Shasan Samiti today, but the preparation of the budgets has taken all our time. Now that it is finished, I trust that the rules, etc., of the Samiti will be soon prepared and put forth so that the Samiti may be in its full form by the Vijayadasami.

In the end I congratulate my beloved subjects for this Teej and pray with devotion to my only support Shri Girraj Maharaj that He may keep me in his shelter and grant me strength so that remaining devoted to him, I may serve His own State successfully.

His Highness' reply to the Address by State Employees, 3rd October, 1927.

Mr. President and Gentlemen,

When I received a copy of your address, I looked carefully to find whether it contained mere flattery or also something important. Owing to change of times, people outside have come to believe that addresses given to Maharajas are full of flattery and praise and are usually given by a few flatterers. I read your address attentively to see if similar is the case in my State. I can tell you that in many parts you have glorified me, but because in the body of it you have mentioned your needs, I have accepted it.

Usually Government is divided into two departments Military, the soul of the body, and Civil. The former saves the subjects from the enemies of the State and the latter carries on the administration. For the king these two departments are like his two hands to protect the people. Today I am pleased to see my administrative hand lovingly coming over to me.

I have many times expressed my opinions about faithful service. I still see that for some time some of my civilians have been inimical to the State and painful like a wound. I do not

want to cut that (I do not want to do away with them altogether, but to reform them). So I hope that you will have no double dealings and will try to remove any affected part among you and serve the State faithfully and devotedly.

You have referred in your address to your shortcomings. I know that to err is human, and I may commit the same mistakes which you do. But our relations are such that if we faithfully serve the State there will be no difficulty in carrying on the administration.

I am grateful to you for the manner in which you have spoken about me in the matter of conferring power on my state employees. Whether the policy of keeping State employees aloof from the political field has in other places been successful or otherwise, here we have always supported their co-operation. I think that if the civil servants continue to regard themselves as the servants of the State and its subjects, then both the Raja and the people may gain satisfaction, when there will be unity, everybody will have equal rights, and all people thinking of their own rights will defend the rights of the State.

I gladly grant your demands concerning your right to pension, and it is ordered that the Accounts Department should formulate rules about them and present them to me.

Finally I again accept your affection on my own behalf and that of the Maharani Sahiba and devotedly pray to Shri Girraj Maharaj, that we may enjoy similar meetings and unity.

Address by State Employees.

Your Highness,

We, the officers and employees of the State, have gathered here to express our deep devotion to Your Highness and thank you with a joyful heart for your kind acceptance.

Our Lord, We always remember the steps Your Highness has taken for the reform, training and honour of the State employees. It is not necessary to say that for a servant, his master's approval of his work is like a life-giving medicine. Your Highness has not merely given us a training in different kinds of work, and acknowledged our humble services, on the other hand, we are greatly satisfied when we see that our services are rewarded with promotion and increment according to our abilities and irrespective of differences.

We cannot forget the innumerable benefits conferred upon ourselves by our revered Shree 108 Shrimati Maharani Sahiba. Her Highness always shows a mother's heart for us and gives us help, caring every moment for our weal and woe.

Shri Brajeshwar,

You know that a servant's duty is so difficult that it has been thought that even great sages cannot fulfil it. So it is not strange, if we make mistakes at every step. Still we have so much faith in your mercy and forgiveness that on the strength of it we can fully perform our human duties.

The relation between master and servant has been intimate since time immemorial. It is so deep that its depth increases with efficiency. It is the prime duty of a servant to serve his master with true loyalty and faithfulness. We cannot say how many gross blunders we commit consciously or unconsciously in the performance of our duties, but the masterly qualities which are present in Your Highness always bring us to the path of duty.

Your Highness does not merely care for the protection and maintenance of ourselves and our families, but also takes an unequalled care of our rights. How many fortunate servants like ourselves would have gained a share in their masters' work like that enjoyed by the subjects. By giving to State servants a right of opinion and membership in the epoch-making Shasan Samiti of Bharatpur State, Your Highness has presented to the world a high ideal of equality.

Pardon us, in this very connection we want to attract Your Highness' attention to the rule of pension passed in 1905 by the State Council. After our protest when twelve years had elapsed, it was renewed in 1917, one year before Your Highness' accession to power. Our right in this matter which we have always enjoyed has been successfully attacked. So we request you to kindly pay attention to the maintenance of our right.

In the end, we again tender our devotional thanks for your kindness and congratulate you on entering in the new year. We humbly assure you that we shall be ever ready to serve you and

your family, with unflinching loyalty. May Shri Girraj Maharaj keep you ever our master and ourselves your servants.

We are,
Sir,
Your humble servants, officers and employees,

H. H. the Maharaja Sahib's Speech at the Meeting of the Anjuman Islamia, 9th October, 1927.

President of the Anjuman, respected Ulmas and other gentlemen present,

I am much gratified to sit with my Musalman brethren in this sacred place. I think myself fortunate that Hindus and Musalmans are both sitting here together. I am proud that you are giving a religious lesson, and are sitting close to each other out of love and respect. If I do not forget, I think that this is the first fortunate occasion in my life of taking part in your celebration. I was very desirous of sitting with my Muslim brethren and hear the moral teachings and ideas of their religious leaders. Through the kindness of this Anjuman and its office-bearers I have got this opportunity.

I regret that I could not attend the proceedings of this Anjuman during the last two days, and for this the office-bearers of the Anjuman are also to blame, for they fixed the meeting on the occasion of Dashehra. Naturally I am so engaged on this occasion that I find no time. However I beg pardon of my Muslim brethren for my absence.

Brethren,

King is in a way a servant of the subjects, and it is his bounden duty to take care of every section of his people and be accessible to them, which I regard as my duty, though the king has neither religion nor caste. Some people call him irreligious and without caste. How far I have been able to perform this duty and how far I shall be able in future, I leave you to judge, but I want to tell you that I have an equal regard for all sects and sections of my beloved subjects. May God grant my prayer that my subjects of different religions—Hindus and Musalmans—may happily live in accord and union. Therein lies the benefits of both worlds

and this is the way by following which we become entitled to His mercy and happily perform our work.

To the inhabitants of every place the atmosphere of that very place can be suitable. Complaints against outside atmosphere has often reached my ears. So I want to tell you plainly that our own domestic atmosphere can suit us and that gusts of external wind will be cause of pain and evil and this will harm greatly both the Hindus and Musalmans.

I am greatly satisfied to see my beloved Hindus and Muslims both sitting together in this meeting. May God make our unity permanent and eternal. It is for this that I pray in this sacred place.

On hearing the report of the proceedings of this Anjuman, I am both pleased and grieved. Seeing your special attention directed towards education, I am extremely pleased. On the other hand it has given me much pain to hear of your economic condition and poverty.

As regards education, the number of students, 514 out of five or six thousands, is not small. You may know that in this State there are only 83 students of the Jat community whereas their number is five or six times yours. May God increase the number of Muslim students 10 times and that of others 60 or 70 times.

I strongly hope that this will greatly help the movement of Compulsory Education.

I want to clear the misunderstandings created by what you have, out of enthusiasm, said in the report about the mosque of the Railway station and which is an effect of the speech delivered by Brahmachariji. I have done that work not for any sacred or high motives but merely out of selfishness, and I am not entitled for that to any thanks. In connection with the *Gunj* Scheme I had ordered to make that building also grand and beautiful. I want to say plainly in this sacred place that though I am thankful for what the secretary has said with a pure heart, I do not deserve any thanks for the services I have done in that connection, and all future improvements will be motived by selfishness, for that too you need not burden me with thanks. This mosque is according to the scheme of the Gunj-building, and probably there is a temple too near that and if need be a few shops may also be sacrificed for them.

Now I want to express my views about your three demands. About deductions from the Malwa Kharch, I do not know how far proper it will be for me to issue any orders. That is an united fund of the whole village, and the full right to spend it belongs to the *numbardars* of the village who include among them both Hindus and Muslims.

Besides most of you are aware that previously in this State contribution for temples was collected from this fund. But in the last settlement it has been totally stopped. Therefore it will not be proper to renew it now.

The second subject is the collection of tax on marriage. For this one rupee has been permitted in the Samaj Sudhar Act. To reduce it from one rupee to eight annas does not now appear to be proper.

Similarly as regards deductions from the salaries of officers I want to remind you that usually nowhere there are such religious things as here in this State, for it is incumbent on every officer and employee here to contribute for temples and mosques. I would have gladly granted this wish, but the Bharatpur people well know the atmosphere of this place, and I fear to grant it owing to the kind criticism of those friends. I intended to begin many things beneficial to the State employees, but the kind critics called them mere fuss. Similarly a provident fund, which would have benefited the employees, could not be started owing to the criticism of those people, though the employees had nothing to lose. In this matter of the deduction, I claim that no Musalman will refuse it for his religious soul will gain thereby. But the time is not opportune. If we do right, it appears to be wrong. Therefore if the Anjumans will put forward their demands at a time when such criticisms will be less in number, then both will gain. At that time the Anjuman will not be accused of flattery to the Maharaj and the State will not be discredited. And no one will say that the Anjuman expressed a showy and artificial sympathy and obtained the grant from the Maharaj.

I see among you such bodies as are characterised by intelligence and activity. Those who are active always gain successes. The steadiness with which you work gives me strong hope that you will succeed. God Himself helps the active.

Then referring to the speech of Brahmachariji His Highness said, "Brahmachariji has spoken about love. He has said

that God is love. But probably thinking that it was enough according to his Islamic faith, he stopped at the half truth. Love is everywhere and there is nothing which may have been accomplished without love.

The Vaishnava people regard Braj as outside the three *lokas* (worlds). They do not want heaven. They again want to be Brajvasi (inhabitants of Braj). In Shrimad Bhagawat too this *Prembhumi* (Love-country) is regarded separately and the gods envy the life of this place. It is no wonder. The instance you have given of the martyr's thirst will be regarded by men of modern light as mere gossip of the Ulmas and they will call it deceit. The incident of the flood in Bharatpur three or four years before supports it. People, starving for 8 or 9 days and sitting on trees, asked the distributors of gram to give to those first who were lying at the 8th mile and had been more days without food than themselves who were only at the 3rd mile. Seeing this love it appears that the other love too is not a mere gossip or misconception. Love keeps deceit at a distance. True lovers will never be deceitful. Love knows no artificiality, it has all frank dealings, just as we do not treat the members of our family with formal respect, we do not use friend, sahib, ji, etc., for them. Sons will not address their mothers as sahib or ji, but simply as *ma* (mothers). The love between them and their mothers is pure and disinterested, not showy and artificial. A religion is respected by the treatment of its followers. An outsider can understand by seeing the Hindus and Muslims of this place how lovingly they treat each other even by using informal words. The example of mother and son will also help us to remove our misunderstandings. I have seen previously and still see that in a family mere verbal sympathies are not expressed, but everybody has to make some sacrifice for others. People discredit religion by their bigotted treatment. Pious and wise men do not let such foolish religious bigotry spoil their own name and that of their religion.

Then His Highness said, "Here we have gathered to pray for communion with and mercy of God, and to express satisfaction at my sight lowers the dignity of love and religion."

Finally His Highness referring to the subscription raised for the Anjuman said, "When I have come here, it is not proper to go away without offering some present, whatever my critics may think of it. I offer gladly from *gaddi* Rs. 250 for the Anjuman."

Then His Highness said, "This sum is small, but that foundation is strong in which small concrete is used."

Finally I thank you for your kindness and humbly pray to Shri Girraj Maharaj that He may grant you strength to serve the nation and that you both Hindus and Muslims may prove a cause of the well-being of the State.

His Highness' Speech on the Occasion of the Banquet given by State Employees at the Numaish, 1927.

His Highness delivering a momentous speech said, "It is difficult for me to thank you for your kindness, and your arranging the banquet on such a high scale. Today we are gathered for a purpose which fosters feelings of unity. We should all perform our duties in an excellent manner and this is the high road to progress. Our greatest progress consists in attending to our work without finding faults with others. I am fully confident that my civil administration will progress and show how high a place the Bharatpur State can occupy on the civil side."

After this His Highness thanking the civilians, requested the guests and civilians present to drink a toast to Kumar Hira Singhji Sahib. Then they drank toasts to His Majesty, His Highness and Kumar Hira Singh Sahib.

Then the members of the Civil Committee were presented and His Highness garlanded them.

His Highness' Speech on the Occasion of the Death Anniversary of Shree Maharaj Surajmal, 20th December, 1927.

I am glad that you have gathered here to celebrate the anniversary of my revered ancestor. Celebrations in memory of great ancestors show signs of life in a community. The community which does not hold celebrations in memory of its great men is not counted living communities of the world. Seeing you to-day so full of these feelings, I can say that *Brajvasis* are still grateful people.

You know how Maharaj Surajmal unfurled his banner of victory on the tyrannical enemies of his country and religion. He so much trusted his subjects and friends that he boldly and fearlessly stood against most dreadful enemies, and retired only after gaining victory. Where there is unity, where the king and his subjects are aspiring for the same goal, there it is not difficult to achieve success. Moreover in defence of dharma, God Himself becomes a helper.

Maharaj Surajmal was a true warrior. He thought it a disgrace to die on the patient's bed. Death was to him a sport, and it is really so. If we minutely think, death is a mere change of bodies, for the soul is immortal and imperishable, it neither dies, nor wastes, nor rots nor consumes. Just as we change old clothes for new ones, similarly the soul, according to its *karm* (work) leaves one body to enter another. Why then should we hesitate in performing our duties ? It is written in the Mahabharat :

'Rise and awake and busy yourself in performing your duties. Let not difficulty and despair disturb you. Think that what you have begun must be accomplished. A diffident worker never succeeds.' With this ideal in view Maharaj Surajmal led his life.

This land of Braj, a revered place in India, in whose service the Maharaja had spent all his energies, is not an ordinary place. This is the holy land in whose particles of dust the celestial gods are desirous of lying. And truly, for it is the land where Shri Krishna is ever present, and for whose freedom he had to destroy many strong *Asuras* (demons). It is the duty of every *Brajvasi* to serve this land and *Brajvasis* have faithfully performed this duty.

When we remember this *Prembhumi* (Love-land), our Braj, the heart throbs up. I claim that the Lord is with us and will remain with us, for Braj is His beloved land.

" I say on the oath of my father, Nand, that I shall not leave Braj to go to any other place."

Who is so powerful as to establish his power in this land which is the *lilabhumi* (play-ground) of the Lord Krishna ?

With these feelings, Maharaj Surajmal arose even from sleep to face the enemies, and his army reached the field prepared even before his waking. The life of Maharaj Surajmal teaches us to die for our ideals. He had resolved never to submit to humiliation or fly away from the battlefield.

Jats never learned to submit in despair. It once so happened that when the enemies were in their full force, the Jats had only 20 thousand soldiers left with them. But they did not fear, though they knew that they could not succeed. At that time if they had wished they could have yielded and saved their lives. But it is a matter of pride for a Kshattriya that reminded of the unholy and impious deeds of their enemies, they put to death their women and children, fought with the enemies and killing their four thousand soldiers, died the death of heroes. Similarly when they were at another time unable to encounter the enemy's forces, they did not surrender, but died on the battlefield. When our reputed warrior, my ancestor Maharaj Gokul, was captured, he was asked to surrender, but brave men suffer death rather than disgrace. His body was cut into pieces in the Agra Police Station, but he neither uttered a word nor made a surrender.

If a history of Bharatpur were to be recorded, we should find how great sacrifices were made by our simple inhabitants of Braj who never deviating from the path of duty have protected their native country from the invasions of unjust, tyrannical people. Every incident of this place merits commemoration and meditation.

After this His Highness referring to the question of Babu Nanag Ramji said,

"A talk on the potitical matter referred to by you is in my view premature. I admit that to take a part in such discussions is not merely the birthright of the subjects, but also concerns their interests. So it is not irrelevant on their part to raise such questions.

Newspapers publish news as they hear them according to their own views. We need not be anxious at that. Our cause is based on truth. Time may conceal fire under ashes, but when the ashes are removed, the fire glows again. Similarly owing to change of times, Bharatpur may be regarded in any light, but by the grace of Shri Girraj Maharaj this State will in near future again shine forth with still more brilliance and the dense clouds will be dispersed.

The Government of India have expressed their decision to appoint a Commission and trusting in their sense of justice I have also accepted it. Depending on that I can tell you that there is no cause for anxiety. Without entering into further details about this

political affair I want also to assure you that the Shasan Samiti is not a thing to be disliked by the Government, rather the Government itself is trying to grant Swarajya to its subjects. Moreover by forming the Shasan Samiti, I have only given to my subjects an opportunity of sharing the burden of administration. So that it is unnecessary to get alarmed at the news printed in newspapers. The person whose memory we are celebrating today, teaches us by his ideal character that we should not be perplexed by difficulties, should fulfil our duties and present a bold front to the times. This is the ideal which your ancestors and mine have inculcated upon us.

There is no happiness equal to adversity, if it lasts only for a short time.

For friends and brothers all are seen in their true light. Following that ideal, we have to serve the country and the State.

Like yourselves, I also personally think that if the Government before appointing a Commission would tell us our faults, we and our subjects could make reforms in case we had really erred. I hope that the Government will surely consider our views and arrive at a proper conclusion.

In this connection, I can only praise your loyalty.

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